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QUAY TO HIS ACCUSERS.

The Long-Promised Statement Made at Last.

ALL THE CHARGES DENIED.

Every One Declared to Be Without the Slightest Foundation.

HE DID NOT ROB THE WIDOW.

Those Stories Said to Be Willfully and Maliciously False.

THE SENATOR REPLIES TO ALL CHARGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay of Pennsylvania this afternoon passed his whole life in review before the Senate and before the public. It was known that he had a written statement ready to read, and when the long session was ended nearly all the Senators were in their places. The galleries were empty. Senator Quay was recognized by the Chair, and began his statement slowly. His voice is poor and usually it is almost impossible to hear him, but the perfect quiet which reigned made it possible to understand all he had to say. The attention given him was rather perfunctory, but his colleagues felt bound not to show apparent indifference by pretending to be engaged in other matters. Quay read in a monotonous way, but at times there was a trace of emotion in his voice. When he spoke of the malice with which he had been pursued and the reasons which had impelled him to keep quiet so long some of his fellow-Senators nodded approvingly.

The interest centered almost entirely in his declaration regarding the alleged defalcation in the Pennsylvania State Treasury. The other charges brought up were looked upon as incidental to partisan abuse and not calling for defense. But some of Quay's friends to whom the Treasury defalcation had never been explained were anxious to hear his version of it. They were satisfied that he was the victim of other parties, but how far his own responsibility went they had no means of knowing. What he said agreed with what Senator Don Cameron had stated in private. On the whole Quay's statement made a good impression. It is unusual for a public man to uncover every business and political transaction so fully, and it was felt, now that he had done this, Senator Quay would stand in a much better light before the public.

Quay Replies to His Enemies.

Senator Quay said: Never, probably, since Alexander Hamilton was hunted to his death has one in public life been pursued so persistently and malignantly. The field of the malign effort has been the entire Union. The assaults were of the character so monstrous as largely to carry with them their own refutation. Were it otherwise I could not remain, nor would my constituents permit me to remain, a member of this Senate. Partly to indifference to slander as a weapon which has never a place in my political arsenal and partly by the advice of friends who urged me to treat the assassins of reputation as undeserving of open controversy I have permitted, without comment, the passing of the flood of falsehood. Its malodorous waters chance at this time to be quiescent, and now, when no heated political conflict is raging, when neither hope nor fear can be deemed the inspiration or my utterance, I choose briefly to confront accusation with truth. I would not allude to this subject in this presence had not members of the other House made it a matter of debate there. Looking to the future, and knowing that the records of this Congress will remain for other generations to read when most of us composing it will be forgotten, I choose, for the truth of history and for that which is dearer to all men than riches, to dispel the mist of falsehood with the clear light of fact.

It is not my purpose to weary the Senate by a rehearsal of each detail of the mass of misrepresentation. Nevertheless, avoiding prolixity, I will endeavor to make this statement specific and so complete as to be final. If any thread in the fabric of falsehood remains unsevered it will be because this tissue of lies is so complex, is so raveled with contradiction and clouded with insinuation, that some insignificant portion has escaped my attention.

His Conduct as Treasurer.

The first assertion concerning my official acts is that at some time, or continuously between the years of 1879 and 1882, I alone, or acting with another or others, used the moneys of the State of Pennsylvania for speculative or private purposes. I denounce this statement as absolutely false. In 1877 the Democratic party of Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer and an Auditor-General, the financial officers of the Commonwealth. A year or two later, pending their terms of office, I became engaged in stock operations. In some transactions I was associated and jointly interested with the gentleman who was at that time cashier of the late Treasurer. These transactions proved seriously disastrous and I was compelled to pay a portion of his losses as well as my own. In doing this it became necessary to supply an alleged deficiency he had caused in the Treasury. As a portion of the fund for this purpose I borrowed $100,000 from the gentleman who is at present my colleague in the Senate. I gave him my judgment note therefor, the amount of which note I paid to him dollar for dollar years ago. Not until the beginning of the settlement of our losses was I aware that a deficiency existed, and I had every assurance that my associate was able to carry his share of the losses. My connection thereafter was simply with the aid of friends to raise the necessary funds to supply the deficit.

It is charged that, again, I used moneys belonging the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to purchase bonds or stocks, or both, of a Chicago street railway. I was invited by friends in Philadelphia to join in the purchase of street railway property in Chicago, and did so, borrowing the money upon my own collateral from the People's Bank in Philadelphia. I stood upon the same footing with the other gentlemen concerned; and it was a perfectly straightforward business transaction, and had no connection in any way with any public fund or public interest. The charge that securities belonging to the State of Pennsylvania were used in this transaction is false and impossible of truth. The only negotiable securities held by the State of Pennsylvania are the registered bonds of the United States, transferable only on the books of the National Treasury by the Auditor-General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and State Treasurer, acting conjointly after having filed a certificate with the Governor in their official character.

The Charge of Defrauding a Widow.

Collateral to this last accusation is a charge that I defrauded, or attempted to defraud, the widow of a deceased friend. This is also absolutely false. There breathes not upon earth man or woman who can truthfully say that I ever defrauded or attempted to defraud him or her of a dollar. Upon this point charity to the dead and to the living forbids my making any personal explanation. Samuel Gustine Thompson, President of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia, is one of several thoroughly conversant with the facts who can give them to the public if they see proper.

I come now to what might be called the fourth ground of criticism of my public conduct. This was my action as a member of the Board of Pardons of Pennsylvania in voting for the pardon of certain members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and others upon whom sentence had been passed for bribery. My conduct in that matter has been bitterly assailed, and it is proper to say the facts were patent to the people of the State and were thoroughly discussed before my election to the office of State Treasurer, and subsequently to a seat in this chamber. I had no personal interest in the legislation involved. My vote as member of the Board of Pardons was in accordance with the law and with the action of my colleagues and was compelled by the fact that the sentence imposed by the court upon the persons pardoned was illegal. Upon this point the Attorney-General of the State filed his written opinion with our decision. I am frank to say that I have no regrets for that vote and would repeat it under the same circumstances. Even had not the sentence been unlawful it is my opinion that the ends of justice had been fully served by the conviction of the defendants. One of the gentlemen involved has within the last few weeks received the unanimous thanks of the Pennsylvania Legislature for important services rendered humanity and the State.

Calls It a Plain Unvarnished Lie.

Incidentally, the statement has been made that I procured or attempted to procure the pardon of a man named Lynch, under sentence for forgery, by threats delivered personally to Mr. Byers of Pittsburg. I cannot at this day remember the facts on the pendency of the case, but the charge is a lie, for which there never was the shadow of a foundation. Equally false is the wondrous lyric of my escape from the Pittsburg rioters of 1877 under the tutelage of Mr. Dalzell.

It is necessary to review history somewhat ancient in order to dispose of the nebulous charge of bribery and corruption as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, nearly twenty-five years ago, in connection with an action for libel against the then editor of the Pittsburg *Commercial*. With characteristic malignity my assailants have been careful to emphasize the fact that the case was never pushed for trial. They fail to state that the defendants pleaded nolle contendre, paying the costs of the case and the fees of the counsel. I may mention, in passing, that in the preliminary hearing on effort was made to show that I was a rich man, the innuendo being that my wealth was unlawfully acquired. I had been prothonotary for Beaver County from 1856 to 1861, when I resigned to go into the Union army; had served as private secretary to Gov. Curtin, as military agent of the State in this city, as chief of the State Department of Transportation and Telegraph, and for three terms had been a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. My recollection is that the examination disclosed the fact that after nearly twelve years of industry and opportunity my fortune was about $8,000.

Denies the Charge of Bribery.

It is proper also to dispose of some statements upon which less stress has been laid. One accusation is that over twenty years ago I attempted to bribe Alexander P. Tutton, then Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to prevent the seizure of an illicit distillery. This is a wicked and malicious falsehood, without excuse for its utterance or evidence for its support. Mr. Tutton is now living at Downington, Pa., and his reports are on file, I presume, in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A statement has been made that when the present high-license statute of Pennsylvania was pending in the Legislature of that State liquor-dealers of Philadelphia and Pittsburg raised a sum specified as $80,000 and gave it to me and to a Federal officer in Philadelphia, who is not named, for the purpose of securing an amendment to that legislation in their interest. This also I denounce as an absolute falsehood. Mr. William I. Friday, who is stated to have paid the money, is a reputable merchant, now living in the City of Pittsburg.

Finally I reach a charge that in some mysterious way I brought about the defeat of the proposed amendment of the Constitution of Pennsylvania prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in that State, which was submitted to a vote of the people in 1889. Others, I understand, have already exploded the silly falsehood of the publication from which this charge arose, and I specifically denied it at the time it appeared. By my vote alone did I affect the verdict of the people upon the prohibitory amendment, nor had I ever in any contest any corrupt or unlawful concern with the liquor or any other interest concerned in legislation, constitutional or otherwise, in the State of Pennsylvania or elsewhere.

I have endeavored to make this utterance complete, even at the cost of the time of the Senate and the weariness of Senators. I have endeavored to answer every specific charge of misfeasance or malfeasance that could be made from a careful perusal of the mass of direct falsehood, confused statements, innuendo, insinuation, and cunning implication that, with an industry worthy of a better cause, has been gathered together for my destruction. I deny them seriatim and in toto. They are false and foul to the core.

BURIED HIM IN THE POTTER'S FIELD.

Failure to Identify the Mysterious Suicide at Royal Center, Ind.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The body of the Royal Center suicide was buried this afternoon in the potters field. No clew to his identity has been gained. Wednesday afternoon last the stranger came to Hopkinson's boarding-house in Royal Center and stated that he was not feeling well and had decided to lay off for two or three days. He paid his board for two days in advance, saying that he had left his baggage at Louisville and that as he had none he supposed that he would be required to pay in advance. About 4 o'clock he asked for a barber-shop and a drug store. Directions were given and he went to the barber-shop and was shaved. From there he went to the drug store and asked for a quarter's worth of quinine in bulk. This was given him and he then asked for eight large capsules, which were also sold him. All agree that there was nothing peculiar in his talk or manner. He retired at 8 o'clock and all attempts to arouse him the next morning failed. At 8 that evening he died with every symptom of morphine-poisoning. In the pocket of his vest, which hung upon his bed, was a small pill-box containing two small capsules of quinine according to tests. He was a fine looking man 50 years of age and apparently in good circumstances, in height five feet seven inches, weight about 150 pounds. He had gray hair, thin on top and in front, a heavy blonde mustache, three false upper front teeth, and his clothing was good and consisted of a diagonal business suit, light overcoat of dark-brown color, No. 7 gaiters, overshoes, and white shirt, with stand-up collar and black tie. On his cuffs was the name "Pugh." In his pockets were a gold, open-face stem-winder watch, $15 in cash, and a four-bladed, white-handled penknife. A photograph was taken of his face just before burial. The Coroner's verdict finds that he committed suicide by taking morphine.

FOURTEEN MEN SAID TO HAVE PERISHED

Fatal Fire in a Mine at Connellsville, Pa.—The Alleged Cause.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 16.—Fifty-six acres of the Mower mine, owned by W. J. Rainey & Co., are on fire. Three persons are known to have been burned to death. How many more men have perished is not known. Rumor here tonight fixes the loss of life at not less than fourteen people. There was no explosion in the mine, as has been reported. The mine has never been known to contain gas, and while the authorities here are discreetly silent, it is rumored that the striking cokers through the region are charged with setting the mine on fire to secure a general suspension of the Rainey works. The names of the unfortunates who are known to be in the burning mine are James Waddel, aged 22; John and Robert Roheval, aged 12 and 14 respectively.

Those that claim to know say that ten or twelve Hungarians were also in the mine when the fire started, but the officials of the mine say all the miners have been accounted for except the three mentioned above. The mine is now being flooded. Borland's Creek, six feet wide and swollen, has been turned into the mouth of the shaft, and, with an utter abandon for the unfortunates entombed, the mine will be saved.

YOUNG SPELMAN SHOWS UP AT PEORIA.

The Escaped Prisoner Calls on His Father and Again Disappears.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 16.—John Spelman reached home tonight and had a quarrel with his father, who ordered his arrest. While absent searching for the Sheriff young Spelman escaped and is now at liberty. Officers expect to capture him before morning.

A Chicago Wife Deserted.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A deserted wife, Mrs. R. H. Brown, has arrived here. She left Chicago on the Grand Trunk railroad with her husband ostensibly for Boston. After leaving Chatham Mrs. Brown awoke to find the checks and tickets behind her and her husband missing. The woman remained on board the train until she reached here, when she consulted the stationmaster, who immediately wired to Chatham. Brown was found and admitted to his identity, but shortly afterwards he left for the West again on a passenger-train. Mrs. Brown was advised to continue her journey and return to her friends, which she did, leaving her husband to follow his inclinations.

DARING ROBBERS FOILED.

THREE MEN ATTEMPT TO "HOLD UP" A JEWELER IN HIS STORE.

They Cover L. F. Hussander with Their Revolvers, but the Plucky Shopkeeper Fights and a Fusillade Is Exchanged—The Proprietor Gets a Bullet in His Leg and Two of the Thieves End Up Behind the Bars.

A daring attempt was made last night to rob the jewelry store of L. F. Hussander at No. 58 North Clark street. Just after 8 o'clock as Mr. Hussander was taking display goods from the show window, and while there was nobody else in the store but Gustaf Johnson, a boy of 18 years, three men walked into the store and stopped before one of the showcases on the south side.

Mr. Hussander, thinking that they were customers, walked back to where they were, but before he could say a word two of the three leveled pistols at his head. He started back in surprise and as quickly as he recovered from the momentary astonishment he sprang towards a desk in the front of the store where a pistol was lying. As he started one of the robbers, evidently divining his purpose, fired at him. The ball passed in front of Mr. Hussander and broke the plate-glass of a large clock and knocked out one of the three glass tubes of the pendulum filled with quicksilver, scattering the liquid about the floor.

By this time Hussander had reached his pistol and at the first shot the three men ran for the door. Hussander followed firing as he went, and just as he reached the door one of the robbers fired another shot at him which struck the fleshy part of his thigh just below the groin, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

Police Take Up the Chase.

Detectives Baer and De Celle were a short distance away when the robbers opened fire on Hussander. Coming up on the run they met the thieves coming out of the store. The fellow who had shot Hussander put the muzzle of his revolver to Baer's breast and pulled the trigger. Quick as a flash the detective grabbed the weapon in such a manner that the hammer came down on the fleshy part of his hand and the cartridge did not explode. A lively hand-to-hand fight ensued. Seeing that the officer was overpowering him, one of the other two came to the rescue and in a moment the thieves were free and running across the street to the alley running east to the Criminal Court building. The officers opened fire on the desperadoes, who returned it with promptness.

The neighborhood was by this time thoroughly aroused and people flocked to the street by the hundred. The general impression seemed to be that there was an outbreak in the jail. Women screamed and men shouted. The wildest excitement prevailed.

Meanwhile Baer and De Celle were in hot pursuit. As the three fugitives turned north in the alley at the Criminal-Court Building Baer fired and the tallest of the three threw up his hands and gave a loud cry. He staggered, as if about to fall, but recovered himself and kept on to Illinois street, where he turned east. The officers supposing he was severely wounded continued in the chase after the other two, who turned east on Indiana street to Dearborn avenue, thence north to Ohio street.

Two Run Down and Captured.

By this time the fugitives had evidently emptied their revolvers, for they stopped shooting and ran into a gateway which opens from Ohio street into the rear of the corner house, No. 111 Dearborn avenue, occupied by Mrs. L. Anbach.

Here the man who fired at the jeweler in his store ran into the basement door of the house, and, when intercepted by the dining-room girl, he pushed his revolver into her face and rushed by. The girl shrieked for help and the family rushed to the kitchen from the front part of the house. They were driven back, however, by the murderous thief, who ran up through the house flourishing his weapon, and on reaching the third floor, entered a rear room and concealed himself in the clothes closet.

The other fellow attempted to conceal himself at the rear of the house, but was captured by the two officers. Fred Baum, proprietor of Baum's Pavilion, came to the assistance of the officers, and took charge of the prisoner while they searched the house for the other man.

Mrs. Cochran, who rooms in the house, followed the first thief to the room in which he concealed himself. Turning back into the hallway she told the frightened boarders who had followed her that the man was in the closet. The man, hearing her, slipped out of the closet and crawled under the bed.

When Baer and De Celle reached the room they found him under the bed with his revolver cocked and ready for action. Baer jerked the mattress from the bed and before the robber could move De Celle had his revolver at the fellow's head. The thief then surrendered and the two prisoners were taken to the station.

The third man made good his escape, but it is thought he is wounded, and the police hope to find him today.

A fourth man stood guard outside the store when the others went in to rob the place. When the shooting commenced he ran down Clark street to Kinzie, and, turning east, disappeared.

Identified by the Jeweler.

The youngest of the gang and the most daring proved to be Andrew Craig, alias Watson. Craig is 21 years old and looks even younger. He it was who shot at Hussander, shattering the clock, and the second time sent a bullet into the proprietor's leg. He was the man captured under the bed. Craig was recognized by several people who live in the vicinity as a man who has been seen frequently in the neighborhood of late, ostensibly begging. The woman of the house where Craig was captured said he came there Friday morning and wanted to clean out the furnace for his breakfast.

The other prisoner is Michael Frazer, a well-built man of sandy complexion, 31 years old, and evidently the man who furnished the experience for the gang. Both of the men are strangers to the police, but Frazer has the appearance of a hardened and desperate outlaw. When seen in his cell Frazer declared his innocence, saying that he was passing at the time and joined in the chase. He had no weapon on him when arrested, but the officers found a revolver in the alley, which Frazer had evidently dropped in his flight. Craig refused to talk to reporters.

Mr. Hussander and his clerk, Gus Johnson, both identified Craig and Frazer as two of the three men who attempted the burglary.

Had the robbers succeeded in intimidating Mr. Hussander and the clerk, Johnson, they could have robbed the place of over $5,000 worth of diamonds and about $200 in cash which was in the drawer.

A peculiar feature of the robbery was the fact that the time the first shot was fired can be determined to a second. The bullet broke the pendulum, stopping the clock at once, showing that at exactly at 8 o'clock 5 minutes and 25 seconds the shot was fired at Mr. Hussander.

One Ballot in the Joint Assembly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—Nineteen Representatives and four Senators were present at the joint session today. One ballot was taken, resulting: Palmer, 11; Lindley, 4; Oglesby, 1; Stelle, 2. Adjourned to 12 o'clock tomorrow.

They Have Multiplied the Earth.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Rabun, aged 80, died at Edwardsville, Ala., today at the home of her sister, Mrs. McPhee. Mrs. Rabun leaves 149 descendants and Mrs. McPhee has 132.

ANOTHER GREAT FLOOD AT JOHNSTOWN.

A Portion of the City Under Water—People Flee to the Hills.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Two and one-half inches of rainfall in less than twenty-four house was the cause of another costly flood in the Conemaugh Valley. For miles up both rivers the banks are overflowed. Though no lives have as yet been lost the damage to property is large. The Cambria Iron Works were submerged in several feet of water and were compelled to suspend operations, as were also the large works of the Johnson company at Moxham. The lower part of the Fifth Ward is completely inundated and the Thirteenth Ward was covered to the depth of several feet. During the forenoon considerable driftwood came down both streams and the Poplar, Franklin, Woodvale, Cambria, and the Point bridges were entirely destroyed, as were also two smaller structures. The bridges were erected after the flood of May, 1889, and cost thousands of dollars. A new steel bridge, in course of erection, was entirely destroyed. Late this evening traffic by railroad and street-car with Moxham was entirely cut off, and the only means of egress to the lower part of the city is by the Cambria iron railroad bridge. The water from Stony Creek is breaking over the bank. The business part of the city will be submerged in a short time. People are being moved from their houses to the hillside, fearing a repetition of the great flood. A bulletin received from South Fork says the water is rising there rapidly and that there are eighteen inches of snow in the mountains. A report has just reached here that the large log boom of the Johnstown Lumber company at Bethel Station had broken. Should this prove true the destruction of bridges would be complete. The Baltimore and Ohio tracks are flooded and traffic entirely cut off.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 16.—The steady downpour of rain since yesterday has had the effect of more or less seriously impeding travel on almost every railroad entering the city. The largest landslide that has occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio for several years now covers the track for a distance of 300 feet and nearly half of that in width near West Newton. The tracks will not be cleared for several days. The Youghiogheny River is bank full and rising. A big flood is feared. Reports from Greensburg are that the streams in that vicinity are over their banks and many people living on the lowlands have been driven from their homes. The Manor Valley and Alexandria Branch railroads are covered in many places with water and slides. The lower end of the Fair Grounds is submerged. Already the damage is great.

HAWAIIAN MINISTERS WON'T RESIGN.

Queen Liliuokalani Threatens to Bring Suit Against Her Cabinet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Advices received here indicate that a contest between the Hawaiian Ministry and the Crown is imminent. It has always been a precedent in Hawaii, as in other kingdoms, for the Ministry to resign at the death of the monarch, but the Ministry intimated to Queen Liliuokalani that she must not look for their resignations, save by the action of the Legislature. A complication ensued, which has not been decided yet. The friends of the Queen urge her to bring action against the Ministry before the Supreme Court, in which event it is probable that she will be upheld in her course. Chief-Justice Judd, Chancellor of the Kingdom, himself resigned a Cabinet position on the accession of Kalakaua, and it is said that he considers it the proper course at the present time.

The dead King's will was opened the day following the arrival of the Charleston. It was short and to the point. It left the entire personalty to Kapiolani, consisting with the debts all paid of about $150,000. The widow is allowed to name the executors herself. Liliuokalani gets the crown and crown lands. These are estimated at nearly $100,000 a year, but how much she will realize on them is a question. It seems that as the leases to one piece or another expired they were leased anew to Kapiolani for long terms of years, at $1 a year in most cases. The lands are valuable, many of them lying in and about the city, so that while the laws prevented Kalakaua taking the leases himself, he managed it through his wife. Kapiolani is a rich woman and has been rich since childhood. She is of a saving, frugal disposition and lives in a modest fashion.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE BEER TRUST.

Six Establishments Unite as the United States Brewing Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary Krewer of the Blatz Brewing company this afternoon confirmed the report of a brewers' combination, but said he was unable to give any of the details as yet. From an authoritative source, though, it was learned that five Chicago breweries and the Blatz Brewing company of Milwaukee will form the combine and a new company called the United States Brewing company will open its stock books for subscription this week. The old companies will transfer their property to the new concern, the capital of which is to be $12,000,000. The stock of the new company will be subscribed exclusively by American capitalists, the principal among whom will be the stockholders in the old companies. The property and good will of the Blatz Brewing company have been turned over to the syndicate at the price of $3,750,000. This sum is to be paid for by stock in the new company, which will be distributed among the present stockholders, while the Blatz Brewing company will go out of existence. The present officers of the Blatz Brewing company will continue in the management of the Milwaukee Brewery for the present, but whether this arrangement will continue indefinitely is not yet known.

The stock which the owners of the brewery will receive is of a preferred class. There are three classes of stock in the new company. One class will be entitled to 8 per cent dividends, and this is the kind of stock in which the brewery proprietors will be paid for. A second kind of preferred stock will be issued calling for 4 per cent dividends. The common stock, it is expected by the promoters of the scheme, will eventually be more valuable than either of the two preferred classes and may, it is said, earn as much as 15 per cent.

REVISION OF THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

The Committee of the Presbyterian Church Completes Its Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States on the Revision of the Confession of Faith after a harmonious session lasting eleven days completed its work and adjourned this evening.

The changes made have generally met with unanimous approval. Its work will be reported to the assembly in Detroit next May and by it referred to the presbyteries for their adoption or rejection. The changes made in the statements of the confession have been of great importance, but have in no way impaired the integrity of the system or doctrine so long held by the church.

Strengthening Canadian Coast Defenses.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Gen. Herbert, commandant of the militia, has left for the Pacific coast, where he will inspect the coast defenses. Gen. Herbert, on coming to Canada, was, it is understood, charged with the mission of perfecting these defenses and getting the Canadian Government to assist therein financially. The Canadian Government is not at all averse either to the strengthening of the coast defenses or to the liberal expenditure of imperial funds in Canadian cities, but they are loath to contribute anything thereto, as they see that the Canadian coasts could only be threatened by a war arising over imperial concerns. The foe feared on the Pacific coast is understood to be Russia, with its great naval arsenal of Vladivostock on the Siberian coast.

WANTS $200,000 DAMAGES.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY SAYS HE HAS BEEN GROSSLY LIBELED.

Ex-Congressman King of Minnesota in an Article in the "Pioneer Press" Charges the Author of the "Cryptogram" with Being a Briber and Receiver of Bribes Both in Congress and in the State Legislature—Some Startling Testimony Likely to Be Evoked.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The largest suits for libel ever brought in the Minnesota Capital were filed this afternoon by Ignatius Donnelly, the author of the "Cryptogram" and Senator from Dakota County, against ex-Congressman W. S. King and the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*. They are for $100,000 each. The sensational suits are the outgrowth of the agitation in the Legislature over the charge that Senator Washburn purchased his seat two years ago, in which Senator Donnelly has taken a leading part. To turn the tide Mr. King wrote and the *Pioneer-Press* published a column letter, in which numerous charges are made that Mr. Donnelly received stated large sums of money for his vote and influence both in the United States Congress and in the Minnesota Legislature between the years 1870 and 1880. The suits have created a profound sensation, and their trial is expected to develop some rare testimony in regard to the methods of leading Minnesota politicians.

The letter is addressed to Mr. Donnelly. Among other things Mr. King says: "You, when you were making your Senatorial campaign some years ago, invited me into your back room, where you tendered me a large package of money, containing, you said, $3,000, which you urged me to take and bribe a State Senator to vote for you for United States Senator, pledging yourself to give me $2,000 additional money and your written promise that a friend of mine should be appointed Surveyor-General of the State in the event of your election, which I heartlessly refused to do.

Refused to Aid Ignatius.

"My refusal to aid you in bribing members of the Legislature to vote for you on that occasion was, I recollect, aggravating to your feelings, but my conduct was not so perfectly soulharrowing to you as that of the member of the Legislature whom you personally attempted to bribe, and who, upon consultation with his friends, 'tied up' $500 of your money, but did not give you his vote. I recollect the time, as I am sure you will also, when a party upon whom you had been 'making a levy,' not knowing that you and I 'were out,' but, supposing, as you were the Representative of my district, that we were personal and political friends, sent a draft or check for $2,500 to me, with the request that I hand the same to you which I did.

"I also remember how, amid the thickening blushes which colored to a deeper red your rosy cheek, when I handed you that telltale letter and inclosure you generously offered—nay, more, fairly besought me to accept—a portion of the money, to which I replied that, having no proper claim to the same, I could not and did not accept.

"But, Lord bless us, Mr. Donnelly, what was $2,500 to you in those days? Why, I recollect being told by a party in interest of your levying an assessment of $5,000 on the agent of a party desiring action on a bill which was in your hands. Acting upon the demands of necessity he paid you that amount, when you quietly jumped on the cars, and, running over to New York, struck that agent's principal for $5,000 more. Not having been advised of that agent's action, this principal gave you a check for another $5,000, which he made payable to the order of the agent in Washington.

"When you went back to the agent in Washington to get his indorsement how he did swear, and called you a swindler, a double-barreled blackmailer, a legislative pirate, and such naughty names, and stubbornly refused to indorse the check, putting you to the trouble of another trip to New York to make the best explanation you could. But then it came out all right and you got your extra $5,000."

WILL BE NO MORE SILVER LEGISLATION.

The Republican House Caucus Settles That Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Republican House caucus settled tonight that there would be no further silver legislation this session. The so-called "compromise" on the American mine product was hardly discussed, for it was shown that the business of last session already takes care of the product of these mines. Bartine of Nevada, Carter of Montana, and other silver men set forth the sentiment in their States, but the interchange of views showed that there was little change since last session, when the 4,500,000-ounce bill was passed as a concession to the free-coinage people. It was pointed out that in the two weeks remaining of the session the majority had much greater responsibilities than to pass more silver bills. The leading speech of the evening was made by Mr. Cannon. He pointed out that the appropriations, the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court, and other measures to which the majority was committed left no time to fool with silver, particularly at this time when the Republicans are so nearly united and the Democrats so badly split up. Gen. Henderson also suggested that the Republicans would be foolish if they did not leave Mr. Cleveland and the Democrats to settle the silver controversy in their own political family. Maj. McKinley, Gov. Gear of Iowa, and other members spoke in the same vein. Most of the speakers urged the shipping bills as among the measures which should be brought to a vote. The sentiment of the caucus found practical expression in the adoption of a resolution requesting the attendance of every Republican member from now on until adjournment. The reasons for this are so plain that they need not be enlarged on.

DIDN'T MARRY THE ONE HE INTENDED.

Romantic Features of a Wedding in an Ohio Town.

HARMAN, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Miss Mollie Cecil of this place was last week married to C. W. Burdick, an Illinois man. Though it was generally known that their acquaintance was short nothing remarkable was thought of it. It now turns out that the marriage had romantic features. Burdick, without any acquaintance with the Cecil girls, had for a year been corresponding with a sister of the girl he married. Having made all arrangements he came on to see and marry the young woman. When they met their mutual dislike was so marked that a wedding with them was impossible. However, in order to avoid a sensation, Burdick remained a few days. In the meantime he saw, wooed, and won the sister of his correspondent. They concluded to marry before his return, and strange to say the sister who first expected to wed Burdick gave to the one who really married him her wedding-dress and the new young bride wore it at the ceremony. At the time of the wedding scarcely any one knew of the change in brides, though now all parties have disclosed the secret.

Says Taylor's Testimony Was Accurate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Silver Pool Investigating Committee today ex-Representative S. V. White of New York was examined. He was asked concerning the testimony given by Representative Abner Taylor to the effect that he had bought silver on margin through the firm July 17, three days after the act. He said that Taylor's testimony was accurate. Mr. White knew nothing of the alleged silver pool except what he had seen in the newspapers.

ACCUSE COWLES OF KILLING HIS WIFE.

The Nebraska Banker Arrested on a Charge of Murder.

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—S. B. Cowles, President of the Pacific Bank and one of the most prominent and oldest citizens of Nebraska, was arrested at noon today charged with having deliberately murdered his wife early on the morning of Feb. 4. Mrs. Cowles was choked to death in her bed-chamber. Her screams attracted attention, and when neighbors rushed in the husband was lying apparently unconscious on the floor, with blood streaming from a wound in the head, while the dead body of Mrs. Cowles was stretched on the bed with the deep imprints of the murderer's fingers on her throat. The house was ransacked as if by burglars in search of booty, and some money and jewelry were missing. When resuscitated the husband described how a masked burglar had rushed into the bedchamber, felled him to the floor, and killed his wife. He immediately offered $5,000 for clews to the murderer.

At the inquest suspicion was directed toward the banker as the murderer. Following out this theory the numerous detectives evolved much to confirm the report. Fifty dollars, supposed to have been stolen by the burglar, was found laid away securely in a closet. The door which was thought to have been forced by the murderer was found to have been broken by a hatchet, which was also found in the stable.

The alleged motive for the murder is a $5,000 life insurance which the husband took out on his wife in the American Legion of Honor. Notwithstanding the suspicion directed toward Banker Cowles, so much was he esteemed and so influential was he that the jury, after two weeks' investigation, referred the matter to the county authorities. When Cowles discovered that he was suspected he was terribly affected and requested the closest scrutiny and apparently tried to assist the authorities. At noon the banker left the city, ostensibly for Omaha. The detectives were alert, and Cowles was intercepted and arrested on the train at Columbus. He was not surprised when arrested and immediately demanded a hearing.

The wound on the banker's head, which he declared rendered him unconscious, developed upon examination to have been the merest scratches and could easily have been administered by himself. This fact constituted one of the first grounds for the suspicion that he was the murderer of his wife. Cowles asserted that he was aroused from his bed about 3 o'clock on the morning of the murder, and as he sprang up a masked burglar struck him with a large revolver. It was noticed that he was quite bloody when first seen, and not until two days later, when suspicion was directed toward him by the work of detectives, were the wounds on his head examined. They were found so small that the physicians expressed a doubt that the blood on the person of the banker at the time could have flowed from them.

Mr. Cowles has retained four or five lawyers, and has expressed his entire confidence that he would be vindicated. While there is every evidence that the banker is in no need of funds it is intimated that developments will show that the $5,000 for which his wife's life was insured was quite badly needed by him to tide over a stringency.

Mr. Cowles explains that the insurance was placed ten years ago. The preliminary examination will be waived, as the Circuit Court is in session and the trial set for Feb. 18. A swarm of detectives from Chicago, Omaha, and Denver has been in the city at work on the case since the crime, attracted by the $5,000 reward offered by Cowles for the apprehension of his wife's murderer. The citizens are divided as to the guilt of the banker. The complaint was filed by Robert Gregg, the ex-Sheriff of Saunders County.

INVESTIGATING THE SUGAR TRUST.

Testimony Given Before the State Senate Committee Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Today the State Senate Committee on General Laws really began its investigation of the reasons inducing the sugar trust to reorganize under the laws of New Jersey and of the legality of its continuing to do business in this State after having been declared an illegal corporation by the Court of Appeals. Some very interesting testimony was given by J. Halden, a public accountant, who examined the books of the sugar trust when it passed into the hands of the receivers: Stephen V. White, Gen. Slocum, and H. N. Havemeyer. He said he received the books of the trust from John E. Searles Jr., treasurer of the trust, in the presence of the receivers. Asked in regard to the assets of the trust Mr. Havens said there were certain stocks, as he understood, which were turned over to the receivers but which did not appear on the books. All the assets that appeared on the books were loans granted to constituent companies. There were two check-books. He did not trace the checks because he could not get them. He only had the stubs. He applied personally once and sent once to Mr. Searles and the office of the trust for the checks but they could not be found.

Asked to state what the constituent corporations were and the amount of profits they had paid into the trust between April 18, 1888, and June, 1890, Mr. Halden made the following statements: Havemeyer and Elder Sugar Refineries company, $3,827,436.54; the Brooklyn Sugar Refinery company, $756,422.50; the Planters', $310,468.46; the St. Louis, $100,000; the Boston, $697,500; the Bay State, $27,000; the American, $250,000; the Matthiesson and Wrichers company, $4,500,092.52; the Dick and Myer, $1,106,447.50; the Standard company, $400,000; total, $11,975,367.50.

As to the disposition of this sum Mr. Halden said that $74,000 was deposited in the United States Trust company in the name of Henry Winthrop Gray, receiver of the North River Refinery; the balance of near $12,000,000 profit was paid out to the certificateholders. Gen. Slocum, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, was not present. His case will be considered in executive session Friday.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ASTOR WEDDING

Philadelphia Society All Agog Over the Approaching Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Society was in a bustle today over the coming nuptials of young John Jacob Astor and Miss Ava Willing tomorrow. The affair has been so thoroughly advertised that great crowds will be present outside the Willing mansion tomorrow when the ceremony takes place. The Astor party arrived this afternoon, and took up twelve rooms at the Hotel Stratford. At the Bellevue every nook and corner was squeezed into the service of other important links in the bridal retinue. The ushers are quartered there, besides the Wilsons, the Cushings, the Dyers, and other notables from New York. The correct list of the ushers is as follows: Lispenard Stewart, best man; Thomas Howard, Harry Legrand Cannon, Barton Willing, Hamilton Fish Webster, Robert Hargous, Carter Hitchcock, Woodbury Kane, and Elisha Dyer Jr. The bridesmaids are Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Beatrice Chapman, Miss Ethel Cram of New York, Miss Ashhurst, Miss Hutchinson, and Miss Willing, the bride's cousin, of this city. They will each wear a gown of the directoire pattern, of rose-collored faille and chiffon. In addition to this their costumes will comprise jaunty pink aprons and tiny pink caps.

League of American Wheelmen Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The National Assembly League of American Wheelmen has reelected President Dunn for the ensuing year. The other officers are: Maj. Burdette, Connecticut, First Vice-President; Dr. G. Carleton Brown, New Jersey, Second Vice-President; W. S. Brewster, St. Louis, Treasurer.

LAST EDITION.

DID THE SCHEME WORK?

South Dakota Democrats and Independents Combine.

THEY ELECT KYLE SENATOR.

Conflicting Stories as to the Part Illinois Played.

FULLER PROMISES A BIG SURPRISE

He Says Sensational Things Will Occur at Springfield.

THE FARMERS TO TAKE UP STREETER AGAIN

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Rev. J. H. Kyle, the Independent candidate, was elected to the United States Senate today to succeed Moody. He received 75 votes, against 55 cast for Sterling, the Republican candidate. As announced Saturday night Kyle's election was determined on between the Democrats and Independents. This decision, it is now acknowledged, was brought about almost entirely through a compact with the Illinois Democrats and three farmers, which scheme includes the election of John M. Palmer from that State. Speaker Seward, who went to Illinois to close the bargain, sent information here which gave the Democrats confidence to cast their ballots for Kyle today.

As the ballot was in progress it soon became startlingly apparent that but two men were being voted for and that some one was going to be elected. When the names of rock-ribbed Democrats, who had thus far voted only for Tripp, were called and they voted for Kyle amazement grew, and when the ballot was ended and it was apparent that Kyle was elected Republicans tried to create a stampede for Tripp before the result was announced. McCormick arose and changed his vote from Sterling to Bartlett Tripp. Belknap, Donahue, Douglas, Hall, Taylor, Teets, and Wilson arose and changed from Sterling to Tripp. Then it was that excitement became intense. Would Republicans enough do this to warrant the Democrats to change back to their leader? There were not enough, and Chief Clerk Cone arose and announced the result as above indicated and the long pent enthusiasm of the Independents broke loose. Hats, papers, books, and other loose missiles went sailing through the air, and for a moment joy was unconfined. Finally order was restored and Speaker Pro-tem. Rowe arose and declared that John H. Kyle had been duly elected United States Senator from South Dakota for a period of six years, beginning March 4 next.

His Confession of Faith.

Senator-elect Kyle was then called out, of course, and made a short address, thanking the members of the joint assembly for the great honor they had bestowed upon him. In deference to the memorial services just concluded on the death of the great commander, Gen. Sherman, he would not enter into any discussion of the political issues of the day. He would go to the United States Senate not as a representative any faction or party but as a representative of of South Dakota. He opposed anything in the nature of class legislation, so called, but he would endeavor to champion the interests of the producing class at all times, believing that the life and success of the Nation depend upon their success. Again profoundly thanking the Assembly for the honor conferred he took his seat amid tremendous applause. His speech was short, neatly delivered, and created a good impression even among the "enemy."

A monstrous meeting was held in the opera-house tonight to ratify the election of James H. Kyle to the United States Senate. Kyle's speech developed the fact that he will work for low-tariff principles and other issues advocated by the Democrats, besides numerous reform measures wanted by the farmers. Judge Tripp, who made the election of Kyle possible by withdrawing and turning the Democratic strength to him, spoke, and said Kyle was just as good a Democrat as he was, and his party could wish nothing better. Ex-Gov. Pennington, a newly-made Democrat, said today the Independent and Democratic parties were married for good and they rested on a common platform. Many other speeches of like tenor were made by prominent men of both parties.

[Senator-elect James H. Kyle is a native of Ohio, having been born in Xenia thirty-six years ago. It is claimed by some that he will be the youngest member in the Senate. He was educated in the University of Illinois and graduated at Oberlin College, O., with the class of '78. He studied law, but afterwards resolved to go into the ministry. Accordingly he took a course at the Presbyterian Theological Institute at Pittsburg, graduating in 1882. He became a Congregational preacher and was pastor at Salt Lake City three years, then came to Dakota, and has for five years past been filling pulpits at Ipswich and Aberdeen. He also has served considerable time as an educator and taught mechanical and civil engineering in Pittsburg.

He was reared in the Republican faith, though always inclined to low tariffs, which fact, it is considered, furnishes the main reason why the Democrats finally threw their votes to him. He espoused the cause of the Independent party, and last July 4 addressed an immense audience in Brown County, where he expressed radical views on modern reform ideas, especially favoring a low tariff, and it was this speech that brought him first into prominence in this State and indirectly brought about his subsequent nomination and election to the State Senate. He is married and has one child. His home is in Aberdeen.]

SURPRISE FOR ILLINOISANS.

Startling Predictions by Senator Fuller—Is There a Hen On?

BELVIDERE, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—"There is a surprise in store for the Illinois Legislature and for every one interested in the outcome of the Senatorial contest." Thus spoke Senator Charles E. Fuller this afternoon, as Speaker Seward stepped quickly down the Senator's office stairs to catch a train for South Dakota. This gentleman, who studied law with Senator Fuller twelve years ago, first entered the political arena when he stumped the district for "Charlie" at the time Fuller made his memorable canvass against the National banks and was elected on that issue. In those days Seward was an ardent Republican, and though now posing as Speaker, elected on the Independent ticket, it is extremely doubtful if he would be sent from South Dakota to Illinois for the purpose of engineering a Democratic trade and to make that trade with Senator Fuller. Both gentlemen were pleasant but did not have much to say about the Senatorial problem.

Senator Fuller was seen after Seward's departure but refused to be interviewed upon the results of the conference. There is not the least doubt in the world that the much talked-of trade with South Dakota has been settled in all its details. This is evident from the fact that Speaker Seward returned to South Dakota without finding it necessary to go to Springfield, and that Mr. Fuller is the only member of the Illinois Legislature whom Speaker Seward has seen since he entered the State, and is is well enough understood that

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Senator Fuller was empowered to make any arrangement which would be satisfactory to himself and to the party which he represents.

Although the conference which began last Saturday and terminated today was conducted in the utmost secrecy and both of the principals utterly refuse to talk, still some of its results have leaked out. From a source perfectly reliable and trustworthy comes the information, first, "that the people of the State of Illinois will have a United States Senator to represent them in the next Senate before the end of this week," and, second, that Gen. John M. Palmer will have no opportunity this session of ascending to the Speaker's desk and in heartfelt tones saying: "Gentlemen, I thank you." He can burn his speech of gratitude, because the "powers that be" have decided upon another gentleman to represent Illinois in the next United States Senate. Despite his sealed lips Senator Fuller was as gay as a boy, and it is evident that he was more than pleased with the outcome of the conference, and that the man who is to be elected will be one who can be relied upon to stay with the Republicans upon all vital questions.

IS FULLER A DARK HORSE?

A Report That He Is a Senatorial Candidate—Seward's Pull.

Senator Fuller spent the evening at the Sherman House and took a night train for Springfield.

"I can't talk about the conference I had at Belvidere today with Speaker Seward," he said, when asked regarding the nature of the business of the South Dakota statesman to Illinois. "His people live at Marengo and it is but natural that he should come over to see me. He read law in my office. The object of his visit was to spend Sunday with his father and mother, and he left for the West on the noon train."

"When he took the train had he been informed of the election of Kyle?"

"No, and I just heard of it this minute. There never was anything in that story about a committee from the South Dakota Legislature coming to Springfield to get the F. M. B. A. members to vote for Palmer. While Seward was elected Speaker by Democratic votes, he is not a Democrat. He did not ask for the place, and was elected by a combination of Democrats and farmers. He has always voted as a Republican."

"Was your conference today in reference to the situation at Springfield?"

"Naturally we talked about the matter, but the conference we had has no significance. It does not amount to that," and Mr. Fuller snapped his finger.

Senator Fuller was in excellent spirits last evening. He walked into the hotel with Representative Reed about 6:30 o'clock, checked his grip, and after chatting awhile with several statesmen who happened in the rotunda went up-stairs and partook of a hearty supper.

It was whispered about yesterday among the members of the Legislature who were in town that Mr. Fuller might be a Senatorial candidate himself. There has been a faint suspicion of this among certain members for several weeks, and it might turn out that Farmer Seward has returned to his State to use his persuasive powers among the members of the Alliance in South Dakota to get them to use their influence with the Illinois F. M. B. A. trio for his old law preceptor, Charles E. Fuller. Just how much influence the brotherhood of farmers in the Extreme Western State could have on the brotherhood here is hard to tell, but there are those who think that this fellowship is of enough importance to try and get it. The Democrats wanted this assistance, but it is believed that the South Dakota farmers never had any intention of trying to assist the Democrats here, and that Cockrell gave it out as an excuse for his apparent change of heart. There is reason to believe that the Dakota organization will not coalesce with the people here in the interest of a Democrat. Kyle is a man of strong Republican tendencies, and Seward is of a similar strain of mind. The South Dakota Speaker is a man of much influence in his State and stands well. Senator Fuller has many friends in the Alliance organization in the new State, many of them prior to going West having resided in Northern Illinois.

Surveyor-General Sullivan, who holds the most important position in the State, is a former Belvidere man and studied law in Mr. Fuller's office.

It is positively stated by those who know of Seward's whereabouts during his recent visit here that he did not see a member of the Illinois Legislature aside from Mr. Fuller. He arrived in Belvidere Saturday night, had a conference with the Senator, went to Marengo, and remained over Sunday and returned to Mr. Fuller yesterday morning. At noon he left for the West, and it is probable that a number of dispatches passed between himself and his lieutenants in South Dakota prior to the final vote. Mr. Fuller was carefully guarded in his conversation yesterday, but he stated that there was liable to be a break-up at any time and that it would be hard to tell what would happen.

"Would not a stampede result in Palmer's election?" he was asked.

"No, I think not; but it is hard to tell where the lightning would strike."

FARMERS KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT.

Correspondence with South Dakota That Streeter Kept Secret.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—It transpires tonight that A. J. Streeter has for some days been in communication with the farmers or Independent party of the South Dakota Legislature. Late last week Mr. Streeter received a telegram from S. H. Goodfellow, Chairman of the Independent Central Committee of South Dakota, stating that a scheme for Democratic and farmer reciprocity on the Senatorial question in the States of Illinois and South Dakota was in progress and asking his view of the matter. To this telegram Mr. Streeter returned no answer, and Chairman Goodfellow then addressed him the following letter:

EAST PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 12, '91.—A. J. Streeter, Springfield, Ill.—Dear Sir: There was a rumor here yesterday that a combination had been made between Illinois and South Dakota whereby the three F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois Legislature were to vote for Palmer and in return the South Dakota Democrats were to vote for an independent. The Democrats here, through their candidate, Bartlett Tripp, express a willingness to end the deadlock in both States in this manner. It was at their request I sent the telegram to you this afternoon. I could see no harm in sending the telegram, but would advise you to be sure the Democrats here have voted for our man before your man vote for Palmer. The situation here is such that the Independents and Democrats can elect an Independent any day that the Democrats signify a willingness to vote for the Independent nominee. I hope my telegram did not disturb your equilibrium. Yours respectfully,

S. H. GOODFELLOW

As both this letter and telegram were received at a time when Mr. Streeter had ceased to be the candidate of the F. M. B. A. party, and when the friendly relations between himself and Messrs. Moore, Cockrell, and Taubeneck had been temporarily severed, he did not communicate this correspondence to these gentlemen. So the proposition of the Dakota farmers never actually reached the Illinois brethren until this evening—six hours after a United States Senator had been elected in South Dakota. Whatever may have been the combination which resulted in Senator Kyle's election in South Dakota the Illinois F. M. B. A., thanks to the secret diplomacy of Mr. Streeter, had no voice in that combination. So far as known Mr. Streeter made no answer whatever to the South Dakota Independents.

TO TAKE UP STREETER AGAIN.

The F. M. B. A. Likely to Vote for Their First Love Today.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—The F. M. B. A. political wheel of fortune gave another whirl tonight, and A. J. Streeter holds the lucky number. So, unless intervening emergencies necessitate a change of program before 12 o'clock tomorrow, John P. Stelle will be dropped, and ex-Senator Streeter be reinstated as the candidate of the F. M. B. A. party for United States Senator. This was decided at a conference or rather a series of conferences between Mr. Streeter and the three F. M. B. A. members tonight. Representative Taubeneck is behind the scheme to have Mr. Streeter again made the party candidate, and the Democrats tonight are betraying a great deal of anxiety lest this be a Republican conspiracy to defeat Gen. Palmer. They are fearful that, in spite of the protestations of many Republican legislators they will never support Streeter, the strength of party discipline may force everybody into line and suddenly result in Streeter's election in case the steering committee should conclude him acceptable. Mr. Streeter's views on the tariff question, the Federal Election bill, and several other National issues are so nearly identical to Republican principles that he is considered by many to be greatly preferable to Gen. Palmer or any other stalwart Democrat who holds low-tariff and anti-force bill sentiments. It was only after Messrs. Cockrell, Taubeneck, and Streeter had urged Mr. Moore for an hour or more that he consented at all to entertain the proposition to desert Mr. Stelle. As is well known, John P. Stelle is the favorite candidate of Mr. Moore, and there is no doubt there is no one, excepting possibly the gentleman from Wayne, whom Mr. Moore would sooner see United States Senator than the F. M. B. A. editor of Mount Vernon.

Although a decision was finally reached tonight to support Mr. Streeter tomorrow there was a proviso attached to it. This proviso was the essential condition of Mr. Moore, and is that the F. M. B. A. members shall again confer tomorrow and once more ratify their conclusions of this evening before going into the joint assembly. So that, after all, the decision of tonight is not a final one but may be changed tomorrow in case Mr. Moore should see any reason to cause him to insist upon the party vote being cast for Mr. Stelle.

Mr. Streeter himself feels hopeful tonight that he may ultimately be the choice of the F. M. B. A. and Republican parties for the next United States Senator. He says that there are only two Republicans who, at the last account, still hold out in their protestations that they will never support him, and he feels that these gentlemen will finally succumb to party influences in case the steering committee decides that the Republican vote shall be thrown to the ex-Senator from Mercer. There are a half dozen Senatorial candidates on the ground tonight, most of whom were in the list of sixteen Republicans submitted to the F. M. B. A. party by the Republican steering committee.

Ex-Representative Dill of Belleville is also here, and as he has for the last year been identified with the F. M. B. A. party he evidently hopes that the Senatorial breezes will finally turn his way.

The Democrats are entering the contest this week with about the same amount of confidence displayed just seven days ago. They insist Gen. Palmer will certainly be elected before this week is out, many of them asserting it will take place tomorrow, but the majority agreeing that Wednesday will probably be the day on which the coup de grace will be administered to the Republican party. Gen. Palmer himself made a long visit to the Democratic headquarters at the State Central Committee rooms this evening and chatted amiably with his friends over the situation. He smiles good-naturedly at the suggestion of a break in the Democratic ranks, and is evidently convinced that the 101 will stand by him through many weary weeks yet if necessary. This hope is evidently shared by the majority of his party here tonight, and from indications and conversations with the Cook County members there is probably every reason for this confidence. Speaker Crafts, who may very properly be considered the spokesman of the Cook County contingent, said tonight:

"It is ridiculous to talk about anybody deserting Palmer. That is only a Republican roorbach. The Cook County members are his most solid supporters, and none has any greater confidence in them than Gen. Palmer himself. The idea that they would desert him for a Cook County or any other candidate is absurd. The Cook County Democrats have never been second in their party devotion to Gen. Palmer, and if we are to wait until a break comes from the Chicago delegation I must assure my Republican friends that that break will never come."

The F. M. B. A. members are somewhat elated tonight over the report that J. H. Kyle, the Independent or Farmers' Alliance man, had been elected in South Dakota by a combination of the farmers and Democrats. Speaker Crafts and his party friends are correspondingly jubilant at this result, as they think it augurs well of a Democrat and F. M. B. A. combination here in the election of Gen. Palmer.

There was some excitement this afternoon by the receipt of a telegram from a prominent Democrat at Marengo directed to Speaker Crafts announcing that Speaker Seward of the South Dakota Legislature was at present in conference with Senator Fuller, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial joint steering committee. It was feared Seward was endeavoring to get the Republicans to combine with the F. M. B. A. and elect a Senator here on condition that the Farmers' Alliance combine with the Republicans in the election of a Republican Senator from South Dakota. This would have been an effectual checkmate to the Democratic scheme, and for some time there was considerable alarm among the Democrats. Later, however, the news of the election of Kyle in South Dakota showed that Mr. Seward's mission, whatever it may have been, was too late, and that no Republican-F. M. B. A. combination would be effected as a result of his visit to this State. As Speaker Seward and Chairman Fuller are old friends, the former having studied law years ago in the latter's office, the probabilities are that the visit was one of friendship.

Tomorrow before the meeting of the joint assembly the Republican steering committee must return an answer to the proposition of the F. M. B. A. party in regard to the candidacy of Moore, Streeter, and Stelle. The F. M. B. A. men expect that the answer will be made tomorrow and it will be a rejection of all the farmer candidates, as it is evident that the full Republican vote cannot even be centered upon Mr. Moore, who is certainly the most popular of the three candidates.

Cicero J. Lindley arrived in the city this evening and states that he expects the Republicans to continue voting for him tomorrow. It is generally believed that the F. M. B. A. will adopt radical means to end the Senatorial contest this week. What those means will be no one can predict. They may leave the joint assembly or Cockrell and Moore may openly vote for Gen. Palmer.

Three Senatorial Jokes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—A couple of new candidates for Senatorial honors have appeared upon the field tonight. Morris Sprigg, a Chicago attorney, arrived in the city today and is canvassing members in the interest of Thomas S. McClelland, an attorney and Grand Army man of Chicago, and Robert J. Williams "of Louisiana" is another candidate who is reaching for the Senatorial fruit. Both parties treat Mr. McClelland's candidacy as a huge joke, but his ambition holds no parallel to that of R. J. Williams, a Louisiana man who wanted to be elected United States Senator from Illinois. Mr. Williams came in on an evening train and blandly announced himself as the only candidate upon whom all parties could possibly unite. John Pope Hodnett, another crank whose reputation is National, is expected in the city tomorrow. A plan is on foot among mirthmaking members to arrange for a three-cornered political debate between Williams, McClelland, and Hodnett.

HENNESSY'S ALLEGED SLAYERS ON TRIAL

Nine Italians to Answer for the Murder of the New Orleans Chief.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Today the famous Hennessy murder trial was begun before Judge Baker of the Criminal District Court. On call of the witnesses quite a number were absent, and pending attachments therefor District-Attorney Luzenburg asked for a severance. He desired to save time and annoyance. He proposed to put on trial today the following men: Joseph P. Macheca, Antonio Scaffedi, Antonio Bagnetti, Manuel Politz, Bastiano Incordona, Antonio Marchesi, Asperi Marchesi, Pietro Monasterio, and Charles Mariango, making nine in all, and leaving ten whom the District Attorney did not desire to put on trial at this time. There was no objection to this, and Judge Baker ordered that the petit jury should be discharged until tomorrow morning. The State witnesses were discharged until Thursday at 10:30 o'clock and the witnesses for the defense until Friday morning at 1:30 o'clock. Judge Baker ordered that 600 talesmen be drawn for Wednesday and adjourned the case till tomorrow.

Boston's Belief in Ghosts.

It is not long since that an author whom all the reading world of America admires for his clear-headedness laid down the proposition at a dinner-table where a brilliant company were assembled that it is impossible to believe in immortality without allowing at least the possibility of ghosts. He was asked if he believed in haunted houses, and answered in the affirmative with the greatest readiness and emphasis. It was in comment upon the talk at this dinner party that the statement was made by a lady who knows the best social and literary life of Boston that it was nowadays looked upon as a proof that one is not up with the times here to express a doubt of the reality of the incidents which make up the staple of ghostly tales. "You are at liberty," she said, "to have any theory you choose in regard to them. Nobody insists that you shall believe that they are caused by intelligent or unintelligent personalities. You may talk of unknown forces, undiscovered laws, of mind influence, or anything else that comes into your head, but you must not presume to doubt that things have happened."—Book Buyer.

STATE LAW FOR GIBSON.

A TRUE BILL IS VOTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Indictment to Be Returned This Morning—The Section of the Criminal Code on Which It Is Based—Meeting of the Trust Directory—A Statement Promulgated Defending the Combine and Its Employe—He Is in Peoria.

Ex-Secretary George J. Gibson of the Whisky Trust was indicted by the State grand jury yesterday under Sec. 54, Chap. 38, of the Criminal Code relating to the possession, manufacture, or guilty knowledge of explosives intended to be used to the injury of any building or person.

He will be arrested today, if he can be found, and brought before Judge Shepard to give bail. The vote of the grand jury on the question of finding a true bill is said to have been unanimous. State's-Attorney Longenecker spent several hours last evening in getting the indictment into shape and it will be returned into court this morning.

The case was taken up shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The jury remained in session until after 5 o'clock and every material bit of evidence in possession of the Government was presented. The most important witness was T. S. De War, the United States Gauger who, it is alleged, was approached by Gibson with a scheme to blow up and burn the Shufeldt distillery. He was accompanied to the North Side by a guard consisting of Capt. James Stuart, Special Agents Brooks and Summerville, Capt. John Bonfield, and Ben Bonheim, an expert on explosives. State's-Attorney Longenecker conducted the inquiry.

After Special Agent Brooks had told the jury of his work in unearthing the conspiracy to destroy the Schufeldts and De War's part in it, the latter went in and displayed such a mass of damaging evidence against Gibson that little if any was needed afterwards. De War had the letters received from Gibson and also the bottles of fluid and the infernal machine alleged to have been sent to him by the Secretary.

An experiment was made with the fluid in one of the vials, and it burst into a bright flame as soon as poured out on a piece of paper. The fluid was precisely the same as was taken from the valise carried by Gibson the morning of his arrest. The infernal machine was not unsealed, but Stuart and Bonfield explained what it was to the jury. De War was over an hour in the jury-room, and when he came out there remained little doubt in the minds of the jury that a good case had been made out. The vote for an indictment took place at 5 o'clock, and there was not a dissenting voice.

A juror admitted that the evidence presented was almost conclusive, and no more will be heard. All the witnesses named declined to talk after the adjournment, but Capt. Stuart admitted that the jury had been satisfied and an indictment was certain. United States District Attorney Milchrist and Special Agent Summerville were in attendance, but were not called, nor did the jury deem it necessary to hear Mr. Bonheim. They listened with much interest to Capt. Bonfield's testimony regarding the dangerous character of the explosives shown.

GIBSON AT HIS HOME IN PEORIA.

He Was Here Sunday—Meeting of the Directory of the Trust.

There is no longer any doubt but that Gibson is at his home in Peoria. He sat in the office of his attorneys, Runnells & Burry, Sunday afternoon, and read in the newspapers of his departure for Europe or South America. Sunday night he returned to his home.

"Mr. Gibson will be here to defend all charges made against him," said Mr. Runnells. "He is now at his home in Peoria." Further than this Mr. Runnells declined to talk.

President Greenhut of the Trust received a telegram from Gibson yesterday, and also said that he was at Peoria. Vice-President Woolner made a similar statement.

The directors of the trust met yesterday in Room 262 at the Auditorium. They assembled first in the forenoon, and after a two hours' strictly executive session adjourned for dinner. At 2:30 o'clock they again retreated behind double doors.

The entire directory was present, the members being: President Greenhut, Vice-President Woolner, and Acting-Secretary Huggins of Peoria, Herbert L. Terrell of New York, Treasurer William N. Hobart, and Lewis H. Greene of Cincinnati, and P. J. Hennessy of this city. The early part of the session was devoted to routine business. A dividend of half of 1 per cent was declared, this being the regular [illegible] dividend. Mr. Gibson's resignation was received, and pending the judicial investigation on his assistant, Mr. Huggins, was appointed Secretary.

After routine matters were disposed of the charges against Gibson were discussed. His attorneys, Messrs. Runnells & Burry, were both present. Mr. Terrell, who is attorney for the Nickel Plate railway, and also for the trust, upon the request of all interested, prepared a statement of the position of the Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Association upon the subject of the alleged attempt by Gibson to have Shufeldt's distillery blown up. This statement, which met with the approval of the directory and also of Messrs. Runnells & Burry, is as follows:

The Trust's Statement.

We are holding our regular monthly meeting in Chicago instead of Peoria, for the purpose of ascertaining as far as possible the truth in respect to the charges made against the Secretary of the company.

Such widespread publicity has been given to the charges and so many false rumors are being spread through the press that we deem it our duty to make a brief statement.

Since our election as directors we have devoted our time and best endeavors by honorable methods to the establishment of the business of the company upon a paying basis.

We have made such progress in this direction that for many months the company has been earning and paying monthly dividends of ½ of 1 per cent, equal to 6 per cent per annum, on its stock, and has in addition put aside a surplus each month.

Our business is showing continuously a large increase in output for every month over the output for the corresponding month in preceding years. Outside competition has never been felt as little as during the last six months.

In the midst of such unexampled prosperity, that any one interested in the company should imperil the immense interests of its stockholders by such a scheme as is charged we think no sane man will believe.

In regard to Mr. Gibson we have to say that he is a gentleman of character and high standing, that he has been a faithful and efficient Secretary to this company, and that we do not credit in the least that he is guilty of the crime charged against him.

The interests of this company will, in our judgment, in no wise be affected by this charge. Mr. Gibson's resignation having been tendered and accepted, is furnished herewith:

"To the Directors of the Distilling and Cattle-Feeding Company—Gentlemen: A grave charge affecting my integrity has been preferred against me. I do not need to assure you that it is absolutely groundless, but until I shall be vindicated, as I surely will be when the facts are established and the conspiracy of which I am the victim has been exposed, I desire to relieve you of any possible disadvantage resulting from my connection with you. I, therefore, hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of the company.

"I wish to assure you in the most emphatic terms in which a fact could be stated that I am absolutely innocent of the charge made against me, and that I shall, if justice prevails, succeed in fully establishing that fact, not only to your satisfaction but to that of the whole world. Respectfully yours, GEORGE J. GIBSON."

The following reply was made:

"Mr. George J. Gibson, Peoria, Ill.—Dear Sir: In accepting your resignation, which has been offered us, the directors assure you of their entire confidence in your integrity and honesty, and testify to your unswerving faithfulness in the discharge of your duties, and they fully believe that you will be able to establish your innocence beyond question. J. B. GREENHUT, President."

The directors declined to talk previously to the completion of the statement, but subsequently they individually expressed the utmost confidence in Gibson and the belief that he would be acquitted of the charges made against him.

ONE OF GIBSON'S ATTORNEYS TALKS.

He Points Out What He Considers Absurdities in the Case.

As they always have when discussing the situation the members of the trust directory insisted yesterday that instead of being a conspirator Gibson is a victim. Messrs. Greenhut and Woolner were emphatic in their assertions of belief in his innocence.

"The case thus far has been tried by the newspapers," said one of the lawyers interested in the affair. "Ex parte romances and legal proof are different things—widely different. It is an absurdity to charge Mr. Gibson with plotting the wholesale destruction of life and ruin of property. Take it from a mercenary standpoint and what benefit would he derive? Suppose that he wiped the Shufeldt distillery off the face of the earth. His interest in the property that might be benefited is not one-thousandth part.

"Does it seem reasonable that he would peril the property he already has and take chances on ruining himself and family socially, to say nothing of the dangers of the penitentiary, for such a small possible profit? His whole record precludes the possibility of his being guilty of the crime charged. He is a man kind of heart and of spotless character. He has the confidence of every one who has ever met him in business, both here and in Cleveland, where he was in the railway offices, and where he married. No breath of reproach ever touched him, and now on the questionable word of a Government gauger he is to be convicted of being a monster.

"This man De War, by the way, who confessedly while holding an official position put himself in the way of being bribed, has a record which will be given at the proper time.

"Inspector Stuart, I notice, grows sarcastic when it is suggested that Gibson's valise was out of the latter's custody after the arrest, and that it would have been possible for the bottle of 'infernal fluid' to have been put in the bag by some one else. Stuart says that Gibson carried the bag to the Government Building, and that it was not out of his sight. This is untrue. When Mr. Gibson was first arrested his traveling bag was taken from him. It was not brought back until Mr. Runnells in Commissioner Hoyne's court demanded it. Stuart went for it to an office in another part of the building, and was absent on his mission quite a length of time.

"When Gibson was first arrested he asked that a messenger be sent for Mr. Runnells and Col. Hennessy. His request was refused. Agent Summerville said: 'We won't send for any one. You have had your innings and now we will have ours.' It was four hours before any of his friends learned of his situation."

"What do you think of the proposition to try Gibson for conspiracy?"

"We have never progressed so far in the profession of law in this State as to learn that a man can conspire with himself. Granting that Mr. Gibson attempted to induce De War to fire the distillery in order to convict the former, the latter will have to be found to be also a conspirator. It is possible that Alphonso Hart has discovered some novel law which will enable him to convict a single person on this charge, but I doubt it. My judgment is that the case will be made under the State law with reference to the having of explosives in one's possession. The penalty is ten to twenty-five years.

"I understand that the matter will be laid before the grand jury. I hope for his own sake that Gibson will be indicted. He will be acquitted as surely as the case gets into court, and that is the only way now in which the stain can be removed."

Attorney George B. Foster of Peoria says that he is one of George J. Gibson's friends and thinks that matters look decidedly blue for the Secretary of the Whisky Trust.

"When the news first reached Peoria the feeling was one of surprise and no one believed Gibson guilty. Since the alleged facts have become known the feeling has changed and the general opinion seems to be against Gibson."

ANTI-TRUST DISTILLERIES UNLUCKY.

History of Their Misfortunes—Gibson's Friends Indignant.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A local paper this evening recalls some of the previous history of institutions that have fought the trust. Mr. Kruse, who started a small distillery across the river, was worried almost into bankruptcy. The Enterprise Distillery in Pekin was built by Doheny & Spelman of this city, and insurance companies were given hints to cancel their policies. When the last policy was canceled the distillery blew up, killing two men. The Hergets of Pekin soon after this built a small but complete distillery, but it soon burned. Following in order came the burning of the Hamburg Distillery in Pekin.

Attention is also called to the building of the big distillery in St. Paul to fight the trust. This was supposed to be one of the completest and most perfect distilleries in the country, but when it started up every pipe in the house leaked and it was faulty all over. The trust secured possession of it and now it runs smoothly and is one of the most economical houses managed by the trust. There seems to be a fatality connected with anti-trust distilleries.

Gibson returned to Peoria this morning. His friends are indignant that the report should have been sent abroad that he had fled the country. It is true, however, that Saturday evening this was the general impression, and that no one outside the directory could be found who would say that he had seen Gibson since the Thursday previous.

Gibson left here late Saturday night, and to avoid reporters got off at Twenty-second street in Chicago and took a carriage. He still adheres to his story that the fluid in his satchel was an antiseptic which he and three others were going to manufacture.

He Saw Gibson Sunday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Secretary John W. Spears of the Kansas City Distilling Company Trust, who returned from Chicago today, says he talked with Gibson at the Auditorium Sunday.

MILWAUKEE PREACHERS ON THE MASSES.

Lively Discussion Over the Workingman's Lack of Interest in Churches.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Whether or not the workingmen are as welcome in the church as are the rich formed a topic on which there was much difference of opinion among the ministers in attendance at today's meeting of the Milwaukee Ministers' Association. The discussion was evoked by a paper on the truth in communion by the Rev. J. Scott Davis. Mr. Davis dwelt upon the fact that the church is not in touch with the working classes to the extent it should be, and said that there should not be churches for the rich and churches for the poor, but one church for all.

In the discussion that followed the Rev. Judson Titsworth said that in his opinion the impression that obtains with so many of the laboring class, so called, that the churches discriminate in the matter of social position was not altogether unwarranted. In many churches, he said, the members have altogether too strong a sense of proprietorship and are likely to give a poor man the impression that he has no more right in the church than he has in one of the members' parlors. It needed a breaking down of barriers, he said, to bring the churches and the masses closer together. Others of the ministers present, including the Rev. Mr. Caldwell and the Rev. W. P. Hellings, thought that the church did welcome the poor man just as cordially as the rich man, and Mr. Hellings was very emphatic in asserting that so far as his church was concerned the question of wealth and position did not enter into its polity at all. He did not want the impression to go abroad, he said, that ministers and God's people in general were exclusive.

Two of the pictures that were sold at the Seney sale in New York will soon be incorporated in the collection of the Layton public gallery in this city. One of these is Schreyer's "Wallachian Post Carriza," or post station, and was bought by Mr. Layton with the $5,000 recently donated to the gallery by Washington Becker. The other painting is by Burgess and is called the "Frolic After the Wedding." Mr. Layton paid $1,200 for it.

Striking Spinners Losing Hope.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The locked-out spinners of the Clark Thread company are beginning to realize that they are beaten. They admit that the company has enough new spinners to do the work, but hope to be able to embarrass the company for some time by keeping out the piecers and creelers, and inducing the 500 girls now at work to come out tomorrow and decline to enter the mill again until the old hands in the spinning department have been reinstated. If the girls withdraw from work it is said that the company will shut down every department in the mill for an indefinite period. The boys who serve as creelers and piecers will remain out as long as the Spinners' Association will pay their wages.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Recent heavy rainfalls in California are damaging the crops.

J. Mandelbaum & Sons, a large dry-goods firm of Hartford, Conn., have made an assignment.

City-Attorney Warder of Chattanooga, who killed his son in Low Pugett, is starving himself to death.

Australian papers state that by the burning of the steamer Ramed at Wuhu 200 Chinese perished.

George Westinghouse Jr. says that the story about the consolidation of the Westinghouse company with the Thomson-Houston company is an untruth.

The condition of City Attorney Warder, who shot and killed his son-in-law, C. M. Fugette, Jan. 13, at Chattanooga, Tenn., was alarming last night, and the physicians did not think he would live through the night.

THEY'RE ALL REFORMERS

SOME CHICAGO ALDERMEN APPEAR IN A NEW ROLE.

Cullerton Wants Street-Car Fares Reduced, but Gahan Says His Talk Is Buncombe—Lyke Would Do Away with Horse Power—Cullerton and Dixon on Steam Railroads—Fair Directors Called on to Recognize Director-General Davis—Other Matters Taken Up.

A rather trumpery ordinance for a cross-town line on Seventy-fifth street, called up in the Council last night, led to one of the most amusing and at the same time the most sensational debates in the history of the Council. If certain Aldermen act on the pledges of their speeches last evening there are good times in store for the people, and the corporate monopolies—especially the street-car companies—will have to yield to the popular demands.

Curiously enough Ald. Cullerton led the forces of the new reformers. A provision of the ordinance provides that the company shall pay $500 per mile rental for its franchise. Mr. Cullerton said he did not like that kind of reform. The way to reform was to reduce the rate of fare. The present rate was exorbitant. Capitalists had made millions out of it. It was robbery of the masses. The Council had the power to reduce the fare and to enforce the reduction. He promised to introduce at the next meeting of the Council a fare-reducing resolution or ordinance. He thought it ought to be passed and the whole power of the Municipal Government exercised to give it effect.

Ald. Gahan at once challenged the good faith of Cullerton. He said three times: "Mr. Cullerton's speech is buncombe. It is inconsistent with his whole career of twenty years in the Council. When did he turn reformer? What had effected the change in him, to make him a champion of the people against the monopolies? When did he turn against the railroads? He was always their champion in the Council and on the committees."

Cullerton—I was never on the Railroad Committee in my life.

Gahan—"I don't believe the gentleman."

Cullerton—"I can prove it."

Gahan—"Well, Dixon was on railroads; that's the same."

"Then the fight went on. Sexton declared in favor of reducing fares. So did O'Neill. So did Roth, Bowler, Lyke, and the rest of them. They were all reformers. The provision for the $500 rental, however, failed of passage. But the era of reform had come. John Lyke proposed an amendment against the use of horse power. He wanted steam power or electricity. His amendment got twenty votes. Ald. Tim Hickey proposed that the street-car company should viaduct a railroad line which it did not cross. His amendment received twenty-eight votes.

The whole thing degenerated into a farce, and the Council adjourned before it got half through the ordinance. The Lake and Hyde Park men who supported it vigorously went away angry.

Ald. Cullerton presented the following:

That the Chair appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to procure and submit to this Council a detailed report showing what amount of the city's streets, alleys, or public grounds is now used by railroad tracks, fences, or other structures, and to that end such committee shall have the right to call to its aid one or two competent clerks who are now in the employment of the city.

What Railroads Are Doing.

"In support of the motion Cullerton said that he had been informed that one railroad occupied seventy acres of public and private property. Other railroads had made infractions to a similar extent. The robbery should be checked. Ald. Dixon corroborated Cullerton. The plunder was even greater. Whole streets were taken up with tracks which had not been used for ten years. The Law Department had failed in its duty in respect to this matter, though the attention of that department had been frequently called to the matter. The order was then passed, and Cullerton, O'Neill, and Sexton were appointed as the committee.

The order for a $70,000 school at Clybourn place and Girard street was passed, but Ald. Cullerton objected to a $90,000 high school for the North Division. That matter then went over.

A communication from the officers of the Northwestern road, promising to place flagmen at certain crossings along the Bloomingdale road district, was received. The matter was placed on file on motion of Ald. Ryan, who said that it was an evasion of the order which he had introduced. He promised to "rip up the whole conduct of the railroad company" in connection with this matter of safeguarding crossings.

Ald. McGillen presented the following resolutions without preface:

WHEREAS, Statements have appeared in the press of the country that a lack of harmony exists between the National Commission and the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition; and

WHEREAS, The basis of such conflict is claimed to be an oversensitiveness on the part of the directors regarding the nature and extent of their powers as representing the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition; and

WHEREAS, Such reports, whether true or false, cannot fail to injure the Exposition before the world, and, as a consequence, reflect upon the honor and patriotism of the citizens of Chicago who have willingly contributed to the funds of the Exposition; and

WHEREAS, The City of Chicago, having by ordinance pledged its credit to the extent of $5,000,000 to assure the success of the Exposition, is, therefore, equally interested with the stockholders of the World's Columbian Exposition in everything which may conduce to its success; and

WHEREAS, An agreement has already been entered into between the National Commission and the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition with a view to the consolidation of the prerogatives of both organizations in the hands of the Director-General and the executive departments under his charge; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Council the basis of such defamatory reports should be at once and forever removed by the directors of the World's Columbian Exposition openly declaring their full and complete recognition of the authority vested in the said Director-General as the supreme National as well as local executive officer of the Exposition; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the Presidents of the National Commission and of the World's Columbian Exposition for presentation to the respective Executive Committees of each body.

After the reading there were several objections. The Aldermen did not understand the purport of the resolution. Ald. McGillen briefly explained that the intention was that Col. George R. Davis should be chief executive of the World's Fair in fact as in name. There was a chorus of approval thereupon. Dixon, Kent, and Cullerton supported the resolutions, which were passed by a unanimous vote.

In Memory of Admiral Porter.

Ald. Goldzier moved the appointment of a committee of three to draft appropriate resolutions on the death of Admiral Porter. This was agreed to, and Goldzier, Vierling, and Bunker, who were named, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Providence by the death of Admiral David D. Porter to deprive this country of the services of one of its bravest and most eminent officers, one who was prompt in council as he was in battle, and who endeavored by his acts and every deed to make the navy of the United States superior to that of any nation; one whose heroism entitles him to the first place in the hearts of the American people: therefore be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, that in the death of Admiral David D. Porter we mourn in common with all the people of this Union the close of the eventful career of a brave and noble man, ever faithful in the performance of his duty and always eager to serve his country.

Resolved, That we extend to the family of the deceased the heartfelt sympathy of this Council and of the citizens of this city.

Resolved, That as an expression of our sentiments these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council and that a copy of the same be properly engrossed and transmitted by the City Clerk to the family of the late Admiral Porter.

WATER FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Considered by the Council Finance Committee—Work on the Tunnels.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday Engineer Cooke through Mr. Purdy submitted his views in reference to the proposition for supplying water to the World's Fair through the erection of new pumping-works at Sixty-eighth street, near the present Hyde Park pumping station, and in connection with the Hyde Park tunnel. Mr. Cooke says in his communication:

The arrangement by which the city would erect at the sixty-eighth street pumping station additional engines and the necessary buildings, boilers, and other appurtenances, for which the World's Columbian Exposition would pay without interest until the close of the Exposition, under an agreement from the city to then reimburse said corporation, is practicable and expedient.

The total cost of two modern high duty pumping engines, completely equipped and housed, of an aggregate capacity of 24,000,000 gallons per day, the whole of which capacity would be at the service of the Exposition as long as desired, would be $200,000 to $225,000.

This Department is prepared to invite bids for new machinery at once.

The Finance Committee decided to report to the Council in accordance with Mr. Cooke's plans, and at the evening session an order was presented by Chairman Cullerton in accordance with the report. It was laid over and published.

An appropriation of $18,000 for tunneling under the river at Thirty-fifth street for a new water-main was also recommended. Mr. Onderdonk's proposition to supply the southern section of the city with water through the Fourteenth street tunnel and the intermediate crib by Aug. 1 for an extra consideration of $50,000 was taken up and favorably considered. All those present, Dixon, Roth, O'Neill, Bunker, Kelly, and McGillen, were in favor of it. They wanted Mr. Onderdonk to be more specific in his statement as to the time of completion. Ald. Dixon and Cullerton wanted him to stipulate that the earlier completion of the two and a half-mile tunnel should not materially interfere with the completion of the four-mile tunnel. The whole matter was finally referred to the Law Department for a carefully drawn agreement covering these points. Then Ald. O'Neill asked Mr. Cooke whether the pumping engines would be in place Aug. 1 at the Fourteenth street works. Mr. Cooke said the contractors had promised one set of pumps by June 20; another set would not be ready till Aug. 1. This was not deemed satisfactory, and Commissioner Purdy was requested to have a definite and specific answer for this afternoon, when the committee will meet again to take up the whole subject.

DON'T LIKE THE ADMINISTRATION.

Loyal Women of American Liberty Issue a Circular Concerning It.

The Chicago branch of the Loyal Women of American Liberty have issued a circular which contains the following allusion to the Administration:

During the last two years our city has been disgraced by a most corrupt Administration. Gambling, drunkenness, immorality have been encouraged; justice defeated; crime has stalked about in the broad daylight; men have been appointed to office whose reputation for dishonesty and drunkenness is well known, and our city has been given over to those who would forever stamp out morality and honesty.

The anti-Cregier organization established its headquarters at the Tremont House yesterday.

THE CZAR AND THE BIG BRIBE.

A Story from St. Petersburg About the Minister of the Interior.

Pall Mall Gazette: A curious story has just leaked out concerning what seems suspiciously like an attempt to bribe the Russian Minister of the Interior. The well-known Jewish banker Baron Ginzburg waited the other day upon the Minister in question (writes the St. Petersburg correspondent of an English provincial press syndicate), and, so runs the story, said to him, speaking in the name of the Jewish community:

"We know it does not depend exclusively upon you to solve, in the sense we desire, the Jewish question now preoccupying so seriously the Russian Government, but we are aware that you have it in your power, if you choose, to postpone its final settlement. Well, that is what we now ask of you, and in the event of your succeeding we shall prove to you our gratitude." With these words he handed to M. Dovinovo, the head of the State Department, an envelope containing a check for 1,000,000 rubles, payable to the order of Ivan Nicolaevitch Dovinovo and indorsed by the banking house of Mendelssohn & Co., Berlin. The Minister said nothing to Baron Ginzburg, but on his departure telegraphed to the Czar asking for an immediate audience, which was granted. The Minister repeated to the Czar the words the Baron had addressed to him and handed the check to his Majesty. By order of the Czar Baron Ginzburg was immediately arrested, and an aide-de-camp was sent to interrogate him and investigate the whole matter.

The banker admitted the accuracy of the Minister's recital and acknowledged the words attributed to him, but with regard to the check he declared that it was an ordinary banking transaction, as the books of his house would prove. This turned out to be really the case. An examination of the books showed that the check had been entered in the usual manner as an order from Berlin. Baron Ginzburg refused to offer any further explanation of his mysterious interview. The Czar, who was informed by telegraph and telephone of the result of the inquiry, ordered the immediate release of the banker. A new question next presented itself, however—what was to be done with the check, which Baron Ginzburg positively refused to take back. It is said that his Majesty decided the matter by ordering that half the amount, 500,000 rubles, should be given to the Cross Society and that the other half should be devoted to the relief of the peasantry in the distressed provinces.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Last of the Scheme to Build a Railway in Chile.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Receiver Lewis Wallace today discontinued the action of Contractors Henry C. Comegys, Jared E. Lewis, and George F. Wyman against Gen. George S. Field, Charles McDonald, Julio Bernstein of Chile, and other members of the North and South American Construction company. This puts an end to one of the grandest schemes ever devised by North Americans to build a railroad in South America. After operations were begun the Chilean Government officers, the Chilean newspapers, and public sentiment generally made things very uncomfortable for the American company. President Balmaceda soured the whole enterprise. He ordered the company to employ 100 extra laborers last May. It refused. Balmaceda calmly seized the whole outfit.

No Rebate on the Messages.

In the United States Circuit Court today Judge Macombe decided against the Government in a suit brought to recover $12,495 from the Union Pacific railway company and the Western Union telegraph company as a rebate on messages. The dispute arose over messages sent during war times from Council Bluffs to Ogden and from Kansas City to Boaz. The Government granted privileges to the Union Pacific for the consideration of roadway and telegraph lines and in return was to be allowed certain privileges regarding certain messages. No provision was made as to whether messages should be sent over the railroad or the Western Union wires, and the telegraph company transmitted the messages and refused any rebate.

First Production of "Noah's Ark."

"Noah's Ark," which is described as a dramatic picture of everyday life in New York, by Mr. George L. Stout, was produced tonight and the scenes were elaborate, especially that representing the Casino Roof Garden. The Noah is a pawnbroker and the ark is his shop, to which the melodramatic story brings all manner of people and all varieties of crime and misery. Many variety features are introduced with success, but interfere sadly with the story.

Thinking of Building Another Theater.

Mr. Samuel French of London, who is the second largest stockholder in the Madison Square Amphitheater, was one of the passengers to arrive off the Etruria. He acknowledged that he was thinking seriously of building a theater on Broadway. He said that was one of the reasons of his visit. Said he: "If I do build another theater it will be somewhat after the style of the Grand Opera-House and under similar management."

The Fight for Gordon's Millions.

The legal battle for the possession of the property of millionaire George P. Gordon under the will found twelve years after his property had been distributed was begun today before Chancellor McGill in Jersey City. An application was made by Henry J. Cullen Jr., who was administrator of the estate, to have the probate of the recently found will opened so that he could come in and contest the probate. Chancellor McGill will give his decision next Monday.

New York Notes.

J. Porter Paterson, alias Ralph Barker, and C. R. Andrews, who has the reputation of being the most expert blackmailer this city has known in years, were today sentenced to the State prison for five years.

Deputations from several assemblies of Knights of Labor and the bakers' unions called on Sheriff Courtney of Brooklyn today to prefer a complaint against Hildebrand Bros.' bakery, which supplies bread to the jail. The Hildebrands' shop, they claim, is non-union.

Christian Endeavor Convention.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—Active preparations are being made in this city and Minneapolis for the International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor which will be held July 9 to 12. The convention will assemble in Minneapolis, where the Exposition Building is being remodeled for its accommodation. Over 10,000 delegates from all parts of the Union and Canada are expected to be in attendance.

Has a Winning Sound.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The Republican 1892 campaign cry of "Blaine and Business" has a peculiarly winning sound, in a double sense since Cleveland split the Democracy by his anti-silver letter.

READY TO BEGIN THE WAR

THE AMERICAN CRACKER COMPANY COMMENCES OPERATIONS.

Its Big Plant in New York Starts Up in Opposition to the Eastern Syndicate—How One of Buffalo Bill's Indians Won a Wife in Austria—Bernhardt Eats Mushrooms and Nearly Dies in Consequence—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Chicago is now pitted against New York in the latter's own locality in baking cereals for the cracker-consuming public. Today the magnificent new factory of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company, covering the entire block on West street, from Twelfth to Bethune, was opened under the most favorable auspices.

About eighteen months ago the New York Biscuit company was organized with a capital of $5,000,000, which has since been increased to $10,000,000. It was put under way by the same syndicate that organized the Diamond Match company which purchased all the match companies of the United States. The New York Biscuit company proceeded to purchase all the principal cracker factories of the East and then started West to acquire the factories there. But the cracker bakers of Chicago and the West refused to go into the combination. Realizing, however, that no one baker could compete with such a powerful organization as the New York Biscuit company a number of them got together and organized the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company, with headquarters in Chicago, and sold their respective plants to that company. That company since its organization has been waging vigorous warfare against the New York Biscuit company, which is composed of the following individual concerns: Brinkerhoff & Co., Holmes & Couts, E. J. Larabee & Co., Vanderveer & Holmes, Hetfield & Ducker, Angere Bros., and F. A. Kennedy, New York; Cauty & Co., Brooklyn; Kent & Co., Milton, Mass.; the Kennedy company, Chicago; McClurg & Co., Omaha; Schaefer & Dowes, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The New York Biscuit company had the Eastern field to itself, and, having no competition worth speaking of in that direction was getting enormous prices for its goods. So the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company determined to come East and establish a factory. The company proposes to give the people of New York and vicinity the benefit of Western prices. If competition be the life of trade then the cracker trade bids fair to be lively.

The factory opened today is a six-story brick structure of the most substantial kind. The basement is concreted all through, insuring absolute purity and dryness, and is capable of storing from 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of flour, besides the necessary stocks of molasses, sugar, lard, and other materials. The ovens turn out each day 500,000 boxes of crackers of the various kinds, weighing 125,000 pounds and containing over 1,200,000 crackers and biscuits.

This afternoon the directors of the American Biscuit and Manufacturing company made a tour of inspection of the new building. Afterwards an elaborate luncheon was served, and C. M. Depew, who was of the party, made a characteristically witty and brilliant speech. Tonight the party attended "The School for Scandal" at Daly's, and afterward enjoyed an elegant banquet at Delmonico's.

BERNHARDT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Sarah Eats Canned Mushrooms and Nearly Dies in Consequence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt had a narrow escape from death Sunday afternoon. In ordering dinner at her rooms in the Hoffman House she evinced a desire to eat some mushrooms. Those that she was served with had been preserved in tin cans, and a short time after eating them she was taken ill. Dr. Gibier and another medical man were hastily summoned and prescribed for her. They quickly recognized all the symptoms of cholera nostras, and until midnight considerable anxiety was felt as to the issue.

All this afternoon the actress was confined to her bed and no one was allowed to visit her. A physician was in constant attendance, and when there was talk of postponing the opening performance of "Cleopatra" Mme. Bernhardt would not hear of it. She said she would not disappoint the public and would appear, which she did, although still suffering from the effect of the attack. To many people in the audience at the Garden Theater it was plain that she was suffering. Dr. Gibier, when seen in the actress' dressing-room during the performance, said that all danger had been averted and that there was no cause for alarm.

"Cleopatra" with Mme. Bernhardt in the title part filled the Garden Theater tonight. The play is not the best in M. Sardou's repertory. Nor is it so well suited to display the varied gifts, the charm and power and grace, of the French actress as "Theodora" or "La Tosca." The first two acts depressed the audience visibly. The great scene in the third act for Cleopatra and the messenger made a less marked impression than might have been anticipated. Indeed, it was not till the fourth act, which at last gave Mme. Sarah the opportunity she wanted, that the public thawed. From that point on until the final tragedy the audience listened spell-bound. But the change came too late to change the general verdict of the play, which had already been condemned as tame and colorless.

GOT A WIFE IN AUSTRIA.

Romance and Marriage of One of the "Wild West" Indians.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The arrival of a full-blooded Sioux Indian accompanied by his equally full-blooded and very pretty Austrian wife was witnessed for the first time at the barge office today. He was one of Buffalo Bill's warriors in his Wild West show in Europe, and his name is Matu Nashi, or Standing Bear. When the show reached Vienna two years ago Mrs. Louisa Reinick, 22 years old and a widow with a little daughter just able to walk, attended the exhibition. Standing Bear fell in love with her. The attachment was mutual. Ultimately Standing Bear and the pretty Austrian were married, and he remained behind in Vienna. He is 28 years old, and belongs to the Ogallala band of Sioux. Mrs. Standing Bear has mastered the Sioux tongue, taught it to her daughter, and the baby, the result of the union, a tot of 15 months, is learning to lisp in the Sioux tongue. Mr. and Mrs. Standing Bear are bound for the Pine Ridge Agency.

BIG DRAIN ON THE TRUST COMPANY.

All the Checks Which Are Presented, However, Are Paid.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The American Loan and Trust company did not close its doors today. It was apparently a hard tug and at one time it looked as though there was nothing for it but to stop. But the cash held out until 3 o'clock and every check presented was accepted and paid. The company intended taking advantage of the law which gives it the right to demand five days' notice before paying a depositor, and it did notify one holder of a check for a considerable sum that he would have to wait five days. But he raised such a storm in front of the paying teller's window and threatened to make things so unpleasant for the company and all its officers that he was paid on the spot. One of the directors was despondent and said he did not see how they could go on. At that hour—5 in the evening—he saw no chance of opening the doors tomorrow morning. There were signs this afternoon that the run was moderating.

Person Denied a New Trial.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The motion for a new trial in the Person case was formally overruled by Judge Dubose this morning. The defendant and his counsel were present, and an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. The bond was fixed at $10,000, the same as before, and the defendant was given two days in which to make the bond.

Pierre Wins the Championship.

GLASGOW, Feb. 16.—A wrestling match for the championship of the world, best two out of three falls, took place in this city tonight between Antonio Pierre of Greece and Tom Cannon of America. The contest resulted in a victory for Pierre by two falls to one. Cannon made a protest against the decision, but it was not allowed by the judges.

Will Recover the Trenton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—Advices from Samoa, per steamship Alameda, state that wreckers have begun work on the vessels submerged in Apia harbor, and that it is expected the United States flagship Trenton, wrecked in the storm of March 16, 1889, will be floated shortly, or as soon as the boilers can be removed from the vessel.

FEARFUL OF THE MAFIA.

JOSEPH GAZZOLO RECEIVES LETTERS TELLING HIM HE MUST DIE.

He Is Terrified and Appeals to the Police—An Affecting Scene in Judge Prindiville's Court—Receiver Wanted for the Englewood Presbyterian Church—Busy Burglars in Austin—Trouble in the North Chicago Turngemeinde—Other Local News.

A crowd of poorly dressed Italians came into the Central Police Station shortly after 6 o'clock last night and excitedly asked for Superintendent Marsh. When told that he could not be seen until this morning they commenced to jabber wildly in Italian and slowly and reluctantly started away.

One of their number, Joseph Gazzolo, is in deadly fear of his life. He has been threatened by the Mafia and wants police protection. From his story, which was told through an interpreter, as Gazzolo speaks poor English, it appears that an Italian Mafia Society exists in this city.

Gazzolo has been in this country two years, and on his arrival came direct to Chicago and started a fruit stand near Fifth avenue and Madison street. After running the stand for six months he was notified by the owner of the property in front of which the stand was located that he must vacate. Gazzolo then sold the stand and lease to an Italian named Gillio Peditta, representing to him that he had a lease of a year on the stand.

Immediately after closing the sale Gazzolo left town, and a few days afterwards Peditta was ejected by the owner of the property.

Gazzolo's fraudulent transaction resulted in the most bitter hatred between some of his kinsman here in the city and Peditta and his family, frequent quarrels and fights resulting from the feud.

Five months ago Gazzolo, who in the meantime had been in Denver, returned to this city. Upon going to his room one night he found the following letter on the pillow of his bed:

> Notice of condemnation.
>
> You have been duly tried by the judicial tribunal and found guilty of the crime charged against you and sentenced.
>
> Orders have been given for your execution. Repent and prepare for a future state, as you will receive no further warning.
>
> This by order of MAFIA.

The letter is in English and fairly well written. It caused Gazzolo considerable uneasiness, and he has not gone out at night since its receipt, fearing violence. A week ago last Monday he received another letter, which was as follows:

> Tempus Fugit.
>
> Having failed to comply with the demand for restitution of that which you swindled, justice will be dealt out to you. Vendetta never fails.
>
> XXX

This letter is in a different handwriting from the first. The word "Vendetta" and the three cross-marks are written in blood, the rest of the letter in ordinary black ink. Below the three red crosses is a postscript in Italian which is written in another hand and evidently by an ignorant and uneducated man, as the words and construction are bad, but as nearly as can be translated it is as follows:

> The sons of Sicily never forget. The vengeance of the vendetta is sometimes slow but always sure.

The postscript is also signed with three cross-marks. Two days preceding the receipt of the last letter a cousin of his, Antonio Caspero, found pinned to his pillow at night the following letter:

> By order of the Mafia.
>
> This is to inform you that the case of your relation, Joseph Gazzolo, has been tried and he has been found guilty. He has already been notified and will receive another warning, which will be the last. You had better advise him to do what is just to prevent the execution of his sentence, which is certain to follow unless he proves by his future action that he repents and makes restitution.
>
> XXX.

This letter was written in still another handwriting from the other two. Caspero at once showed the letter to his cousin, who then told him of having received a letter a short time after his return to the city threatening him with death. On the following Monday Gazzolo received another letter, as before stated, since which time he did not leave his room until early last Sunday morning, when he went to a priest and confessed his sins and then told him of the threatening letters. The priest advised him to report the matter to the police at once, and for that purpose he called at Central Station last night to see Superintendent Marsh, but not finding him in will call again this morning and lay his case before him.

Gazzolo said that the sale of the fruit stand is the only incident in his life that he can recall that might bring him under the deadly hatred of the Mafia if Peditta was a member of that organization. A strange feature of the case is, the Italians say, that Peditta has disappeared and has not been seen about the city for three months. Gazzolo and Caspero are both single men, 35 or 40 years old, and live in rented rooms in a tenement-house at Polk and Clark streets.

TOUCHING SCENE AT THE ARMORY.

Justice Prindiville Scores a Lawyer and Champions a Defendant's Cause.

Charles Horgan, a young lawyer, received a lecture from Justice Prindiville yesterday in the Armory Police Court. He had been retained by the Hyland Publishing company to prosecute Joseph Sheehan, a former collector, who was charged with embezzling $50. When the case was called the prosecution asked that the defendant be dealt with leniently, because his young wife was with child and his old mother blind. On this the court was about to assess a light fine on the charge of disorderly conduct, the prosecution assenting.

"Your Honor," interrupted the defendant at this point, "the company has been paid the $50, and the claim has been settled."

The court on this began to ask pointed questions and soon found that a friend of the prisoner, D. C. Buck, had paid to the lawyer the sum embezzled.

"Have you got that money?" asked the court of the lawyer.

"Yes."

"Give it back at once. Do you not know that you are guilty of the crime of compounding a felony? You should be disbarred, sir, and made to suffer for your conduct. It is such men as you who bring discredit and disgrace on the legal profession and courts of justice."

Turning to the prisoner and his weeping wife, his Honor said:

"They have asked that you be discharged and I cheerfully grant the request, but I don't want you to give them a penny until you are well able to do it. Don't borrow the money; earn it yourself. If you are arrested again on this charge I want you to inform me of it. Do you promise?"

"I do," tremblingly replied the young man.

"Then you may go."

With his wife hanging on his arm the defendant left the room radiantly happy. Again administering a scathing rebuke to the lawyer the magistrate ordered him to leave the room.

RECEIVER WANTED FOR A CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Williams' Opponents Have Their Day in Court.

The affairs of the Presbyterian church of Englewood were further involved in litigation yesterday by the filing of a bill in the Circuit Court by about a hundred members of the society against Trustees Warner, Goell, Hubbard, Ramsey, Roberson, George Kent, and Muirhead, and Pastor Williams.

Judge Horton issued an injunction restraining the defendants from closing the church edifice against any religious meetings conducted under the direction of the Presbytery of Chicago; from reading improper notices at such meetings; from interfering with the Sabbath-school or teachers; from ousting the Ladies' Missionary Society; and from interfering with the Presbytery in having temporary charge of the church pending the appointment of a pastor.

The history of the church and the numerous quarrels are set forth at length, and there is charged a conspiracy between the trustees and Pastor Williams to remove the Englewood church from its connection with the Presbytery of Chicago. For the purpose of diverting the church property from the trust it is alleged that the trustees confessed judgment for $1,000 in favor of Pastor Williams without the knowledge or consent of the society, and that the note was not given for any existing debt to him. In this and other ways the trustees are accused of being guilty of malfeasance in office and using the church property for unlawful purposes.

An application for a receiver is made, and also that Williams be enjoined from attempting to collect his judgment. In short, the court is requested to grant all the relief it possibly can.

At a meeting of the local presbytery yesterday the Rev. Mr. Williams was given a letter transferring his ecclesiastical responsibility to the South Park Congregational Church.

BURGLARS AT WORK IN AUSTIN.

Several Places Entered and Some Property Secured—No Arrests.

A gang of burglars is at present working the usually quiet Village of Austin. Saturday morning it effected an entrance to the home of J. T. Kretzinger. The crowd secured several hundred dollars' worth of goods, but it was simply an ordinary job. Sunday morning the gang broke a window in the local office of the Chicago and Northwestern depot, and the "Oliver Twist" of the party entered and opened the door for his pals. The police must have been awake for the burglars were suddenly surprised in their work. The drawer showed the marks of a poker, with which the visitors had attempted to pry it open. The safe and cash drawer had not been tampered with. The local police were notified, but have as yet failed to find the thieves. The secret service of the railway company will be set to work at once on the case.

TROUBLE AMONG THE TURNERS.

The North Chicago Turngemeinde Contravenes a Law of the National Body.

The turning societies of this city are agitated over a matter that threatens to disrupt the largest organization in this district. The trouble has been brewing several years and has broken out in the stronghold of the turners—Chicago. The cause of the difficulty is a clause in the constitution of the National body that only that body can expel a member of the individual societies; that no member of such a society can be ousted without the sanction of the National body, and that before the National body takes action the turner is eligible to any office in the gift of such society.

The North Chicago Turngemeinde, the most powerful of the Chicago societies, some time ago tried one of its members for revealing society secrets and on other charges and decided to expel him. Some of the members held that such action would be unconstitutional while others wished the member expelled in spite of the constitution. The latter prevailed. This action raised a tempest and the Chicago district organization was called in to make an investigation. This body agreed with the minority on the point of ejectment but found that the expelled member had joined the Garfield Turnverein. This is unconstitutional, and to render a decision on the delicate matter the District Board will meet in two weeks. The National Board will not be consulted in the matter by the District Board.

The rebellious North-Siders are anxiously awaiting a decision from the National Board. The chances are that if the constitution is not changed on the point in question at the next National Convention at Washington in 1892, or before that time, that the North Chicago Turngemeinde will withdraw from the National organization. Such action would have the effect of disrupting the many turning societies of this district, and the members of the various societies are using all their influence to dissuade the North-Siders from taking any radical step.

NICCOLAI SENNA'S MURDER.

A Circumstantial Chain of Evidence Against John Conti.

John Conti is under arrest at Hyde Park charged with the murder of Niccolai Senna, the Italian peddler whose mutilated corpse was found in the woods of Parkside three weeks ago. Conti was the man who swore so positively at the inquest that the blood-stained knife found near the scene of the murder belonged to Salvatore Valone, who was held to the grand jury. When Coroner Hertz asked Conti if the knife did not belong to him his agitation was noticeable to all present. With upraised hands Conti swore with much fervor that the knife was not his, and over and over again he declared that Valone was the murderer and that the knife was his. His manner excited suspicion in Inspector Hunt's mind, and after some investigations he had Conti arrested.

It was learned that Conti, who lives in the same house with the murdered man, left No. 3024 Fifth avenue with Senna the morning of the murder. The two men were known to have been together the greater part of the day. Conti returned to his home at 3 p. m. and told conflicting stories as to how he spent the day. The knife is declared by a dozen witnesses to belong to Conti. Antone Pendiolio swore that he was picking rags with Conti when he found the knife in the pocket of an old pair of pantaloons, and knew it to be his. The day after the inquest Conti moved from Fifth avenue to West Polk street, although he had paid a month's rent in advance at his old home. He was well supplied with money about this time, but previous to the murder, according to his own story and that of the neighbors, he had not possessed a $5 bill at one time. Yet the day after the inquest he changed a $20 note at the house of Frank Williams, the godfather of his child. Conti was the only man who went to the morgue to identify the body who refused to view the corpse.

When questioned by Chief Marsh and Inspector Hunt Conti declared: "I was on the West Side buying chickens all day the day Senna was killed," but he could not remember a single person who had seen him during the day. Inspector Hunt and his men say they have found seventeen witnesses whose testimony, as a whole, fixes the guilt upon Conti.

Valone, the other accused man, said he knew all the time that the knife belonged to Conti, but he felt sure the truth would come out. Prof. Haines was engaged last night in making an analysis of the alleged blood spots on Valone's shirt, which he claims are only paint spots. The case will be presented to the grand jury today.

SEARCHED THREE BUILDINGS.

Burglars Lead the Police a Lively Chase, but Are Captured After a Fight.

Shortly after 7 o'clock last night one of McCracken's watchmen saw three men in front of Mahler & Meyer's wholesale clothing store, Nos. 237 to 241 Jackson street. Secreting himself in the alley he watched them. Two of them suddenly disappeared. The third man was placed under arrest. A set of burglars' tools was found in his possession.

The watchman still kept watch on the building and saw the men moving about on the fourth floor. The Central Station was notified and Detectives Lowensohn and Elliott were sent to the building. All of the doors were found securely fastened, front and rear. Lowensohn clambered up the fire-escape and entered through a window on the fifth floor. The burglars had gone up through the roof. Here he lost track of them.

The officer descended and tackled the fire-escape of the corner building occupied by R. P. Smith & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes. He mounted to the roof, but found no trace of the men.

The front door of the building, No. 235 Jackson street, was forced open, and reinforced by Officer Russell and two Pinkerton watchmen they entered. Nothing was found until they started to go into the basement. Then they were confronted by the shining barrels of two revolvers in the hands of the thieves, who were standing at the head of the stairs. The officers sprang upon the two men and there was a desperate fight. Superiority of numbers prevailed, and the two men were locked up at the Central Station. They refused to give their names.

In descending the fire escape in front of R. P. Smith & Co.'s building Officer Lowensohn missed his hold and fell from the second story, severely bruising his left hand and arm and being considerably shaken up. After the affair was over he was forced to seek the services of a physician. He was not badly injured, but will be compelled to be off duty for a few days.

Henry Gade, an employé of the Oriental laundry, living at No. 407 West Lake street, had a terrific fight with three footpads on Elizabeth street, between Madison and Washington, last night. He lost his watch and $15 in cash.

JOHN O'NEILL WAS HER BROTHER.

The Tragic Death of Dan Morrissey Leads to a Revelation.

One surprise led to another in the case of Mrs. McCormick of No. 1928 Archer avenue, who was suddenly summoned to the County Hospital Saturday night to see her brother Daniel Morrissey, who had been fatally injured by a railroad train. A man who gave his name as John O'Neill was with Morrissey at the time of the accident, which happened at Sixty-eighth street, and gave the police the address of the injured man's sister. After visiting the County Hospital Mrs. McCormick expressed a desire to see the man who knew her brother's family and who had been held by the police as a witness at the inquest. She was amazed to find in John O'Neil another brother, John Morrissey. He had been known by the name of O'Neill for the last year, having been employed most of that time on lake steamers. John Morrissey and his brother came from St. Louis on a coal train. They got off at Sixty-eighth street and while walking along the track were overtaken by a freight. Stepping out of the way of the train behind him Dan Morrissey stepped in front of another one, his brother jumping safely to one side. The Coroner's jury yesterday exonerated the railroad company.

WAS NOT PROVED TO BE MAD.

The Case of Ole Anderson's Dog—A Correspondent Who Does Not Like Dogs.

In Justice Kersten's court yesterday morning Ole Anderson was tried on the charge of having in his possession a dog suffering from hydrophobia. The case had been brought up by Mrs. Amelia Scratter, No. 364 Cleveland avenue, whose little daughter Emily was bitten by the dog Sunday. After listening to the testimony Justice Kersten decided that it was not sufficient to order the dog shot, and Anderson was discharged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Dangerous Dogs.

> "Let dogs delight
> To bark and bite,
> For 'tis their nature to."

The press of this city (and elsewhere) have almost daily accounts of the horrible mutilation of some one (often children) in the public streets by the savage attacks of some vicious dogs, supposed to be mad. Do the authorities notice these accounts? Why are these brutes allowed to run unmuzzled? The theory that they are only dangerous in warm weather is proved to be wrong by the numberless occurrences of the above kind. The law should forbid dogs of any kind at any time being on the street or in public places unmuzzled, and further they should be attached to somebody by a chain or leash. The law should be stringent and punishment for its violation prompt and sure. Naturally of dirty and disgusting habits, they are turned from front doors into the streets by their owners to defile and injure the premises and surroundings of their neighbors. Children appear on the streets with pet dogs so big and strong that they cannot manage or control them, and on a slight provocation the "pets" are ready to fight and bite. We need protection for our lives from the dreadful disease of hydrophobia. We need protection for our bodies from the dreadful wounds these creatures can inflict, and protection for our property from defilement, disfigurement, and injury. C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

INFLUENCE OF CALVINISM.

The Congregational Club Listens to the Rev. S. J. McPherson.

The Chicago Congregational Club held its regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Fully 200 were present to enjoy the dinner provided for them.

The Rev. S. J. McPherson read a paper on "The Refining Influence of Calvinism." The speaker took the ground that the presence of Calvinism had tended much toward developing the spiritual and intellectual welfare of the world. "Calvinism," he said, "tolerates a constitutional monarchy, but is most friendly to the republican, or, I may say, Presbyterian form of government, such as is in vogue in this country. Here its influences are most strongly marked; in fact I think I can frankly and honestly say that it is the chief bulwark of our civil liberty. It upholds, supports, and strengthens it. You may put it down as a fact that the more society tends toward civil and mental liberty the more and more pronounced become the Calvinistic doctrines. With civil freedom comes freedom of thought, freedom in religious matters, and the public mind tends toward the renunciation of old ideas and old dogmas. This state of affairs banishes the old-fashioned idea of a man confessing his faults and receiving forgiveness from another man, and brings him, as nearly as it is possible and practicable, face to face with his God. This condition of affairs is Calvinism pure and simple. Calvinism is the religion of the masses, the religion of intelligence, and not that of stupidity. There is no bigotry, no blind devotion to unprincipled leaders who exact the last pound of flesh from their unfortunate followers."

THEY MET THE WRONG MEN.

Burglars Caught with a Valuable Wagon-Load.

As Officers Welbasky and Meany were patroling South Halsted street yesterday they noticed an express wagon driven by two men and loaded with what appeared to be valuable carpenters' tools and new cordage. At Van Buren and Halsted streets one of the men entered a pawnshop. Officer Welbasky overheard the man bargaining for some of the contents of the wagon, after which he arrested them and in the wagon were found a large quantity of carpenters' tools valued at $400 to $500, between $200 and $300 worth of new rope, and fourteen pulley blocks valued at $2.50 each. Officer Welbasky went to a rag shop at No. 179 West Harrison street and recovered $300 worth of new rope which had been left there by the two prisoners. The property belonged to M. A. Allen, a contractor whose place of business is at Forty-eighth and Harrison avenue. The place was broken into yesterday morning. The prisoners gave the names of W. H. Burns and Charles Frustine. The latter claims to be an expressman and owns the horse and wagon, but denies that he knew of the criminal operation of Burns, who is known to the police under the alias of Frank St. Clair.

DO OTHER MEN DO THE SAME?

Internal Revenue Officers Arrest a Cigarmaker.

For an alleged violation of the Internal Revenue law Rudolph Seifert, a cigar manufacturer at Randolph and La Salle streets, was held in $800 bonds to the United States grand jury by Commissioner Hoyne yesterday.

Officers went to J. Schulin's saloon, "Old Quincy No. 9," and seized six boxes of domestic cigars, all of which bore Seifert's name and customs stamps. Seifert claimed that he had used the stamps for twelve years, and that it was simply a stamp used for his own protection. The revenue stamp was on one end and Seifert's on the other. He said he had no intention of deceiving or defrauding the Government. All cigar dealers, he said, did the same thing.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Inquests and Sudden Deaths.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river at Goose Island yesterday. No clew to the identity of the man was found on him. He was about 40 years of age, with brown mustache, and dressed in a suit of blue jeans.

An inquest was held on the remains of Cornelius Rohn, which was found in the river at Lake street bridge last Saturday. Rohn was a cook, and Christmas evening he was drunk on the tug Welcome at the Lake street bridge, and that night he disappeared.

An inquest was also held on the remains of Mary Johnson, the 18-months-old child of Henry Johnson, a hostler residing at No. 692 Washington boulevard. The child overturned a teapot of scalding water and died in twelve hours.

An inquest will be held this morning on the body of Conrad R. Hucanck, who died suddenly at the Washingtonian Home yesterday.

The dead body of William Hobley was discovered in bed yesterday at the lodging house No. 32 West Madison street by the night clerk. It is supposed he died of alcoholism.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given by the Government that at the opening of navigation, 1891, two fixed red lights will be exhibited from tubular lanterns suspended respectively twenty-one feet and twenty-six and one-half feet above lake level, on the channel side of the E. pier at the entrance to Cedar River, Green Bay, Mich. The front range light will be attached to the south corner of Cedar River Light-House and the rear range light will be suspended from a post near the inner end of the pier, 500 feet from the front light. The lights will be visible, in clear weather, two or three statute miles, and form a range for entering and leaving Cedar River.

He Is Needed Elsewhere.

Sol Van Praag, the First Ward statesman, is again in trouble. He speculated in California mining stock. Sol afterwards declined to pay and was sued. His case against him came up in Judge McConnell's court yesterday, but the defendant wasn't there. His attorney, however, convinced the court that Van Praag's presence and vote were needed badly elsewhere and the court passed the case for one week. Van Praag's presence will soon be needed in the Federal Court also to answer to a serious charge of violating the United States Naturalization laws. District-Attorney Milchrist says the case will be reached in March.

Care of the Insane.

The Chicago Medical Society and the Chicago Medico-Legal Society held a joint meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Dr. Harold N. Moyer opened the discussion by reading a paper on "The Past and Present Laws Regarding the Legal Restraint and Detention of the Insane for the Purpose of Care and Treatment," in which he explained the regulations for the government of maniacs. He was followed by Dr. Sanger Brown, who spoke on "The Proposed Changes in the Present Law Regarding the Legal Restraint and Detention of the Insane for the Purpose of Care and Treatment in the State of Illinois." Dr. Brown outlined a number of reforms which have been spoken of for years, such as measures to take the control of asylums out of politics as much as possible. Dr. James G. Kiernan had a long paper on "Newspaper Reforms in Insane Asylums," in which he exploited his peculiar views on this subject. He also said the Illinois laws in relation to insanity were absurd and suggested that laws be adopted similar to those of the State of New York.

Methodists at the Auditorium.

The Chicago Methodist Social Union has arranged for appropriate commemoration exercises on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley at the Auditorium, Thursday, March 19, at which time addresses will be delivered by Bishop Henry W. Warren, the Rev. J. M. Buckley, and Dr. Henry Wade Rogers. A chorus of 300 voices under direction of William L. Tomlins, accompanied by the largest organ in America, will render choice oratorio and choral voluntaries and lead the great audience in singing familiar Methodist hymns.

Thirty Years in the Post-Office.

Herman Frank, for thirty years employed in various departments of the Post-Office here, was tendered a supper by 200 of the Post-Office employés at Delp Bros.' café, Dearborn and Adams streets, last evening. During the supper William H. Hogan, on behalf of those present, made a neat speech and presented Mr. Frank with a gold-headed cane. Mr. Frank, who is 72 years old, leaves Saturday for the Montefiore Home for the Aged at Cleveland, O.

Will Take the Remains Home.

The body of A. Keites, the young Englishman who died at the Richelieu from the effects of an overdose of morphine, will be taken to New York today and then shipped to England. M. E. Pavy and J. E. Robertson of London, Eng., friends of Keites, who were in New York when he died, reached the city yesterday. They will accompany the remains to Leicestershire, the home of the victim's parents.

Mrs. Ryder Leaves $200,000.

In half a dozen lines on legal cap Mrs. Caroline Frances Ryder bequeathed an estate of $200,000 to her daughter, Caroline R. Morrill, No. 326 Michigan avenue. The estate consists of personal property worth $150,000 and realty valued at $50,000. As executrix Mrs Morrill gave an individual bond in $330,000. The will was executed April 4, 1888, and is witnessed by James H. Swan and Martha Kitchen.

Was It Delirium Tremens?

Conrad Suchanek, the German who was taken from an armory cell Sunday afternoon suffering with what was supposed to be a severe attack of delirium tremens, died in the Washingtonian Home yesterday morning. A post-mortem will be held this morning at 10 o'clock at the morgue, No. 186 Milwaukee avenue. Turnkey Palmer at the armory is of the opinion that the man died from hydrophobia.

Union Vets Install Officers.

At their meeting in the Grand Pacific Hotel last night the Chicago Union Veteran Club installed the following officers who were elected last week: President, William H. Thompson; Vice-Presidents, A. J. Misch and Charles B. Kimball; Secretary, John C. Barker; Treasurer, J. C. Wintermeyer.

The Police Made No Report.

There was an accident at Wabash avenue and Washington street yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, a cable-car running into a team, throwing the driver to the ground and apparently injuring him severely. There was no report made of the accident by the police.

Masquerade Ball.

The German Waiters' and Bartenders' Columbia Association gave its first masquerade at the North Side Turner-Hall last night. It was a successful affair. Nearly 1,000 people were present. Dances were alternated with tableaux.

Three Skeletons Unearthed.

Workmen excavating at Forty-seventh street and Berkeley avenue yesterday afternoon brought to light three skeletons. One was that of a man; the others those of women.

Items.

Gottlieb Page, 68 years old, and Ottilie Page, 50 years old, yesterday secured a marriage license.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, pastor of the Trinity M. E. Church, left Chicago last night for Baltimore, where he has been invited to preach Washington's birthday, next Sunday.

The row in the Colored Independent Christian Church went over to the 18th inst. The prisoners are the Rev. Frank Snowden, who is a cook in a State street restaurant, and Elders King and Ender. All were held in $200.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 50° above zero; 9 a. m., 50°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 49°; 12 m., 48°; 1 p. m., 41°; 3 p. m., 41°; 6 p. m., 40°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.30; 6 p. m., 29.10.

At the request of a number of prominent society women, including Mesdames William Armour, F. H. Winston, F. S. Winston, F. Henrotin, Hamilton McCormick, Charles W. Brega, and H. Crawford, M. de Guerville, B. L., Professor of French Literature at the Milwaukee College, and editor of *Le Courrier Francais*, will deliver during Lent a course of six weekly lectures in French. The first lecture will be given in Apollo Hall of Central Music-Hall this afternoon upon "Paris a Hundred Years Ago," and the remaining lectures Tuesday afternoons.

RECORD OF THE POLICE FORCE.

It's Members Haven't Been on Hand When Their Services Were Most Needed.

It is not improbable that private property would be safer if the police force were not a large political machine. The members have been led to believe that their continuance within a suit of blue with metal buttons depends upon Mayor Cregier's return to his present position. Naturally they are moved to further their boss' political interests and in this enterprise all times are opportune. Tours of duty are neglected to "whoop 'em up" in the various saloons which are the centers from which the Cregier boom radiates.

The crooked fraternity is not slow to take advantage of the situation. While the Mayor's uniformed strikers are putting in their time in the saloons, all for his honor and glory, the burglar is working full time, with a few extra hours on the side. The reports in yesterday's TRIBUNE indicated that Sunday night was the busy time for thieves, both highwaymen and housebreakers, and after the opening of business yesterday morning additional evidence was given. The reports were as follows:

Doussang Bros., Nos. 398 and 400 Wabash avenue—Entered by ruining a $95 plate-glass window; 1,000 imported cigars taken and a champagne supper indulged in. Loss, $200.

Nicholas Reis, saloon, State and Hubbard court—Door broken in and a small amount of money, cigars, and liquors taken.

William Wright, saloon, Harmon court and Wabash avenue—Twenty dollars and several boxes of cigars and liquor stolen.

A. Fernandez, cigars, Nos. 59 and 61 East Lake—Small amount of money, $50 worth of cigar-stamps, and 200 cigars taken.

Tony Randish, saloon, No. 356 Wabash avenue—Front door burst open and $46 taken from the cash register.

The depredations reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, to which reference was made, were:

Richelieu Hotel—Mode of ingress and egress unknown, but about $200 in money and drafts stolen from the register; register also stolen.

Mrs. Zalinsky, No. 128 Pacific avenue—Two hundred dollars in cash taken.

Pat Heneron, No. 233 West Harrison street—Sandbagged and robbed of a gold watch and $50 at Congress and Aberdeen streets.

Frank Foster, milk peddler—Sandbagged and robbed of a small sum of money and four cans of cream at 5:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

J. J. Rourke, No. 5438 Lake avenue—Attempted burglary at 10 o'clock Sunday night. Rourke frightened the man away.

George H. Hess Company, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 Fulton street—Attempted blowing of safe.

Of all the foregoing crimes arrests have been made in but two cases. William Connors and George Anderson were arrested while cracking the Hess company's safe and James Cody and William Fitzgerald were arrested for complicity in the sandbagging of Milkman Foster. All the other criminals are at large and still ready for business. The condition of affairs is a severe commentary on the methods—political and official—of Mayor Cregier and his subordinates. Of course the officers are prodigal of "theories."

The police of the Central and Harrison stations believe that the perpetrators are new hands, as not a safe in any of the places was touched. As to the Zalinsky robbery at No. 128 Pacific avenue it is claimed that the money was taken by some one in the family. Peter Isaacs, a nephew of Mrs. Zalinsky, was talking to his cousin, a daughter of the lady, when the burglar entered. The young woman screamed lustily at sight of the masked intruder, who held a horse-pistol in one hand and a carving knife in the other.

"Make her shut up," said Peter to the burglar. Then Peter, a mere boy, caught the burglar's pistol arm and requested him to get out, which he considerately did. A little later Peter and his cousin left the house, she to go home and Peter to the show. He didn't do so, he says, but fooled around awhile and then went home. When Mrs. Zalinski returned at 10 o'clock her money was gone. This is Peter's story.

SIGNED—WITH A STRING.

A MINING EXCHANGE THAT IS YET TO BE ORGANIZED.

People Willing to Join Such an Institution Meet at the Palmer House—The Course of True Enterprise Does Not Run Smooth and the Gathering Breaks Up Without Adjourning—The Scheme Likely to Be Tried Again on a Satisfactory Basis.

For several years the question of organizing a mining exchange in this city has been discussed. About six years ago an attempt in this direction was made, but after running for a few months it was found not to be a success and gradually became a thing of the past. Jan. 1 Barton Browne, Berthold Friend, Vincent A. McDonald, Daniel T. Jarvis, and Harry G. Browne made application to the Secretary of State for a charter. Notices were sent out to all interested in mining, and at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon about 100 mine-owners, brokers, and bankers met in Parlor A of the Grand Pacific.

Barton Browne, the President of the preliminary organization, in his remarks called attention to the actual necessity for an organization of this kind.

"All mining properties," said he, "are listed in New York, Cleveland, or San Francisco. Chicago is one of the money centers of the world and no reason in the world exists why Chicago should not have a well organized, well regulated mining exchange. All mining properties will be listed—gold, silver, copper, lead, and coal. It is expected the Chicago Mining Exchange will employ experts, who after a careful examination of the properties will make their report, and if satisfactory the properties will be listed on the exchange.

"The Mining Stock Exchange of Chicago has already elected officers and secured a charter. All that remains to be done is to secure members, and the number at present is limited to 100 at $100 a share. Anybody desiring to become a member will step forward and place his name on the list before me."

Several men in the assemblage arose and spoke of the great possibilities that were in store for those who first placed their names among the 100.

No Great Rush to Sign.

But there was no rush on the part of those present to put down their names. Some of the business-men wanted the affair more thoroughly explained and wished to know whether or not the exchange was a copartnership affair, a corporation, or an association. When informed that it was a copartnership one man objected to the arrangement, as any one member might be made individually responsible for the liabilities of the concern.

One of the incorporators explained that the exchange was organized like the Board of Trade—without any capital stock.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said a man. "The Board of Trade is organized with a capital stock of $200,000."

The Chairman explained that the meeting was simply an informal one, and several were about to put down their names for membership.

It was at this stage that a bald-headed man from Utah arose.

"Have you the charter here?" he asked.

He was told that the charter was not in the vicinity. It had been left somewhere.

The Chairman and his associates were unable to answer several other questions to the satisfaction of the Utah man, who mentioned "wildcat" investments, and said that he wanted some guarantee as to what was to become of his $100. Several other men also arose and asked questions as to what the incorporators proposed to do.

One man suggested that the exchange be changed from a copartnership concern to a stock company, each member taking $100 worth of stock for his seat. This, however, was objected to by the incorporators, and again those present were invited to step forward and put down their names.

Works the Other Way.

The invitation, however, had an effect different from that anticipated by the Chairman. More than half of those present immediately left the room. Soon afterward the gathering broke up without having been adjourned.

Nine owners from Denver, Kansas City, Northern Michigan, Idaho, Montana, and Utah were present and were in favor of organizing a Chicago Mining Exchange, "provided it is gone about in the right way," as they put it. The outcome of the meeting was that a meeting will probably be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same place, and a number signed a paper expressing willingness to identify themselves with an exchange on a satisfactory basis. Among the names are the following:

L. Silverman, M. J. Sheridan, Robert Bruce, R. Boynton, Minor Liscomb, Maurice Wise, Maier Newcomb, W. W. Moore, Dr. Benjamin Brown, T. M. Solomen, Maurice Mandelbaum, W. J. Moyer, J. A. Garner, A. D. Boser, E. R. Neeley, W. H. Underwood, G. S. Oliver, James Hanley, Wingate English, A. B. Gibson, D. A. Donovan, M. Paucera, J. S. Chute, William Gainer.

National Mining and Stock Exchange.

Letters of incorporation have been granted to the National Mining and Stock Exchange "to develop mineral property and deal in products of the same and transact such business as appertains thereto." The office is at No. 225 Dearborn street and the capital stock $100,000 in $10 shares. The incorporators are: R. D. Aitchison of Grand Crossing, W. W. Watson, and A. P. W. Skinner of Chicago, the latter being an applicant for the position of Chief of the World's Fair Mining Bureau.

GROSS PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Permission to Organize It—Monday Morning Ministers' Meeting.

At the meeting yesterday of the local Presbytery a permit was granted for the organization of a new church at Gross Park.

At the next meeting of the Presbytery, to be held at the Fourth Church March 2 at 10:30 a. m., the much-discussed matter of allowing women to serve as deaconesses will probably be settled. The committee having the matter in charge will then make its report.

At the Congregational ministers' meeting held at the Grand Pacific yesterday Thomas Kane spoke on "Proportionate Giving." Dr. Humphrey of Oak Park told of the organization of the Christian Stewards' League in that town. The purpose of the order is to have its members give one-tenth of their income to further Christian work.

"The Relation of the Methodist Church to the Race Problem" was the Rev. A. G. Wakeman's subject at the Methodist ministers' meeting. J. F. Jennifer, pastor of Quinn's Chapel, which was the first church for the colored people in the city, read a paper on the progress of Christianity among the colored people of Chicago.

A letter was received from Mrs. Bede, Chairman of the Committee from the Woman's Club, asking the coöperation of the clergy in seeing that the present Compulsory Education law is not tampered with. A resolution was passed to the effect that the present law was effective and that each minister of the denomination should make it the subject of a sermon at his earliest convenience.

IS IT THE SKELETON OF TONTI?

An Alleged Find at Starved Rock—Investigation Is in Order.

A rather gauzy report is afloat that while excavating at Starved Rock near Utica, Ill., workmen unearthed a "large-sized skeleton," which is thought to be that of Henri de Tonti, the explorer. It is claimed that an artificial metal hand was found in the grave, as well as the cross of the order of St. Louis. It is a matter of history that Tonti lost his right hand in battle and wore an artificial one in after life, and also that he was a chevalier in the order of St. Louis. John Moses, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, says that the finding of the hand, if there is any truth in the story, clinches the fact that Tonti was buried at Starved Rock. "There were two theories in regard to Tonti's death," said he; "one that he died of yellow-fever in Alabama in 1704, and the other that he lived until 1718 and died at Starved Rock. During my last visit to the latter place what was said to be Tonti's grave was pointed out to me, but the earth had never been upturned. Something should be done immediately in the way of investigation of this alleged discovery."

Informer Carey's Grave.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—Mr. Felix Bremner, who is at present in Toronto, gives this account of his visit to the grave of James Carey, the Irish informer, at Port Elizabeth, during a recent visit to Cape Colony. "It was a strange feeling of curiosity," said Mr. Bremner, "which prompted me one day, when passing the jail grounds at Port Elizabeth, to drop in and view the spot where lies the body of the man whose name for a whole year was before the world in such an unenviable light. One of the officials showed me to the spot, but there was very little to be seen, as the mound and others alongside were quite neglected. Pieces of wood, stone, and iron were lying around. On a small flat stone at the foot of one grave these words are painted in black letters: 'J. Carey, the Irish Informer.' My companion said that formerly a rough iron cross stood on the grave, but somebody stole it."

The Late Mrs. R. C. Rounsavell.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. R. C. Rounsavell were held in the parlors of the Palmer House yesterday at 1 o'clock. The Rev. F. M. Bristol conducted the services, assisted by the quartet choir of Trinity Church. Many friends gathered to pay their tributes of respect to the memory of the good woman. Mrs. Rounsavell was born in Ashtabula, O., in 1832, and came with her parents to Illinois at the age of 12. She had resided in Cook County since 1844. For forty years she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The last year she had been interested in the benevolent work conducted by Marie Chapel of Trinity M. E. Church.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Indiana and Lower Michigan, colder, northwesterly winds, rain or snow, with cold wave, clearing Tuesday night.

For Illinois, rain, turning into snow, clearing Tuesday evening, decidedly colder, northerly winds, cold wave.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair Tuesday, northwesterly winds, colder, cold wave in Wisconsin.

For Missouri, colder, northwesterly winds, with a cold wave, fair Tuesday.

For Iowa, fair Tuesday, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, slightly warmer by Wednesday morning.

For Minnesota, fair Tuesday, variable winds, warmer by Wednesday morning.

For Kansas, fair Tuesday, variable winds, warmer by Wednesday morning.

For Colorado, cloudiness and local snows, colder by Wednesday morning; variable winds.

For Nebraska, fair weather Tuesday, variable winds, generally southerly; warmer.

For North and South Dakota, fair weather Tuesday; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 16—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Rain, turning to snow, colder winds, generally northerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tn for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.70	68	78	S.	Clear	..
Bismarck, N. D.	29.94	4	6	N.	Snow	.01
Boston, Mass.	29.76	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.64	40	46	S.	Cl'udy	.08
Cairo, Ill.	29.68	60	62	S.	Cl'udy	..
Charleston, S. C.	29.70	66	74	S. W.	Fair	..
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.48	32	56	S. W.	Clear	..
Chicago	29.82	34	42	N.	Rain	.02
Cincinnati, O.	29.68	64	62	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Cleveland, O.	29.60	46	52	N. E.	Rain	.36
Fort Custer, Mon.	29.80	0	6	N. E.	Cl'udy	..
Davenport, Ia.	29.86	32	36	N.	Rain	.66
Denver, Colo.	29.52	40	40	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Des Moines, Ia.	29.90	18	26	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	29.62	46	48	S. W.	Rain	.38
Dodge City, Kas.	29.94	28	32	N. E.	Fair	..
Dubuque, Ia.	29.86	22	32	N. W.	Rain	.04
Duluth, Minn.	29.88	10	16	N. W.	Cl'udy	..
El Paso, Tex.	29.74	72	76	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Erie, Pa.	29.60	48	50	S. W.	Rain	.08
Galveston, Tex.	29.80	64	70	S.	Cl'udy	..
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.80	36	40	S. E.	Rain	.10
Green Bay, Wis.	29.80	24	30	N. E.	Snow	.34
Helena, Mont.	29.86	—4	4	N.	Snow	.20
Huron, S. D.	29.90	8	10	N.	Cl'udy	.02
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.62	54	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.10	70	78	S.	Cl'udy	..
Kansas City, Mo.	29.80	28	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	..
Keokuk, Ia.	29.82	32	46	N. W.	Cl'udy	..
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	62	66	S. W.	Rain	.34
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	24	32	N. W.	Snow	.14
Manistee, Mich.	29.72	28	34	N.	Snow	.12
Marquette, Mich.	29.84	18	26	N. W.	Snow	.32
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.84	28	32	N. E.	Snow	.13
Minnedosa	30.02	—12	2	Calm.	Clear	..
Montreal	29.52	34	40	N. E.	Snow	..
Moorhead, Minn.	30.00	—2	4	N. E.	Fair	..
Nashville, Tenn.	29.70	56	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
New Orleans, La.	29.88	66	74	S. W.	Clear	..
New York City	29.72	54	54	S. W.	Rain	.04
Norfolk, Va.	29.91	64	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	..
Omaha, Neb.	29.90	16	26	N.	Cl'udy	..
Oswego, N. Y.	29.64	40	46	N.	Rain	.08
Pensacola, Fla.	30.00	60	64	S. W.	Clear	.01
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.74	58	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Port Huron, Mich.	29.78	38	48	N. W.	Rain	.18
Rapid City, S. D.	29.92	10	14	E.	Snow	.02
Rochester, N. Y.	29.60	40	46	E.	Rain	.02
St. Louis, Mo.	29.54	66	66	S. W.	Fair	..
St. Paul, Minn.	29.86	14	14	N. W.	Cl'udy	.08
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.65	0	6	..	Clear	..
Sandusky, O.	29.62	46	54	E.	Rain	.56
Sioux City, Ia.	29.90	10	14	N.	Cl'udy	..
Springfield, Ill.	29.51	56	58	Calm.	Cl'udy	.10
Springfield, Mo.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Toledo, O.	29.66	46	52	Calm.	Rain	.54
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.86	62	66	S.	Cl'udy	..
*Portland, Ore.	29.62	34	..	N.	Clear	..
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.78	46	..	W.	Clear	3.00

*Morning reports.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
William G. Beagle, Saginaw, Mich., Kitty Roberts, Bay City, Mich.	22—22
Thomas E. Callahan, Lillie Knochemuss	24—23
Herman Gohl, Annie Reimer	22—22
Arthur E. Weidenhold, Lemwood, Ill., Ella Stillwell, same	22—19
M. S. Purdy, Morrison, Ill., Alice Vanderweer	32—28
Owen Jones, Mary Hall	25—23
George W. Pope, Mabel Perry	24—17
Albert Giese, Minnie Meyer	24—22
Julius Timer, Bertha Hoffmeyer	23—20
Will S. Hall, Denver, Colo., Emma Hayward	21—21
Michael Heitzing, Margaretha Cloase	21—23
Hermann Maring, Marie Kresselstein	27—26
John T. Miller, Stella J. Miller	25—22
Henry R. Simons, Ray Levy	27—21
Emil Christiansen, Karen Knudsen	22—20
G. R. Bard, Cheltenham, Ill., Florence E. Lee	26—24
William M. Hohmann, Teane Laning	25—18
George W. Wayers, Katie L. Schankweiler	22—17
Philip Weber, Tinda Bausch	23—23
Chauncey T. Ryder, Mary F. Dole, Adams, Mass.	22—22
Gustav Levin, Duluth, Minn., Ray Goldberg	25—19
John R. Newbanks, Susan Zander	22—24
Carl Burrows, Frances Fohrman	40—30
John F. Jeffery, Elizabeth Abel	25—19
Milton B. Blanke, Alo L. Matthews	30—19
C. Bowsman, Sandwich, Ill., L. Hennis, same	23—20
August Zahl, Christine Buchet	26—22
John Buchanan, Margaret Forbes	25—25
Patrick Goodman, Katharine McKanna	27—27
Gottlieb Page, Attilie Page	68—50
William H. Taylor, Katie Jackson	21—21
Charles H. Walker, Mary E. Stubbs	24—21
Theodore Brauns, Hannie Suning	31—20
William Lindow, Augusta Anderson	21—20
Matthew O'Heir, Mary Ryan	42—40
Gustave Schultz, Olga Pfan	24—26
William E. Carter, Minnie Bayne	23—20
James Wilson, Lizzie Commer	22—22
Nils Nelson, Tillie Sjoberg	22—20

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BRADLEY—Sunday, Feb. 15, at 3313 Washington-av., Scammon Allan Bradley, youngest son of Matthew S. and Fanny Woodle Bradley, aged 10 months. Funeral private.

BROPHY—Of heart failure, at Fox Lake, Ill., Sunday, Feb. 15, William Brophy, aged 72 years, father of Charles A., Dr. Truman W., George A., and Reuben C. Brophy. Funeral from the residence of Dr. Brophy, No. 19 Bishop-court, Wednesday at 10:30 a. m. Elgin, Aurora, and other Kane County papers please copy.

BUTLER—Feb. 16, at No. 542 Sixty-seventh-st., Englewood, Helen B., daughter of Frank H. and Mary T. Butler. Services Feb. 17 at 11:30 a. m. Burial private at Rosehill.

BENNER—The funeral of L. J. Benner will take place from his late residence, 1571 Fillmore-st., at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday. America Lodge, No. 107, I. O. O. F. will attend in a body.

BROWN—Albert L. Brown, beloved husband of Belle Brown, nee McCaffery, aged 34 years 7 months and 12 days. Funeral from residence, 1021 N. California-av., at 10 a. m. Wednesday, to St. Sylvester's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CHASE—Feb. 15, at her home at Riverside, Ill., of measles, Jeanette Suffron, wife of Henry L. Chase, aged 28 years and 10 months. Funeral services at 10 a. m., Wednesday, Feb. 18, at Riverside. Burial Feb. 19, at Jubilee, Peoria Co., Ill.

DE LAP—Feb. 16, 1891, Giles Henry, infant son of Robert C. and Clara De Lap, aged 1 year 9 months and 12 days. Funeral Wednesday the 18th, at noon, from parents' residence, 112 Hammond-st. Burial at Oakwoods.

GUNNELL—Monday, Feb. 16, 3 a. m., Mrs. E. A. Gunnell, wife of F. H. F. Gunnell, 637 Washington-boulevard. Funeral from late residence Wednesday at 1 p. m. Interment at Graceland.

GREENOUGH—Mrs. Maria Jennett Greenough, aged 81 years and 9 months. Funeral private. Burial at Chatham, N. Y.

HOLMAN—The 15th inst., Mary J., wife of Thomas S. Holman, aged 58 years. Funeral at her late residence, 1604 Michigan-av., at 3:30 p. m. today, Feb. 17. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEGRUE—Feb. 15, Mary A. Megrue, aged 76 years. Funeral at residence, 3144 South Dearborn-st., at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment at Milford, O.

MARSH—Mary C. Marsh, wife of Charles V. Marsh. Funeral from late residence, 4800 Washington-av. Carriages to Rosehill.

McKIERNAN—Feb. 16, Leslie Nellie, beloved daughter of George and Jessie McKiernan, aged 8 months and 4 days.

NORMAN—This morning, Feb. 16, at 3437 Michigan-av., Mrs. Reginald Norman, daughter of Samuel Gregsten. Funeral at 2 o'clock Tuesday to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

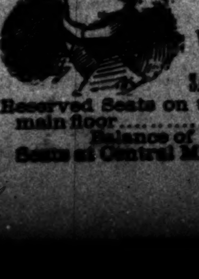
☞ THE SUFFRAGE CLUB WILL HOLD ITS regular meeting at the Sherman House this (Tuesday) evening. Mr. Lewis S. Post will give the relation of single tax to equal suffrage. Men are especially invited.

☞ THE SOCIETY OF ASSOCIATED SECRETARIES of Chicago, organized to promote the general interests of each society represented by its Secretary, meets today from 5 to 6 p. m. at the Sherman House.

☞ DR. JOHN HALL OF NEW YORK WILL address the Social Union at the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church tonight and will conduct the services at tomorrow night's church meeting.

☞ THE ISRAELITSCHE ALTENHEIM WILL give an entertainment at Weber's, No. 21 Washington-st., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The program includes music, recitations, and an address by Dr. Stolz.

FRANZ RUMMEL'S Farewell Piano Recitals. | CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.



FRANZ RUMMEL'S
Two Farewell
PIANO RECITALS
IN CHICAGO, ILL.,
Will occur on
WEDNESDAY, 18th, and SATURDAY, 21st } AFTERNOONS AT 3.
Reserved Seats on the main floor, } 75c and $1
Balance of hall, 50 cents.
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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891.

Butter was active and from 2 to 2½ cents a pound higher on the Elgin market yesterday, 21,000 pounds selling at 29 to 29½ cents a pound.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 99⅛, which is equal to a trifle less than 76¾ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar, and makes the commercial ratio of the two metals only an infinitesimal fraction short of one to twenty-one.

There was a quiet stock market with a firm undertone both in New York and Chicago yesterday. There were no more engagements of gold for export and a decline in sterling rates indicates that there will be no further immediate shipments. New York exchange was weaker, selling at 70 to 60 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday and prices fluctuated within a comparatively narrow range. Grain was steady, provisions weak. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat, corn, and oats closed about where they did Saturday, rye weak, barley and flax steady, May pork 10 cents lower, lard easy, and ribs 7½ cents lower.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators and afloat last Saturday evening were 6,742,925 bushels of wheat, 234,197 bushels of corn, 450,527 bushels of oats, 138,476 bushels of rye, and 234,053 bushels of barley. Total, 7,800,178 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 10,724,791 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 22,910,591 bushels of wheat, 2,855,758 bushels of corn, 2,837,905 bushels of oats, 366,814 bushels of rye, and 2,994,285 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 215,089 in wheat and 227,898 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 679,656 bushels.

It will be a matter of profound astonishment to the majority of the people of Illinois that Senators Farwell and Cullom have been acting for and with the Publishers' Copyright Trust monopoly. It was within their power to have defeated the pernicious measure had they been so disposed, but why is it that they have arrayed themselves on the side of the great monopoly and against the interests of 99 per cent of their constituents? Why do they not support the perfectly fair and just royalty bill devised by Mr. Ela and offered by Senator Teller? Would it not be well for them to explain to their constituents the reasons for voting on every occasion to put up the prices of books to the English standard and force McKinleyism in literature upon them? Should the bill pass they may confidently expect trouble in store for them hereafter.

The South Dakota Democrats have gone over to the Farmers' Alliance men and the latter have elected their Senator, a man named Kyle. He takes the seat of Senator Moody, who worked and voted for the McKinley bill with its high duties on woolen goods, tinplate, etc., and thus contributed mightily to that rout of his party which has cost him his seat. It remains to be seen now whether this surrender of the Democrats to the Farmers' Alliance in South Dakota will be followed today by the surrender of the F. M. B. A. members of the Illinois Legislature to the Democrats, and the consequent election of Palmer. The Tribune announced some days ago that negotiations were on foot for a trade between the Democrats and Farmers of the two States by which the former were to get the Illinois and the latter the South Dakota Senatorship. The bargain appears to have been made and half carried out. Today will tell whether the Illinois end of the trade is to be consummated.

A prominent and picturesque figure in European diplomacy has disappeared in the death of Constantine Musurus Pasha, who for many years was the Turkish Ambassador at London. He was born in 1807, his father being a Cretan of a noble Christian family. The son was educated carefully and at a very early age displayed extraordinary talent as a linguist. He began his diplomatic career as Secretary to the Prince of Samos in 1832. In 1840 he was Minister at Athens, was transferred to Vienna in 1848, and in 1851 went to London with the rank of Ambassador. He resided at the British Court thirty-four years, retiring in 1885 on a pension. The deceased diplomat was a man of elegant literary culture, a fine classical scholar, and spoke many languages. He is well known in the literary world by his scholarly metrical version in modern Greek of Dante's "Inferno," and at the time of his death was engaged upon a similar translation of the "Paradiso."

Some of the silverites point to our annual production of nearly $33,000,000 gold, and say that would circulate in this country anyhow, even if the $500,000,000 we have now were gone. But not at par. That gold would be purchased just as any other high-priced commodity. A little of it might be taken by men who had to fill contracts to pay either interest or principal in gold, and the jewelers would want some. But every grain of it bought would be at the rate of 80 cents or less for the so-called dollar in silver or the certificate for a silver dollar, and no man would be fool enough to pay out the gold dollar for less than the weight in silver established as its commercial equivalent in the markets of Europe. The gold would not be currency, but merchandise, and as such would be bought ultimately by the other countries where it was wanted to serve for money.

This is the result for which the men of the silver States are actually working, though they may flatter themselves they are aiming at something else. It would not profit them in the least, while the workingmen of the country would be at once robbed of fully $500,000,000 by having that much taken from the purchasing power of the dollars they have saved up little by little by denying themselves each week in order to provide for "a rainy day." The proposition is to rob them for the benefit of the improvident ones who have followed the rule to "spend as you go" and now want the others to give them cake after they have eaten their own share. Well may the savers object to such a one-sided arrangement, which would rob them to enable men who have borrowed money to go scot free by paying only a part of the debt.

LENGTHENING THE MAYOR'S TERM.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to lengthen the term of office of Illinois Mayors from two to four years and to make them ineligible for immediate reëlection. Whether it will be pushed seriously is not known as yet.

If it is it will be opposed on the old ground that the present system is the best, because if a Mayor turns out to be a bad investment the people are rid of him at the end of two years, whereas if he is a good man who has worked for the city with wisdom and energy they can reëlect him till the crack of doom. The constant argument in reply to this is that while this may be true in theory it is not true in practice—manifestly not in Chicago, where tonguy demagogues have been reëlected and men who have done wonders for the city have been defeated.

Another argument for the temporary ineligibility of a retiring Mayor is that at present no sooner is a man installed in office than the officeholders and officeseekers, the professional politicians, all who are tax-eaters or who hope to become so, gather around him, praise him, and tell him how fond the people are of him, and how anxious they are that he should be a candidate for reëlection. Most men yield to this cheap but seductive flattery. If they do, the moment they attempt to improve the efficiency of the service, to scrape off a barnacle, to dismiss a drunkard, to veto an extravagant appropriation, they are warned not to do it because it will "hurt their chances." It will "get some of the workers down on them." It will be "throwing away the delegation from a ward." Good men yield often to this pressure, and from what they excuse to themselves as "a political necessity" do acts they would not be guilty of otherwise and soothe their consciences by saying that when they have entered on another term they will act differently.

If a professional politician is chosen Mayor he needs no urging to try for another term. He has it in mind from the beginning, and every act he does, every appointment or removal he makes, is not dictated by the wish to help the public service, but by the desire to make himself "solid with the boys." With the large amount of patronage at his disposal it is not difficult for him to control the nominating convention of his party. If that organization has a decided majority in the city the chances are that he will be reëlected no matter how great his demerits may be.

Most men having once gotten into office wish to stay there as long as they can. That holds good from constable up to the President. It is in human nature, and where a man is much busied with the future, meaning thereby his reëlection, he cannot deal as he should with the things of the present moment—the duties of his office. The laws which provide that persons holding offices of financial trust, such as City, County, and State Treasurers, shall not be eligible for two successive terms, have worked admirably and have no doubt kept many persons from becoming embezzlers. For these officials know that at the end of a certain time they must give an account of their stewardship, and there can be no second term in which to make good the possible thefts of a first one.

It would be better perhaps if all executive officers were made ineligible for immediate reëlection. It would be much better if the President had but one term, and the constitutional convention would probably have given him but one had it not been that all expected Washington would be the first man chosen and no one wished to limit his tenure of office. If a Mayor knew that he had to go out at the end of his term he would try, if a decent man, to do all he could for the welfare of the city. He would turn a deaf ear to flattery. He would make his subordinates do their duty and contractors live up to their agreements. By doing these things he would make enemies, but their hostility would have died down measurably by the time he became eligible for reëlection. When that day came, the people would have forgotten the blunders he might have made and would remember only the lasting good he had wrought.

So it would do no harm and might do much good if the Legislature were to require the Mayor to step down and out at the end of a term. If the experiment proved a failure it would be easy to go back to the present system, for the Legislature meets every two years. If the change is made, however, it would be better to fix the Mayor's term at three years instead of two. So long as municipalities are run as political and not as business corporations, so long will there be the constant possibility of the election of an unfit man who had managed by devious ways to wheedle a nomination out of the party, and who would run his office for the exclusive benefit of party bummers, not knowing any other way to run it. Thus while Chicago might stand Cregier for three years it could not put up with him for four.

THEY WILL GAIN NOTHING.

What do the Senators and Representatives from the silver States expect to gain for themselves and constituents in case their unlimited coinage monstrosity should become a law? Evidently they think they will be able to get a dollar for every 80 cents' worth of silver they now have on hand and will be able to produce in the future. In fact, they would in such case find themselves in the position of the disciples who went fishing. They "toiled all night and caught nothing." The first effect would be the immediate removal from the country of fully $500,000,000 of gold to pay for the importation of an equal value of silver, the said silver to be coined and stamped so as to make it appear to be worth $625,000,000. On that movement would shower in upon us all the surplus of silver now heaped up in Germany, France, Holland, Italy, and other countries. That silver which has been bought at its bullion value in the London market will come here to be exchanged for gold certificates at the rate of about $1.00 or less for $1.29¼, so long as the unequal process lasted, which could not be longer than it took to absorb our stock of gold. It would stop when we began to pay for the bullion silver in silver coin stamped with a fictitious statement of value. The foreigners would say: "Yes, you may call that a dollar among yourselves, but it will only sell at a little less than 80 cents with us, and we had just as lief keep the bullion." They would rate our silver dollar as worth just what it would fetch as bullion in the London market, and we should perforce find ourselves doing the same thing, being unable to keep up a false standard of values as against the practice and common sense of all the rest of the civilized world. The 13,000,000 ounces of the metal now held at the East by speculators and such small quantity as the mine-owners in the West may have on hand ready to move might share in the golden harvest reaped by the foreigners, but that would be all. By the time the silver States came halting along with the first week's production under the new law the whole advantage would have vanished. They would get for their metal pay in a larger number of silver dollars than now, but the power of those dollars to buy labor, land, machinery, food supplies, and other things to be purchased with money would be proportionately lessened.

The people of the silver States would thus have done themselves no good—not obtained an iota of advantage they did not possess before, and have wrought an incalculable amount of damage to the Nation. They would have been the means of draining all the gold out of the country, putting a profit of a million or two into the pockets of a knot of home speculators, and helping a comparatively few impecunious debtors to "pay up" by a process equivalent to subtracting three or four years' lawful interest from the principal. But this would be accomplished only by a process which may be described as sweeping the whole country with a miasmatic wind, whose poison-laden vapors would reduce the whole people to a state of commercial ague unknown previously to the present generation. And after the flush of this fever had passed off we should be left on the basis of the monometallist silver using countries of Asia and of Mexico, with even less prospect of being able to emerge from it than they now have. Once in possession of all our gold the countries of Europe would have a far greater reason than now for refusing to enter with us on arrangements for a bimetallic currency. They would keep the gold and tell us we were welcome to the silver. They would tell us that having made our bed on silver ore we were welcome to lie on it to our heart's content, and when tired try for another without any assistance from them. Like the man who had got the best side of a horse trade, they would laugh at the idea of reversing the bargain because the other fellow had grown tired of it.

CLEVELAND'S REASONS.

It is not difficult to understand why Cleveland should have resolved after much hesitation to declare himself opposed to the unlimited coinage of silver, which appears to be so ardently desired by most of his brother Democrats. At the close of last year 3,520,000 persons in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the six New England States had on deposit in the savings-banks a total of one and a quarter billions ($1,279,000,000), and during the preceding twelve months they had increased their deposits by an average of $17 per head. The census of last June credits those States with a population of nearly 17,400,000, and 8,200,000 of that total is set down to the account of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The Tribune has not at hand the separate bank statements for each of the States named, but it is fair to assume that the workers in the three last mentioned have on deposit in the savings-banks not far from $600,000,000. All of these are interested to the extent of over 20 per cent in having the integrity of the dollar preserved. A drop in the purchasing power of the dollar to 80 cents would be to them a loss of $120,000,000 in the aggregate, and most of them are wise enough to know this. Hence they would not be likely to cast their votes for a man whom they supposed to be in favor of putting the money of the country on a monometallic silver basis, on which every one of their dollars would have at least 20 cents shaved off from its purchasing power.

The three States named last are the critical ones, holding the balance of power at nearly every National election. They cast a total of about 1,780,000 votes, which is not far in excess of the number of savings-bank depositors. Making a fair allowance for women and children it may be estimated that seven out of every ten voters in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut have money laid away in the savings-banks, besides the smaller number who are depositors in other banks. This fact constitutes an overwhelming preponderance of sentiment in those States in favor of honest money and a full value dollar, and Cleveland is too astute to ignore its existence. He cannot but know that he would stand no chance for the Presidency if the votes of those States were cast against him, as they would be if he favored a reduction of 20 per cent in the value of the savings of a great majority of the voters.

The same argument applies, though somewhat less forcibly, to the other States of the Union. It is estimated that the savings deposits in all reach about $200,000,000 per year, and that the present total is not less than $2,500,000,000—perhaps considerably in excess of that vast aggregate—the sum being two-thirds larger than the total of all kinds of money now in circulation in the country. A clear loss of $500,000,000 stares in the face the owners of these deposits in case the silver maniacs have their way, and another $300,000,000 will be similarly lost by the depositors in National banks and State institutions other than savings. If the people who are menaced with this violent robbery are not alive to the fact now they will be thoroughly awake to it by the time that election-day comes round, and especially so if the measure has then become a law, and they will be suffering the consequences when asked to vote for the party which has brought so much misery upon them. The result can easily be foretold. The party and its platform will be swept from the face of the land as with the besom of destruction, with not enough of it left to start a respectably sized rallying standard for the future. Doubtless a confused idea that something of this kind must occur has forced itself into the cranium of the Stuffed Prophet and induced him to "hedge" on the position into which he had allowed himself to be silently carried by the more impetuous members of the Democratic party.

PRATING ABOUT TINPLATE.

The New York *Tribune* tries to draw comfort from the recent advance in the price of tinplate, which it seems to look on as one of the beneficent results of the McKinley tariff. It says also:

> The fact that many establishments have undertaken business in earnest; have provided machinery and trained labor, and have already invested large sums in the undertaking, would suffice with most persons of sense to prove that the manufacture was expected to yield a profit.

There is an unpleasant haziness about these statements. Who have started these many works? Where have they started them and when? How much capital have they invested in them? And—this is something which no alleged manufacturer of American tinplate has seen fit to state—how much has the tinplate made this side of the water cost the makers? Is it profitable for them to make it at the present duty of a cent a pound and present prices, or are they losing money now, expecting to make up their losses when July comes and the duty is advanced to 2.2 cents a pound? Nothing would be more interesting than such statistics showing what the steel-plate costs, what the tin costs, and what American labor gets.

The new duty does not go into force till July, but the price of tinplate has gone up already. Let it be admitted that it has done so because of the McKinley bill. Who is benefited thereby? The American consumer? Certainly not, for it has raised the price of many articles he uses and thus has hurt him. Has it helped American labor? No. Where are the statistics to show that it has been aided? How many men are working in American tinplate mills, and what wages are they getting? Why is no information vouchsafed on these points? Are the mill bosses benefited? No; there is nothing to show that they have gone into the business. The McKinley bill furnishes them with better ways of making more money.

There was a dispatch in Sunday's paper to the effect that certain Pittsburg people are going to start a sheet-steel and tinplate mill at Joliet. Perhaps they will. But, while there have been many such dispatches since last September, the mills do not seem to materialize, and there do not seem to be any manufacturers taking advantage of the present high price of tinplate. The House passed the McKinley bill last May, or nine months ago. Every one knew that the Senate would pass it. Therefore no man risked anything by going ahead at once and beginning the manufacture of tinplate. But why were they so slow about it? Why did not those Pittsburg men, who, according to Congressman Bayne, were just aching for a chance to capture the American tinplate market, jump in last June and do so? This singular delay, this unpatriotic hanging back, has not been explained by the New York *Tribune*, or any other papers which favor the extra high duty on tinplate.

While speaking of this subject it may not be amiss to ask what has become of the Black Hills tin output, about which so much was said last summer. Senator Moody made some glowing prophecies to the effect that if the tinplate duty were raised immense manufactories would spring up at once in the Black Hills, where all the tinplate of the country would be made. His constituents do not seem to take much stock in his talk, for they are evidently in no hurry to reëlect him. They do not fancy having to pay more for their tinware to boom imaginary factories and tin mines which do not materialize.

The whole business was a humbug. Consumers are taxed and nobody is benefited. The only practical result thus far is the ousting from seats which they might have kept otherwise of a large number of Republican Congressmen.

WHAT BECAME OF THAT LETTER?

A great political mystery is absorbing the attention of the public. It is, "What became of the letter written by Henry Watterson to Gov. Hill?" What purported to be a copy of such a document was printed in all the papers a week ago. According to it Mr. Watterson advised the New York Governor to make friends with Cleveland and get out of his Presidential way, assuring him that if he did so the succession would be open to him in 1896. Gov. Hill says he never received such an epistle, and upon Mr. Watterson's declaring that he sent it he replies:

> Mr. Watterson now affirms that a letter felt to be offensive in its defense of me and in the motives and rôle assigned to me was in fact written by him, and in fact written at the time of its date. My reasons for believing the letter a forgery were three:
>
> First—I had never received it.
>
> Second—I thought Kentucky good manners would have required my receipt of the letter and assent before its publication.
>
> Third—It says the writer never held office, and I remember Mr. Watterson's brilliant career in Congress.
>
> I do not seek to fathom Mr. Watterson's motives, and I accept whatever explanation he offers.

Here, then, is the mystery. There must have been such a letter written, for Mr. Watterson says so. It may be suggested that he merely thought he wrote it—that it occurred to him how fit and proper such a letter would be—and that afterwards he concluded he had actually sent it. But that is not satisfactory, for where did the copy of the letter come from which was given to the press? Such a note must have been penned.

The New York papers are doing the best they can to unravel this mystery and have propounded a number of ingenious hypotheses. One is that Mr. Watterson gave the letter to the hired girl to mail, but that, as it did not have a stamp on it, and she did not care to squander two cents, she used it for curl-papers. Another is that the letter was written, put in an envelope, and then accidentally stuck away in a drawer. Another is that Mr. Watterson, instead of trusting such an important document to that vulgar and common conveyance known as the mails, handed it to some discreet Kentucky Judge or General, and sent it on to Albany by him. It is not exactly the thing to send a challenge through the post-office. Love letters seem sweeter when sent by private messenger, and Mr. Watterson might have thought his appeal to Hill's better nature would have more effect if delivered by some titled Kentuckian. This hypothesis is worked out to the conclusion that this messenger, knowing what the contents of the letter were, and being given some measure of discretion as to what he should do with it, decided not to deliver it. But this theory is weak. If sent by private hand, and the ambassador did not deliver it, he would have returned and reported to Mr. Watterson.

It must be admitted that the letter was written. Mr. Watterson is a gentleman and what he says "goes." That he believes the letter was mailed is unquestioned. But in that he may be mistaken. He may have written it and stepped out, leaving it on his desk. Some visitor, possibly the correspondent of some newspaper, may have come in and bottled it. Mr. Watterson returning and finding it gone may have concluded that he had mailed it. The unlawful possessor may have held on to it for a time, doubtful what he should do. Perhaps he read the account of the famous reconciliation scene between Cleveland and Hill at Col. Billy Brown's banquet, jumped at the conclusion that Watterson had sent a duplicate of his letter, and that was what sent the two great Democrats into one another's arms. Then the correspondent published the letter.

Or it may be that Mr. Watterson mailed his epistle as well as wrote it. In that case the chances are a million to one it reached its destination. Had it been addressed wrongly it would by this time have reached the Dead-Letter Office, been opened, and returned to the writer. Hence one is driven almost irresistibly to the conclusion that Gov. Hill got the letter, but, not taking kindly to its sentiments, did not acknowledge its receipt, and afterwards, when it was made public, sought to cover up the discourtesy of which he had been guilty in not replying to the eminent Kentuckian—the Harry Hotspur of the West—by denying that he had ever received his note.

The public messages of Gov. Hill and his speeches have contained statements occasionally which he must have known were not correct. He evidently sets no store on accuracy. Therefore it is reasonable to presume that he would be equally indifferent to truth in an interview with a reporter. Probably this is the simplest solution of the mystery. The Governor got the letter, but for some reason chooses to deny it. How much better if Mr. Watterson had sent it by special delivery, for then he would have had record evidence of its receipt!

The Troy (N. Y.) *Press*, which lately made some invidious comments upon Chicago in connection with the World's Fair, and charged that it won the locality by wind, now has the graciousness to acknowledge that wind of the Chicago kind is a good thing. It says:

> The Tribune makes a good point. We are bound to concede that there are both utility and unction in the Chicago variety of wind, and if a strong Western breeze should give Troy a few whiffs probably no harm would result. But if The Tribune really thinks this town "slow," let it put up here for a few days and then take a run down to Albany.

This is a handsome *amende honorable*. We shall expect to see Troy represented in the Fair at Jackson Park with a fine collection of its stoves and laundry work; and, better still, we imagine that after it has had a few sniffs of the bracing Chicago breezes it will not be content simply with outdoing that slow old Dutch town of Albany.

There will be found in today's paper some more Democratic expressions of sentiment regarding Cleveland's recent anti-stumptail-silver letter. They are significant, for they show that the currency-debasing Democrats feel that they will have to take their Cleveland medicine whether it is bitter or not. The first opinions which were published came from Washington from Congressmen who are straining every nerve to get a stumptail silver bill through, and who resented specially anything which might have a tendency to interfere with their efforts. Most of them said that Cleveland had killed himself. But that is not the way they talk in the country at large, even in a State like Missouri, the State of Vest and Bland, which has the "free-coinage" craze badly.

The fact is, the sensible Democrats see that with them it must either be Cleveland in 1892 or certain defeat. They will never do anything which is sure to entail the latter. They love the spoils and emoluments of office far more even than the luxury of stumptailing the money of the country and enabling solvent but dishonest men to scale down the debts they owe their creditors. So, no matter what Cleveland says on the silver question, the party will not dare to throw him overboard and pick up some man who has said that he is for stumptail silver or has not taken ground against it.

When the Democratic convention meets next year it will no doubt declare strongly for "tariff reform," meaning thereby free trade with Europe. It is also likely from present appearances that it will pronounce for driving away gold and substituting debased silver for it. It will also nominate Mr. Cleveland and he will accept because he is crazy to be President again. Then the Democrats of the East will point to their candidate and ignore the stumptail feature of the platform while the Democrats in the States most bitten by the silver craze will say a great deal about the plank and very little about their candidate and his expressed views on the subject, or they will say that he will yield his private views if a Democratic House and Senate send him a stumptail bill.

The present Congress will come to an end two weeks from tomorrow. It has not long to live, but it still has time left, if it chooses, to make amends for some of its past blunders. If it cares to do so and is not wedded irrevocably to its past follies it will put through at once a bill for the betterment of the reciprocity clause in the present Tariff law. It can do that in one of two ways. It can reimpose the sugar duties and adopt the following amendment:

> Whenever and so often as the President shall be notified that the Government of any country producing and exporting sugar or molasses has removed duties or other exactions upon the agricultural product of the United States which in case of the free introduction of such sugar and molasses would be reciprocally unequal and unjust he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the collection of the duty (two cents a pound) on such sugar and molasses the production of such country.

Or it can leave the sugar duties off, but declare that if any sugar-producing country does not begin reciprocity negotiations by July 1, say, the President shall reimpose on the raw sugar coming from such country the present average duty of two cents a pound. As the law stands it gives foreign nations till Jan. 1, 1892, and if they have not come to terms by then puts on their product only one-half the old duty—not a very alarming threat.

Then having done one of these two things Congress should pass the Shipping bill. The effect of reciprocity will be that this country will have vastly increased quantities of goods to send to its Pan-American customers. Therefore it should take steps which will provide it with ships in which to send them, just as the ordinary storekeeper, having goods to deliver to his customer, does not expect them to send for them or to take them home themselves, but gets a wagon and sends them around. The United States is nothing more than a big shopkeeper selling goods and collecting its pay in other goods. It should send out its wagon loaded with flour, pork, and manufactured goods and it will come back full of coffee, rubber, sugar, etc.

It would grieve Christopher Columbus beyond measure to know that his countrymen are not allowed to shovel dirt for a Columbian Exposition.

Mayor Cregier thinks he cannot protect the Italians at Jackson Park and his sensitive Mayoralty boom at the same time, and the Italians must take care of themselves.

John L. Sullivan is having a monument built that shall convey to posterity an enduring record of his heroism and his shining virtues. John has no faith in the gratitude of Republics.

"Gen. Palmer will be elected this week sure." [t. f.]

In one of his late works Jules Verne speaks of the "Great Trunk" as one of the leading railways of the United States. Mr. Verne's imagination is as vivid as ever.

Hunters say the muskrat is a hard animal to exterminate. Doubtless this is true. The ability of the creature to endure its own odor is proof of extraordinary vitality.

Bro. Dana picks flaws in Secretary Butterworth's English, and uses the word "resurrected" himself.

It appears that the method of vaccination for small-pox in use in Prairie du Chien is to shoot the patient, the operation being performed by an expert policeman.

"The Light That Failed"—the suburban car-lamp.

Jay Gould was suffering from fatigue when he reached Jersey City on his way home from the South, but he was able to walk from the train to the ferry and save the twenty-five cents that a cab would have cost him. Mr. Gould's iron will rises equal to every emergency.

All good Chicagoans, before retiring to rest at night, should offer up sincere thanks that no manhole explosion has blown their heads off during the day.

It is hardly necessary to suggest to the detectives that while John Spelman remains at large they should keep their household valuables and personal effects securely under lock and key.

Mayor Cregier seems to object to having unnaturalized Italians at Jackson Park, but he did not object to their votes in 1889, and would not object to their votes in 1891.

Those burglars that operated on Wabash avenue a few nights ago knew they were perfectly safe. If disturbed by the police they would only have had to run through an alley into Michigan avenue, which is under the control of the South Park Commissioners, and Mr. Cregier's police, as you are requested to take notice, have no jurisdiction over any portion of the South Park system.

Better Not Fool with Uncle Sam.

Cincinnati *Gazette*: The United States has a small regular army—probably not above 20,000 men, the limit being 26,000. But the Nation as a military power is not inconsequent. In the States are enrolled as militiamen 106,269. Behind these, as a reserve, are 7,695,242 freemen who are available for military duty. In the event of an attack Uncle Sam would make a pretty big fight before giving up.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Sad Case.

"What a queer looking woman!"

"'Sh! She'll hear you. The poor thing is insane."

"But why does she wear such clothes?"

"That's merely the form her lunacy takes. She dresses according to the 'latest Paris fashion' pictures in the daily newspapers."

Her Figure.

One of the Guests—"That is young Newdle's bride, is it? I don't like her figure."

Another Guest—"That's where you and Newdle differ. Her figure is a 3 with five ciphers after it."

He Could Explain It.

Pastor (to applicant for church membership)—"We shall be glad to welcome you among us, brother, but in order to become a member of this denomination you will have to be kept on probation, as it is called, for six months."

Applicant—"Six months? What for?"

"To prove your fitness for being received into full membership."

(Struck by a sudden thought)—"Mr. Goodman, six months won't make any difference at all in this redness at the end of my nose. It's erysipelas."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Lew Wallace says that a poultice of mustard and garlic applied to the soles of the feet will cure rheumatism in one night.

Senator Blair is probably destined to mount the judicial bench. He will hardly make so amusing a Judge as he has been a Senator.

Sherman was as light a sleeper when in the field as the great Napoleon. He rarely took more than five hours of rest when the enemy was near by.

Jay Gould has caught a cold. The cold deserves public sympathy. If it comes out of the operation without being skinned it will be particularly fortunate.

David Dudley Field at 86 says that even if the figures standing for his age were reversed they would make him too old for his feelings—and the adage says that "a man is no older than he feels."

Queen Victoria has expended $3,000,000 on memorials to the Prince Consort. Honoring the memory of a good husband can be made much more costly than getting divorced from a bad one.

Henrik Ibsen was a little boor in his boyhood and even his brothers and sisters disliked him. In revenge for his meanness and unsocial ways they used to pelt him with stones and snowballs.

Hannibal Hamlin at 82 can make a rattling speech, which younger orators can only envy without being able to imitate. And this is the result of living in Maine, having boiled dinners, and never wearing an overcoat.

Mrs. Calhoun, sister of Gen. Custer, bears a resemblance to her dead hero-brother and possesses many of the mental characteristics that distinguished him. She is a most fluent conversationalist and an elocutionist of wide reputation.

Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana predicts that Harrison will be the Republican candidate next year, and if the Democrats do not take Cleveland a man from the West will be chosen. Mr. McDonald modestly protests that he is not a candidate for the nomination.

Mrs. Elizabeth Booser, who for eighty years had been a famous worker in the harvest fields of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, Pennsylvania, is dead, aged 92. She worked in the fields as late as last fall. She was the oldest member of the Dunkard Church in Pennsylvania.

Gen. Sherman used to tell that while traveling in Ireland he was once serenaded by a local band in Cork. To his surprise and delight the musicians played "Marching Through Georgia." He inquired where they had heard the tune, and was further surprised to hear that it was a very old Irish air, the origin of which was lost in the mists of antiquity.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Would you permit me to read you my last poem, my dear young lady?" "If it is your last, really, certainly."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Did the grocers make anything on sugar?" asked Lamkin. "Yes," said Broker Margin, "those who had any sand did."—*Boston Bulletin.*

"To what do you attribute your longevity?" asked an investigator of a centenarian. "To the fact that I never died," was the conclusive reply.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"You have a head on you this morning, haven't you, dear?" inquired his wife kindly. "Gigantic," he groaned. "Jagontic," she echoed, and left him with it.—*Washington Star.*

Bobbins—"What makes old Bullion, the millionaire, dress so shabbily?" Robbins—"Pride of station." "How's that?" "He's afraid of being mistaken for a clerk."—*New York Weekly.*

Detective Catchem—"How did you ever get a confession from Tough Tobles?" Detective Quizem—"I gave him a Connecticut cigar, and after he'd smoked it he thought he was going to die, and told me all he ever did."—*Buffalo Express.*

"Now, you must not let this go any further," said Watts to Potts after retailing a choice bit of scandal. "O, certainly not," said Potts. "How did you happen to hear it?" "My wife told me. She's just like any woman—can't keep a secret, of course."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

"Lent am here now," the Rev. Poindexter Granberry remarked from the pulpit, "an' some pussons likes to deny demselves certain t'ings, but brudders, 'taint no self-denial to gib up puttin' money in de plate an' makin' yoh pastor gib up ebberting ca'se he has ter."—*New York Herald.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Franz Rummel's first piano recital was given at Central Music-Hall last evening. An audience of good proportions listened to his playing with an interest which rapidly became enthusiasm and keen appreciation of the many fine points his work contained. Franz Rummel is a musician and an artist of splendid worth, and his interpretations last evening were scholarly without being in any sense dry or pedantic, full of noble meaning, but with no striving for effect or hidden import, refined without being effeminate or sentimental—in one word, musicianly. His work may be open to adverse criticism from a pianistic standpoint, but never from an interpretative. One may differ from him as to his readings, but one can never say this or that was unmusicianly. His program last evening was a heavy one, containing many of the most difficult of the classical piano compositions. The opening number was Bach's Chromatic Fantaisie and Fugue. It was splendidly given, the Fugue being exceptionally clear, and interpreted with a solidity and breadth truly admirable. The first and second movements of Beethoven's Sonata, op. 27, No. 2 ("The Moonlight"), have never been more poetically given in Chicago. The first held the audience in silence until the close, and a more exquisite quality of tone has rarely been produced from a piano than Mr. Rummel won from his instrument last evening. The allegretto was taken a shade faster than Bülow plays it—a happy medium between his tempo and the hasty one so often employed and with such marring effect. It was in the stormy presto that the one serious fault in Mr. Rummel's piano-playing began to reveal itself. In fortissimo passages he, in endeavoring to obtain a loud and at the same time brilliant tone, strikes the keys with a peculiar twitch of the hand which results in a click of the wood and oftentimes a twang of the strings. This was noticed in every loud passage last evening and is the one unartistic point in Mr. Rummel's playing. In soft, delicate work he is exceptionally fine, and in compositions requiring a clear, singing tone he stands with few equals. The great Fantasia, op. 17 of Schumann, was nobly rendered—the first and last movements being splendid examples of thoroughly artistic piano playing and musicianly readings. The massive middle movement was marred by the fault above noted, and was also played at a slightly faster tempo than usually employed. Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso gained new beauty from the crispness and delicacy which the pianist imparted to it, especially in the first and closing portions. Bülow's dainty Intermezzo Scherzoso—a delightful work—won an encore and had to be repeated. A Chopin group, Liszt's "Liebestraum" and "La Campanella" completed the program. Mr. Rummel's second recital will be given tomorrow afternoon at Central Music-Hall.

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"Robin Hood" made his reappearance in Chicago last evening, and although the weather was enough to discourage the most ardent admirer of "knights of the wood," yet the Chicago Opera-House was crowded with a fashionable audience to welcome him back to the scene where he first saw light. The Bostonians were the kind friends who again brought him home, their good offices succeeding in making of him a most pleasing fellow and one whom it is a pleasure to see and listen to.

Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven's opera is a work which when first produced here last June was pronounced worthy of a place among the better class of light operas, and a rehearing serves to strengthen the decision then made. The libretto is unusually clever, and the music, although in no way original, is well built up and is melodious and pleasing. The Bostonians now give a smooth, even performance, doing full justice to both plot and score. Tom Karl made his first appearance here in the title rôle. It was a pleasure to hear that his voice has been improved by the rest he has taken and promises to serve him well for years to come. Marie Stone's voice seems fresher also, and her singing of the music of Marion was satisfactory and enjoyable. Jessie Bartlett-Davis again scored success in the rôle of Allen-a-Dale, securing a double encore for her fine rendition of "The Bells of St. Swithins" in Act III. Barnabee again assumed the rôle of High Sheriff, and, although never for an instant losing his own individuality, nevertheless his droll humor pleased his auditors and won him applause. Eugene Cowles has improved both in action and in vocal worth since last heard here, and as Scarlet does excellent work. Macdonald as Little John, Frothingham as Friar Tuck, Peter Lang as Guy, Grace Reals as Annabel, and Josephine Bartlett as Dame Durden round a performance that is enjoyable and of greater worth musically and dramatically than are the majority of comic-opera performances given nowadays. "Robin Hood" will be repeated every evening except Saturday, when "Carmen," with Mrs. Davis in the title rôle, will receive a single hearing.

Referring to the production of this same opera in England, the London *Times* of Saturday, Feb. 7, says: "The music has most of the elements of popularity, for there is scarcely an original bar from beginning to end. The patrons of this form of entertainment are not particular as to the freshness of the melodies they admire, and most of the themes have served so often before that in a higher class of music they would be held to have earned a long repose. They are treated with a certain amount of skill, and the general effect of the whole piece is decidedly bright."

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"Miss McGinty," in which Miss Fay Templeton is exploited at Hooley's, is supposed to be a skit on schools of acting. No text has been written apparently, but the performers are allowed to say whatever occurs to them. They accordingly talk shop. Actors never willingly speak of anything else. Theater patrons have only themselves to thank that the slops of theatrical slang should now be emptied in their faces by those purveyors of farce who have been encouraged to commit every kind of outrage. Miss Templeton, though she is approaching middle age and is burdened with adipose tissue, might still appear to advantage in vaudeville, as Mme. Judic still does in Paris. But she has condemned herself to a fate that is premature and undeserved—to descend to the inanities and vulgarities of farce. She sings a few dainty songs in "Miss McGinty," and executes a Spanish dance that is picturesque but ponderous. Her neatest bit of work is in disguise as a country girl. Several members of the company succeed in amusing the audience by their comical antics. These are Dan Daly, Charles V. Seamon, and William F. Mack. Charley Reed is hard driven to furnish his own lines as well as acting. Care was taken that Miss Templeton should have no rival among the young women.

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The first performance of the military spectacular drama, "The Soudan," will take place tonight at the Auditorium. The play has been cordially received by all classes of theatergoers in London and Boston. It is said to be particularly strong in the essential points of action, scenery, and construction, while in plot and dialogue it is superior to "Youth," "Taken from Life," and other dramas of the same repertory. A capable and well-balanced company, assisted by as many supernumeraries as the big stage can accommodate, will appear in the performance, and special efforts will be made to surpass the famous Boston production in the scenic setting. The "Soudan" season will last four weeks.

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Evans and Hoey, in the seventh edition of Charles H. Hoyt's farce comedy, "A Parlor Match," begin a week's engagement next Sunday evening at the Columbia. It is said Evans and Hoey are this season supported by the strongest company they have ever employed, including the sisters Levey from London. The sale of seats begins Thursday.

Agnes Huntington began the second and last week of her engagement at the Columbia with a repetition last evening of her enjoyable performance of the title rôle in Planquette's "Paul Jones." A good house was in attendance.

"The Red Spider" will be seen at the Alhambra until Thursday evening, when the same company will be seen in "Nobody's Claim." The company is headed by Joseph J. Dowling and Sadie Hasson.

"U and I" is the name of a farce at the Windsor. Gus Williams and John T. Kelly are in the leading characters, which means that they are on the boards nearly all the evening.

Mrs. Langtry, who seems to have acquired a taste for the performance of disagreeable parts, is reported as having made up her mind to appear as Hedda Gabler in Ibsen's latest play.

George Thatcher's Minstrels opened to a large audience at the Haymarket. The organization, an excellent one of its kind, already has been noticed.

"Lorna Doone" has been turned into a play with the permission of the author, R. D. Blackmore, who will himself revise the dialect employed.

"Vesper Bells" was the appropriate name of a play given at the Academy Sunday afternoon. Two handsome dogs were prominent in the cast.

John A. Stevens has transferred his drama of jealousy to the Clark Street Theater. "Wife for Wife" is drawing fairly well.

The old melodrama, "Under the Gaslight," is at the People's. Mr. Arthur Rehan has given the piece a good cast.

"Two Old Cronies" is at Havlin's. Miss Ada Deaves has been added to the cast.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has entered on the second and last week of her engagement at the Grand.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Cleveland *Leader*: There is only one Presidential possibility in the Cabinet, and he is a probability.

The New York *World* thinks that Mr. Blaine will be the Republican nominee for President in 1892, and it seems a little alarmed over the prospect.

Lewistown (Ill.) *Democrat* (Dem.): Blaine and Harrison are reported to be in a white heat at each other. The *Democrat* still holds that James G. is the brainiest man on this continent.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: The Presidential nomination is seeking Blaine more earnestly than Blaine is seeking the nomination. This is a peculiar state of affairs. It is as fortunate for the party, however, as it is creditable to Blaine.

Burlington *Hawkeye*: Mr. Blaine negotiated the magnificent customs treaty with Brazil, a move which even the Democrats commend. And now, having done everything in their power to make Mr. Blaine particularly solid with the masses, what will the Democrats do if the Republicans nominate Mr. Blaine for the Presidency?

Spokane *Spokesman*: It is even possible that within a year this country will be exporting to Brazil as much as it imports. Instead of buying coffee with gold, we will buy with lumber, cotton goods, and manufactures. The result will be a triumph for James G. Blaine such as no American statesman has had in many years. His name will be linked with reciprocity as that of John Sherman is with resumption.

Detroit *Tribune*: Secretary Blaine is a far-seeing diplomat and too courageous and patient a statesman to jeopard ultimate results by a hasty declaration of purposes, and for these reasons his countrymen might remain long in ignorance of his real hope as to Canadian-American union. But we believe that the plans of the Secretary of State affecting our relations with Canada comprise vastly more than appears on the surface.

Topeka *Capital*: The current of events appears to be plainly and irresistibly in the direction of Blaine for '92; and it now appears that the contest will be a repetition of 1884, so far as concerns the candidates, the Republican party on a platform of silver, protection, and reciprocity; while the Democracy stands on Grover's ground of gold and free trade. If this is to be the nature of the battle Republicans of the West will go into the campaign full of enthusiasm and confident of victory.

Free Coinage a Godsend to Europe.

A letter from Seligman Frères et Cie, bankers in Paris, to Mr. Hitt of Illinois was laid before the Coinage Committee. One passage read:

> The late Silver bill I consider a splendid law; but its beneficial effects will only be gradually felt, and not before several years have elapsed, inasmuch as four and a half million dollars per month is insufficient for the time being to prevent these artificial and periodical tight snaps. I hope and pray that a free-coinage bill will never pass the American Congress. It would positively cause, not long after its passage, ruin and desolation throughout the country. At first there would take place booms—dangerous booms—but the end would positively be a crisis such as the promoters of free coinage can have no idea of. Germany has an immense stock of silver bars which you would get; so have Italy and several other countries in Europe. India would send you immense amounts of silver instead of sending the same to China. England would be greatly benefited by it. With unlimited free coinage for you, London, with a gold standard, would become more than ever the center of the world's banking business. I cannot, and no sane man in Europe can, believe that the Congress of the United States will vote such a bill, with its unavoidable disastrous consequences.

MR. BALFOUR SUSTAINED.

JOHN MORLEY'S MOTION OF CENSURE BEATEN BY A VOTE OF 320 TO 245.

Morley Declares the Action of the Irish Executive in the Tipperary Matter Is Calculated to Bring the Law into Contempt—Mr. Gladstone Makes a Thirty-Minute Speech—Balfour Makes a Vigorous Reply to Morley's Attack—An Exciting Debate.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—At 5:20 p. m. Mr. John Morley arose in the House of Commons and, in accordance with the notice previously given by him, moved that the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish Executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions. Mr. Morley's motion declared that such action on the part of the Irish Executive was calculated to bring the law into contempt and was a violation of the rights of citizens.

The House at this time was filled from the galleries to the floor. Mr. Parnell sat below the gangway, between Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter and Mr. Timothy M. Healy. Mr. Thomas Sexton sat directly behind Mr. Justin McCarthy on the same bench as Mr. Morley.

Mr. Morley, rising amid cheers, said that the motion, instead of being put out of date by recent events, was most opportune in view of the fact that two prominent Irish members of Parliament had just passed on their way to prison within sight of the House. ["Hear, hear."] The imprisonment of these members of Parliament, continued Mr. Morely, was the climax of the Tipperary prosecutions. He appealed to the House as to whether, until September last, his attitude towards the Irish police had been hostile; but, after seeing in Tipperary the working of the tremendous coercion machine, his eyes had been opened as to what pitch of demoralization, brutality, and lawlessness the agents of Mr. Balfour had been brought in by Mr. Balfour's standing up for every act of theirs, right or wrong [cheers], crediting every statement of the police, and refusing to make any inquiry, however strong the evidence was against them. [Hear, hear.]

Brutality of the Police.

After passing ten minutes in Tipperary, added Mr. Morley, he saw mere cheering and "hooing" made a pretext for the violent dispersing of a small crowd. The police adopted a course on that occasion for which, in England, Col. Caddell and every man concerned in it would have been cashiered. The scene at the entrance of the court-house was further evidence of police lawlessness. It was not the dense, savage crowd some people supposed, but as quiet and harmless a crowd as he ever saw. The police used brutal, ferocious, and absolutely unprovoked violence, of which any disciplined force in the world ought to be ashamed. Some of the constables seemed to be ashamed and disgusted. It was not that he was unnerved by the sight of the broken heads brought to the surgeon; broken heads did not alarm him. It was the spectacle of agents of the law brutally violating the law. He was astounded that Mr. Balfour accused him of exaggeration. He (Morley) was ready to attest to everything in court. It was no fault of his that an action had not been brought. [Cheers.]

At this point Mr. Balfour signified dissent, and Morley asked him if he meant to say he shrank from going into a court of evidence.

Mr. Balfour—No; but your friends succeeded in postponing the trial until March.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the Judge held that the reasons for postponement were adequate. When the Coercion act was passed it was not intended that cases like those in Tipperary should be withdrawn from the jury. The bench there was deliberately packed to try a great State case to which ninety witnesses were summoned. The selection of Magistrates Shannon and Cronin was about the most monstrous act that even Mr. Balfour ever committed. [Cheers.] It was prostitution of the tribunal.

Denounces the Irish Executive.

Mr. Morley then proceeded to denounce the vindictiveness of the Irish executive, whose actions, which would not be for a moment tolerated in England, had alienated the people of Ireland. Alluding to Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment, alleging that the action of the police executive was made imperative by the activity of the Irish conspiracy, Mr. Morley said he concluded that it was an admission of the failure of the Coercion act, and after three years the Government still confessed its inability to cope with the conspiracy.

This was probably the last time he would speak against the Coercion act in the present Parliament. The noiseless foot of time was rapidly bringing the day nearer when the Government would be brought to account. The country would then require an explanation as to how the Coercion act, a fraud upon the nation, had been administered in a spirit of fraud on Parliament. [Cheers.]

Mr. T. W. Russell (Unionist) said that Mr. Morley spent three hours in Tipperary and bolted by the next train. [Laughter.] He ridiculed the statement that the crowd was harmless. No Tipperary crowd had ever before been held up to admiration as a pacific crowd. His amendment asked the House to vindicate the action of the police in view of the conspiracy of which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had been convicted. Their inciting advice turned Tipperary, which was one of the most prosperous towns of Ireland, into a place as desolate as if it had been swept by an avenging army. He would not contest Mr. Morley's right to share in the faction fight, but why, while in Tipperary, did he not inquire of the people the causes of the local ruin. He would have learned that their misery was due to boycotting, accompanied by every kind of violence. [Hear! Hear.]

Thanks to the Government, honest Irishmen now had a better chance of pursuing lawful business. Village ruffianism had been suppressed. Mr. Morley sought to tie the hands of the executive and prevent the protection of friends of law and order in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone Is Surprised.

Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government countenanced an amendment evading the main accusation against Mr. Balfour as assisting to violate the civil rights of the people.

Mr. Balfour defended the officers and the Executive against the charge of violation of the law and the use of illegal force against the people. That was not a response to the charge that the bench was packed with magistrates whose justice was impugned. [Cheers.] Counter charges of riot were part of the practice of the Executive, who were trying to withdraw matters from the jury. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Balfour was always willing to accept wholesale statements of officials. It was indecorous of him to charge Mr. Morley with deliberately suppressing facts. By garbling evidence the Government aimed to exclude the people from the protection of a jury in order to let the Executive work its will upon its opponents. The Government had thus succeeded in effecting compulsory exclusion from the House of two of the ablest and most honored Irish members at a period when all sides felt that the country had special need of their services. [Cheers.] It was a noble stroke to close the prison doors on Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon on the eve of the discussion of a question on which they were best entitled to speak. [Cheers.] Doubtless the House would again distinguish itself by voting confidence in the Government. The vote, however, would not avert its coming doom nor obscure the ever-growing evidence that the country was determined that the fellow-subjects in Ireland should soon enjoy the same precious and invaluable liberties possessed by Englishmen. [Cheers.]

Interest in the debate was lessened by the limitation of the line of assault on the Government to the incidents at Tipperary, already thrashed out. Mr. Morley showed unwonted animus while speaking. The memory of Mr. Balfour's contemptuous reference to his inaccuracies, committed while telling of the Tipperary row, is probably still rankling in his mind.

Parnell Didn't Want to Hear Gladstone.

Mr. Parnell sat with folded arms listening to Mr. Morley, evidently with close attention, but he did not join in the Irish cheers. He left as soon as Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. Mr. Gladstone spoke for half an hour. He manifested no special enthusiasm till toward the close of his speech; then his voice in ringing tones of triumph declared that the doom of coercion and the Government was assured. In the early part of his speech Mr. Gladstone turned his back upon the Government benches and addressed his remarks directly to Mr. Russell. On the Conservatives shouting "Order" Mr. Gladstone asked what the noise was about. Said Sir William Vernon Harcourt: "They are howling at you; those are their good manners." Mr. Gladstone thereupon turned round, bowed, and resumed his speech. Mrs. Gladstone occupied a seat in the ladies' gallery in full view of her husband.

For the first time since their rupture the Irish members were grouped all together. Mr. Parnell exchanged words with McCarthy and Sexton, but ignored Mr. Healy.

Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, who spoke somewhat indistinctly, censured the opposition for leveling general charges at those who were engaged in administering the law in Ireland, instead of detailing the charges so as to enable the accused to defend themselves before Parliament and the country. Though the motion was aimed directly at Mr. Balfour, the Government fully shared the responsibility. The Government was actually solicitous with Mr. Gladstone that every individual in Ireland should enjoy the perfect freedom they claimed in boycotted tenants in Tipperary. [Cheers.] The debate was continued in an empty house by Mr. McNeill (Nationalist) and Mr. Corbett (Unionist).

An abortive attempt to count out the House brought a better audience for Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Wyndham, and Mr. Harrison. Interest then flagged till Mr. Balfour arose, when the benches filled up. Mr. Parnell also returned. He smiled at Mr. Balfour's sallies against the Liberal leaders.

Balfour Strikes Back.

Mr. Balfour said that at first he was unable to suggest any motive for Mr. Morley's motion, but that the session would be incomplete without it. He now found that this was a continuation of the personal dispute between himself and Mr. Morley which appeared to have rankled in his mind since November. [Laughter.] He could not imagine a more trivial ground for a vote of censure than the fact that his Secretary happened to be present when a few heads were broken in the Tipperary riot. He would not discuss the matter sub judice in the indecorous manner in which the opposition did, but the accused never denied that they were guilty of the crime charged to them.

Mr. Morley having reminded Mr. Balfour that some had been acquitted in the conspiracy trial, Mr. Balfour retorted that they were acquitted on purely technical grounds, and that moral guilt attached to them all the same. [Cheers.] Mr. Balfour attacked Mr. Morley for going to Tipperary as a wirepuller—a course which no Privy Councilor had ever taken before. [Loud cheers.] But for his presence the Tipperary riot would not have occurred. He warmly defended the magistracy and declared that if being subject to abuse was held to disqualify a magistrate the Irish agitators would have raised such a cloud of vituperation that the trial would have become impossible. Who, for example, in this House could be selected to try Mr. Healy? Was there any one here whom that gentleman had not honored with abuse? [Laughter.] If the Government was defeated at the general elections the successors must either adopt the conservative policy of suppressing boycotting and intimidation, and thus brand their present speeches as open hypocrisy, or Ireland must be given over to anarchy and the only hope then would be that the criminal organization would be broken up by intestinal conflict. [Cheers.]

Mr. Balfour having complained that Gladstone was not present to listen to his reply, Mr. Morley informed him that Mr. Gladstone was ill. Mr. Balfour expressed regret, and said he would withhold his intended remarks. In conclusion he said he believed that in the long run political morality would win, and the verdict of the House tonight would be indorsed by the country. [Loud cheers.]

Didn't Like a Reference to the Decalogue.

Mr. Parnell flushed only when Mr. Balfour made a reference to the decalogue, otherwise he was cool. He departed directly Sir William Vernon Harcourt arose. The latter said he sympathized with Mr. Balfour in his task. Mr. Balfour was compelled to speak without having a case. Instead of replying to the charges upon which he would be tried in the general election, Mr. Balfour accused Mr. Morley of conduct unworthy of a Privy Councilor. Why did the Government not strike out Mr. Morley's name from the list as George III. struck out the names of Fox and the Duke of Devonshire? Doubtless the Government was proud and appreciated the convenience of imprisoning Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon on the eve of the discussion of the Land bill. Mr. Balfour did not decline to discuss sub judice the case at Newcastle. It was not courageous to use the plea now. He assured him that the opposition would be willing to submit to the nation the charges which the Government did not dare and was not able to meet tonight.

Mr. McCarthy followed, contending that the Government had failed to answer the charges brought against them by Mr. Morley.

Morley's Motion Beaten.

The division was taken at 12:30 a. m. Morley's motion was beaten, 320 to 245. The announcement of the figures was received with prolonged Conservative cheers.

On Mr. Russell's amendment being put Mr. Healy moved to adjourn and Sir William Vernon Harcourt seconded the motion. Mr. Smith declined to put the motion on the ground that it was understood that the debate should be concluded tonight. Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Morley declared that the Russell amendment altered the scope of the debate.

Mr. Balfour said he considered the action of the opposition a departure from honorable practice, but as the censure motion had been rejected by a large majority he did not attach great importance to a vote of confidence.

The debate was thereupon adjourned. It will probably never be resumed.

Although Mr. Gladstone delivered a vigorous speech he was evidently indisposed and leaned quietly on his stick. He spoke at a time unusual with first rank speakers, owing to his desire to retire early. Members of the House who had begun flocking out to dinner remained to listen, finding that Mr. Gladstone was up. Mr. Balfour was in fine fighting form. Maintained by exhilarating support and ministerial enthusiasm he made one of the most dexterous, brilliant, and effective speeches he ever delivered. The division on Mr. Morley's motion was on strict party lines, Mr. Gladstone having paired and the whole Irish party supporting Mr. Morley. The discussion before adjournment was long and angry and threatened an all-night session. There was an unusual gathering in the Peers' gallery, which included the Earls of Derby, Cowper, and Aberdeen, Lord Ashbourne, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Lord Chancellor.

The illness which compelled Mr. Gladstone to leave the House of Commons tonight is not of a serious nature. He is only suffering from overfatigue.

MORE TROUBLE FOR KLEIST.

The Count Beats His Valet and Is Taken Back to Prison.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Count Kleist, who has been in prison for some time past for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of a hotel in this city, is again in trouble. Friday last on a plea of sickness the Count was liberated from prison. Saturday he was seized with a fit of maniacal rage and made a savage attack upon his valet, who was in bed at the time. The Count beat the man so cruelly that he fractured his skull. Count Kleist has been rearrested and taken back to prison. After the Count's attack on Herr Albert in September last he was confined in a lunatic asylum on the ground that he was insane. Sept. 2 he was removed from the asylum by order of the Crown Solicitor, who was of the opinion that the Count's insanity was only shammed for the purpose of taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to escape to the United States. He was consequently placed in Moabit Jail, and, being an officer in the army, his name was struck off the army list. During the morning of Sept. 30 Count Kleist attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders from a beam in his cell, but was discovered and cut down before life was extinct. Until a month before that time Count Kleist had been engaged to the beautiful and wealthy daughter of Mayor Thompson of Detroit, Mich.

At the time of the Count's attempt at suicide it was said that the motive was mortification at his expulsion from the army. He was also said to have been deeply affected by the suicide of his friend Count Schleintz, the moral responsibility for which was said to rest with Count Kleist.

Count Schleintz ruined himself by gambling and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver Sept. 19, 1890.

Offers to Pay Ten Per Cent.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Prince Radziwill has offered to compound his gambling debts, which amount to several millions, by paying a 10 per cent dividend. Mr. E. Howard, a Secretary of the British Embassy here, who is one of the Prince's creditors, has declined the offer and insists upon being paid in full. It is reported that in consequence of this the Prince will use his influence to compel Mr. Howard to give up his position.

McCarthy Will Control the Paper.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Justin McCarthy has announced that he has received from Mr. Egan a deed of transfer for his shares in *United Ireland*, and that this deed will empower him (McCarthy) with legal control of the paper.

BIGGEST HAUL IN YEARS.

LONDON BANK THIEVES GET AWAY WITH £11,000.

The Police Say It Is the Most Important Bank Robbery in Many Years—Whitechapel Women Want to Lynch the Man Supposed to Be "Jack the Ripper"—Arraigned in the Police Court—Other News from Over the Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A decided sensation has been caused in the city today by a daring bank robbery committed in broad daylight. A stylishly dressed man, standing in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 112 Bishop Gate, accosted a clerk from a London branch of the Bank of Scotland who was standing at the public counter of the National Provincial Bank in the act of making a deposit of money. When spoken to by the stranger the clerk turned toward him and replied to his question. While the conversation, which only lasted a moment or so, was going on a man, who was evidently an accomplice of the stylish stranger, snatched from the clerk a wallet containing bonds and checks representing many thousands of pounds and ran out of the bank.

The loss was about £11,000. The thief has not been captured.

The Bank of Scotland clerk who was robbed is a youth named McKenzie. He is only 15 years of age. Upon his arrival at the National Provincial Bank of England he went right to the public counter and placed a leather satchel containing £11,000 in Bank of England notes upon the counter. The notes were of various denominations from £1,000 down.

The two thieves who so cleverly relieved McKenzie of this sum of money are described by the police as being "dude-like" in the extreme. They had the appearance of fashionable young men about town who had plenty of money. Police officials who are investigating are of the opinion that the two bank sneaks were expert American thieves who had probably watched McKenzie for weeks while waiting a chance to relieve him of some of the money he had been in the habit of carrying from the Bank of Scotland's London branch to the National Provincial Bank of England. McKenzie has been closely questioned upon all points bearing upon the robbery, but seems unable to furnish the police with any further clew than a description of the man who accosted him.

The Bank of England notes are easily disposed of, so that there is no chance of the capture of the two thieves. The police claim that this is the "biggest haul" of money made by bank sneaks in a generation.

WANT TO LYNCH THE RIPPER.

Whitechapel Women Threaten the Life of the Suspected Sailor.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The latest discovery made by the police in connection with the Whitechapel murder bids fair to connect the man Sadler, now in custody, with the "Jack-the-Ripper" crime. The police now have in their possession a sharp, dangerous-looking knife stained with blood and showing traces of having recently been washed. The blood-stains were examined microscopically by Dr. Phillips, the police surgeon attached to the Leman Street Police Station. Dr. Phillips has no doubt that the stains are those of human blood. This formidable knife has been traced to the possession of Sadler, who was a fireman on board the steamer which recently arrived from Turkey. The police have no doubt that Sadler was the murderer of "Carroty Nell."

From the time that it became known that Sadler had been arrested and was formally charged with the murder the greatest excitement has prevailed in and about Whitechapel. The Stepney Police Station, where the prisoner was detained, has been surrounded by a vast crowd of people, mostly women. Wild threats of lynching and tearing the prisoner to pieces were uttered by the most excited. When the man was removed to the police court an immense force of police was employed and every precaution was necessary in order to prevent the Whitechapel mob from lynching the blood-stained prisoner. Opinions differ as to whether the man charged with the murder of "Carroty Nell" is the murderer known as Jack the Ripper. The inhabitants of Whitechapel believe that he is, but the police have not committed themselves to an opinion on the subject up to the present.

The knife found on Sadler is of American make and is of the kind usually carried by sailors. The shaft is of nickel and the blade, four inches long, of well tempered steel, curves sharply to a point. When formally charged in court the prisoner turned pale, but protested his innocence.

The police on being asked whether they thought that Jack the Ripper had really been secured, replied: "Well, we'll see about that as soon as we have ascertained his connection with the crime." During the hearing the prisoner frequently interrupted the witness with such expressions as "Now be careful," and "I want to jog your memory." Evidence was given as to the prisoner's injuries when he was treated at the London hospital. Sadler said there were a few questions he would like to ask, but he was not in a fit condition to do so, as he had had nothing to eat since his tea last night, and had been knocked about from cell to cell. He was finally remanded for a week.

Since Christmas week in 1877 nine women have been murdered in the East End of London under mysterious cirumstances. The following are the dates of the crimes and names of the victims so far as known:

1. Christmas week, 1887.—An unknown woman found murdered near Osborne and Wentworth streets, Whitechapel.
2. Aug. 7, 1888.—Martha Turner found stabbed in thirty-nine places on a landing in model dwellings known as George Yard Buildings, Commercial street, Spitalfields.
3. Aug. 31.—Mrs. Nicholls, murdered and mutilated in Buck's row, Whitechapel.
4. Sept. 7.—Mrs. Chapman, murdered and mutilated in Hanbury street, Whitechapel.
5. Sept. 30.—Elizabeth Stride, found with her throat cut in Berner street, Whitechapel.
6. Sept. 30.—Mrs. Eddowes, murdered and mutilated in Mitre Square, Aldgate.
7. Nov. 9.—Mary Jane Kelly, murdered and mutilated in Dorset street, Spitalfields.
8. July 17, 1889.—Woman murdered in Castle alley, Whitechapel.
9. Feb. 13, 1891.—"Carroty Nell," murdered and mutilated in Whitechapel.

MACE FAVORED BY THE POPE.

Why the Head of the Roman Church Boomed the Parisian Swindler.

[SPECIAL CABLE].

LONDON, Feb. 16.—It is reported that Mace, the Paris financier and absconder, has been traced to this city in company with a woman whom he employed in his bank. It is stated that the Pope's favor, which had so tremendous an influence in leading the Romish clergy and poor people to intrust their money to Mace, was due to the fact that the Pope had himself intrusted some $80,000 of "Peter's pence" to the plausible adventurer and that this sum had quadrupled in three years; the principal, in other words, drawing an interest of 100 per cent per annum. So the Pope gave him his blessing and boomed his bank among the faithful. One secret of Mace's real earnings, so far as he had real profits, lay in his having special agents in Berlin. This was while Prince Bismarck was still the Imperial Chancellor and those agents were so well informed concerning Bismarck's nervous condition that they were enabled to discount his outbursts of ill humor, which were utilized to agitate the European bourses. Since Bismarck's fall these tips have failed because the ex-Chancellor's temper is of slight importance to any one now, and this single available means of forcing cards, as it were, having been taken away Mace lost heavily and was unable to meet his engagements even with a show of honest dealing.

SAYS HE ALMOST HYPNOTIZED HER.

Miss Smith Talks of Her Troubles with French.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Merrill and Miss Smith, accompanied by Miss Robertson of Lawrence, Mass., who has been studying music in London, will leave Southampton for New York Thursday next by the steamship Spree. They have both received Boston and New York papers containing accounts of French's accusations against them. Merrill declares that he will make French suffer for his conduct. He says that he has been informed by cable that French has, since the receipt of Miss Smith's first refutation, called at her father's house in Boston, and openly charged him (Merrill) with being a married man. Merrill states that he has never been married and is furious over the matter. Miss Smith denies emphatically French's story regarding the marriage, and says that last June French asked her to marry him secretly in his own study. She emphatically refused. He then produced a Bible and told her that if they both placed their hands upon it and swore they were willing to become man and wife that ceremony was just as binding in law as any other. She told him that she did not believe him and was not quite such a fool. She says that she received letters from her mother today, informing her that French had an interview with her father at their house in Boston during which he swore that she had taken such an oath, and that from June till October of last year they had lived together as man and wife. Miss Smith admits having acted indiscreetly in going to French's house alone, but asserts that he almost hypnotized her. She firmly adheres to the statement that she never had acted in an improper manner with French, and says that his story is a deep laid plot to ruin her reputation and bring disgrace on her family in revenge for her breaking off her engagement to him. Merrill says he will thrash French on sight, and is going to America for that express purpose.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S DOUBLE.

How Abranyi, the Hungarian Deputy, Was Fooled.

BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 16.—The *Pesther Lloyd* publishes a letter, and vouches for the correctness of its details, relating to the famous Abranyi interview, claiming that it was a practical joke, designed by a gentleman on Abranyi, the Hungarian Deputy, in revenge for some fancied grievance which the joker had against Abranyi. The result was, according to this paper, that a man resembling Prince Bismarck was employed to personate the ex-Chancellor, and Abranyi is said to have fallen into the trap and to have interviewed Prince Bismarck's double. Herr Abranyi, it will be remembered, in August last published an account of an interview he was supposed to have had with Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor, immediately after the publication referred to, repudiated all the assertions made. Abranyi then sought another interview with Prince Bismarck, but was refused admittance to the ex-Chancellor's presence. Abranyi was highly incensed at this proceeding and at the taunts and jeers he received on all sides from the press and from his friends and acquaintances. He was goaded finally into publishing a letter, Aug. 27, in which he reproduced his former statements and insisted upon their entire correctness. This brought out another denial from Prince Bismarck and a renewed onslaught on the unfortunate Hungarian Deputy. Aug. 28, as a result of his alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, Abranyi resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. Two days later the unlucky interviewer published a circumstantial account of his alleged interview and was announced to be seeking a reelection to the Diet.

The last heard of Abranyi was Sept. 26, when the *Hamburger Nachrichten* said that Abranyi, in consequence of the gibing he had received on account of his alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, was suffering heavily from nervous mania and that his friends had decided that it would be necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Queen Wants to Know All About That Gaming Scandal.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Queen has called upon the Earl of Coventry, Master of the Buckhounds, for a full statement regarding the gaming scandal in which the names of the Prince of Wales and Sir Gordon Cumming are involved. Her Majesty is greatly annoyed at the stories that are current. The committee of the Guards Club convened an extraordinary meeting of the club to consider the steps to be taken in regard to the card scandal, as the statements implicate a member of the club.

A shopkeeper of Falmouth, by name of Burton, has succeeded in purchasing for £100 the identical fire-escape that has been rendered famous by being used by Mr. Parnell in his well-known escape from the approaching Capt. O'Shea. Armed with this curio, Burton converted his Falmouth hostelry into Burton's "Curiosity Shop," put a price of sixpence per head admission on the relic, and is now coining money.

In the House of Commons today the Right. Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question as to what action the Government proposed to take with reference to the military officers who were concerned in the recent baccarat scandal, said that pending the result of the legal proceedings taken by Sir William Gordon Cumming against the persons who had accused him of unfair play, the War Department did not propose to retire any of the officers concerned in the affair. Mr. Stanhope further added that the Colonels of the various regiments were making successful endeavors to prevent gambling among the officers of their commands.

Photographing Colors.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Prof. Lippmann, the discoverer of the process of photographing colors, which has been already cabled, on being interviewed today replied to certain criticisms to which he had been subjected. His method has nothing in common with the chromo-lithographic photograph. M. Lippmann, with the modesty of the true savant, is extremely cautious about making assertions, but thinks that he will be able to reproduce the composite lines such as are formed in the human complexion or in a landscape. He added: "As I have never tried I cannot speak positively, but scientists have labored more to reproduce the bright than the subdued colors. These I shall be able to catch and fix."

Salisbury's Reply to Blaine.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Blaine's dispatch of last December on the Bering Sea question has been forwarded to Washington and will be forthwith presented to Mr. Blaine by Sir Julian Pauncefote.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes under reserve a rumor that the English and United States Governments have agreed to submit the Bering Sea question to the arbitration of King Humbert of Italy.

Entertained by the Prince.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The Prince of Wales last night entertained a party of twenty-four at the Malborough Club, opposite the Oxford and Cambridge Club in Pall Mall. Among the guests were several actors who could not have been present on any other evening, including Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Arthur Cecil, and Manager Augustus Harris of Drury Lane. The Duke of Fife, Prince Leiningen, and Dr. "Bull Run" Russell of the *Times* were also present.

Will Give the Money to the Tenants.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the McCarthyite members of Parliament today it was resolved to acquiesce in the proposition to devote the remainder of the league fund of £36,000 to the benefit of the evicted tenants, provided the money is distributed by the Tenants' Defense Association. It was also decided to endeavor to secure by legal means control of *United Ireland*.

Brazil Will Choose a President.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 16.—In the Assembly the constitution has passed its second reading. The election for President of the Republic will be held immediately. The leading candidates for the Presidency are Gen. Da Fonseca, Chief of the Provisional Government, and Señor Moraes, Governor of the Province of San Paulo.

Preparing for a Battle.

SUAKIM, Feb. 16.—The Egyptian troops are concentrated at Trinkitat. Small patrols of the enemy have been seen hovering around El Teb, though it is known that the main body of Osman Digna's troops remains at Tokar. The Egyptian troops will advance tomorrow and occupy and enter El Teb.

Is It Padlewski's Body?

SOFIA, Feb. 16.—A Bulgarian newspaper says and the body of Padlewski, charged with the murder of Gen. Seliverskoff in Paris, has been found, half devoured by wolves, between Philippopolis and Kazantik. The body, the paper says, was identified by papers found in the pockets.

Rudyard Writing Another Novel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The admirers of the young novelist Mr. Rudyard Kipling will be interested to know that he is now hard at work on a new novel and has altogether secluded himself from his friends. He sees no visitors, accepts no invitations, and lives in complete retirement. He will return to India shortly.

Mr. Jennings Writing a Novel.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Louis John Jennings, M. P. for Stockport, has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be able to proceed to Folkestone today. He is at present engaged in writing a novel which he proposes to call "The Philadelphian."

Brevities by Cable.

The German Government has decided to send a war vessel to Chile in order to protect German interests in that country.

The management of the Berlin Opera-House has accepted Sir Arthur Sullivan's latest work, the grand opera "Ivanhoe," for performance in Berlin.

Prince Reuss will prosecute the editors of the Berlin *Klatteradatsch* for publishing in their journal articles containing insulting references to him.

Nineteen Conservative Senators were elected in Spain Sunday. Señor Silvela, during the course of a speech made last night, said that the Conservatives would inaugurate democratic reforms, reduce the army, and protect the farmers and manufacturers.

WITH MILITARY HONORS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BURIAL OF GEN. SHERMAN.

The Remains Will Leave New York Thursday Afternoon and the Burial Will Take Place at St. Louis Saturday—Troops Ordered from Various Posts—Resolutions Adopted by Congress and by State Legislatures.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 16.—The following official order in regard to Gen. Sherman's funeral has just been received:

> WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Brig.-Gen. Merritt, St. Louis, Mo.: Gen. Sherman's funeral will start from New York Thursday afternoon. The burial will take place at St. Louis Saturday. The Ransom Post of the Grand Army of the Republic will escort the remains from the depot to the cemetery.
>
> J. M. SCHOFIELD,
> Major-General Commanding.

As soon as this telegram was received Gen. Merritt ordered six companies of infantry from Fort Leavenworth to report in St. Louis with light battery and the regimental band of the Twelfth Company. From Fort Logan four companies of the Seventh Infantry have been ordered.

The cavalry escort will consist of a battalion of two squadrons of the Seventh Cavalry under command of Col. Forsyth. These troops and a battery of light artillery will come from Fort Riley, Kas., and will be accompanied by all the buglers of the cavalry.

Military organizations and Grand Army posts in this and adjoining States will be invited to participate in the obsequies. The former will report on arrival at Armory Hall, corner of Pine and Seventeenth streets, and the latter at department headquarters in Granite Block, corner of Fourth and Market streets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The remains of Gen. Sherman will be put in the burial casket tomorrow and placed in the front parlor. The great commander will be dressed in the full uniform of a General of the United States army. Until Thursday none but members of the family will be permitted to look upon the remains. On this day only the intimate friends will be admitted. This will be the only occasion on which the remains can be seen. The funeral car will be placed on the regular St. Louis fast express of the Pennsylvania Road at 6:30 Thursday evening. The train is expected to arrive in St. Louis Saturday morning at 7:30. Only a few of the General's family and relatives will go to St. Louis, and only one car will be used by them.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Representatives of the Nation Mourn the Death of Gen. Sherman.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported to the House the following series of resolutions:

> *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death at his home in New York City on the 14th inst. of William Tecumseh Sherman, the last of the Generals of the armies of the United States; and,
>
> *Resolved*, That we mourn him as the greatest soldier remaining to the Republic, and the last of that illustrious trio of Generals who commanded the armies of the United States—Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan—who shed imperishable glory upon American arms, and were the idolized leaders of the Union army.
>
> *Resolved*, That we hereby record the high appreciation in which the American people hold the character and services of Gen. Sherman as one of the greatest soldiers of his generation, as one of the grandest patriots that this country has produced, and as a nobleman in the broadest and fullest meaning of the word. We mingle our grief with that of the Nation, mourning the departure of her great son, and of the survivors of the battle-scarred veterans whom he led to victory and peace; and we especially tender our sympathy and condolence to those who are bound to him by the ties of blood and strong personal affection.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Speaker appoint a committee of nine members of the House to attend the funeral of the late General as representatives of this body.
>
> *Resolved*, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded by the Clerk of the House to the family of Gen. Sherman.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. In accordance therewith the Speaker appointed the following committee: Messrs. Cutcheon, Spinola, Cogswell, Cummings, Grosvenor, Kinsey, Tarsney, Henderson of Illinois, and Outhwaite.

TRIBUTE OF THE ILLINOIS SENATE.

The Death of Gen. Sherman Calls Forth Resolutions of Regret.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Hamer introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

> WHEREAS, The Senate has learned of the death of Gen. Sherman, in the City of New York, on the 14th inst., after a brief illness, in the 72d year of his age;
>
> WHEREAS, This intelligence is received by members of the Senate with sincere regret and profound sorrow; we with one accord desire to testify and place on record our high appreciation of his many virtues as a citizen and soldier; to his great achievements in the war, and his devoted patriotism in peace; to his courage, bravery, and sagacity as a commander of our armies in the field of battle; to his magnanimity as a victorious General and to his illustrious services to the country in the most heroic period of its history; therefore,
>
> *Resolved*, That in his death the country has lost a citizen of unsullied honor, a patriot of unfailing loyalty, a hero of glorious and unperishable fame, a man at all times and in all things manly.
>
> *Resolved*, That to his bereaved family we extend sincere and tender sympathy in the great loss which they, in common with the whole country, have sustained.
>
> *Resolved*, That this testimonial be spread upon the records of the Senate, and a copy thereof furnished by the Secretary to the family of the deceased patriot and soldier.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Both Houses of the Legislature met in joint session this forenoon for memorial services over the death of Gen. Sherman. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and the State House was ordered draped in mourning for thirty days and the flag to be kept at half-mast during that time.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Resolutions of respect to the memory of Gen. Sherman were adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at its noon session today. Memorial service in honor of the General will be held in Milwaukee Thursday.

"Free from Reproach as from Fear."

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The *Times*, in an article on the death of Gen Sherman, says:

> We regard Gen. Sherman as great. The war that revealed to the world the political gifts and civil virtues of Lincoln and the military genius of Lee, Sheridan, and Stonewall Jackson, not to mention other heroes of the period, brought to light no one who achieved higher fame or rendered more distinguished service to his country than the brilliant and successful commander who has just passed away. His death removes one of the greatest heroes of a great war and impoverishes the world's stock of military genius and renown.

The *Standard* says: "Refusing to be drawn into the mire of politics, Gen. Sherman enjoyed the esteem of all parties and died without a stain upon the luster of his arms—as free from reproach as from fear."

IN MEMORY OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Resolutions Passed by Various Chicago Organizations—To Attend the Funeral.

The Union Veterans at their monthly meeting last evening adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of both Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter. The resolution, in referring to the General, reviewed his life, and then went on to say that he was a just commander, gifted with a rapid power of combination. He was never forgetful of the safety of his followers, and always had the confidence of his command. The resolution closed by saying that the dead hero was "idolized at the fireplace, worshiped at the encampment, and loved at the altar of the Grand Army of his comrades."

The eulogy of the Admiral was equally as eloquent.

The following officers of the club were also installed: W. H. Thompson, President; A. J. Misch, First Vice-President; C. V. Kimball, Second Vice-President; J. C. Barker, Secretary; J. C. Wintermeyer, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee appointed at the meeting of the various soldiers' and sailors' organizations held Sunday met at Postmaster Sexton's office yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for memorial services in memory of the late Gen. Sherman. It was decided to hold befitting services Sunday, March 1. Col. J. A. Sexton, Judge Gresham, J. W. Burst, W. Sullivan, and J. G. King were appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions relative to Gen. Sherman's death.

A special meeting of the Northern Illinois Officers' Association, Sons of Veterans, is called to meet in Parlor 1 Grand Pacific Hotel today at 8 p. m., to take action towards cooperating with the G. A. R. in memorial services on the deaths of Gen. W. T. Sherman and Admiral David D. Porter.

A meeting of the local society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at the Palmer House club-room this evening at 8 p. m. for the purpose of arranging for escort duty and attendance at the funeral services in St. Louis.

At the opening of the session of the Council last night Mayor Cregier called attention to the death of Gen. W. T. Sherman and David D. Porter and pronounced a brief eulogy on the distinguished public services of those illustrious men and expressed the hope that the Council would take appropriate action. Ald. Goldzier thereupon introduced the following resolutions in reference to Gen. Sherman:

> WHEREAS, Providence has removed by death a man who as a warrior and a citizen stood near the hearts of the American people; a man who in the Nation's darkest hours was one among the Nation's best and strongest friends; a man whose heroism and fortitude were excelled only by his love for his country—Gen. William T. Sherman; and,
>
> WHEREAS, In common with the people of this Union who, as they joined from ocean to ocean in honoring him, now unite in their grief at the loss of this wise, valiant, and good man, we are desirous of giving words to our feelings upon this sad bereavement and a testimony of our appreciation of those qualities of the deceased which endeared him to our people and which shed undying luster around his name; therefore, be it
>
> *Resolved*, By the City Council of the City of Chicago, the representatives of the people of this municipality, that in the death of Gen. W. T. Sherman we mourn the loss of one whom the Nation owes a debt of gratitude that will cause the people of this and of future generations ever to cherish and honor his memory.
>
> *Resolved*, That we extend to the family of the departed the deep and sincere sympathy of the citizens of Chicago, who feel and share their sorrow.
>
> *Resolved*, That as a token of honor to the memory of Gen. W. T. Sherman and as an acknowledgment of the great services he has rendered to the country these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Council and a copy of the same, properly engrossed, be forwarded to his family.

THE HORRIBLE LIFE OF THE MAD KING.

The Crazy Doings of Otto of Bavaria—His Champagne and Cigarettes.

New York *Sun*: Rumors that the mad King of Bavaria is failing rapidly in physical health have directed attention recently on the Continent to the habits and misfortunes of this most pitiable of European sovereigns. The violence of his insanity and its curious manifestations are being discussed at length by dailies outside of Germany, and all the details of his wild, dark life are being laid bare with relentlessly painstaking care.

King Otto of Bavaria is the brother of King Louis of Bavaria, who drowned himself several years ago. He is of the same remarkable physical development as his dead brother, tall and broad and muscular, with a tremendous reach of arm and an immense stride. His hair is long, shaggy, and uncombed. His unkempt beard reaches below his waist. He dresses in black broadcloth, of which he gets a new suit twice every week, for he has such a strong idiosyncracy against napkins and towels and handkerchiefs that he refuses to carry or use any of them, and makes his coat-tails and sleeves do for all three. Only occasionally, when the 60-year-old nurse, Mme. Marie, approaches him, does a gleam of intelligence cross his blurred features. Sometimes he devotes hours to disjointed discussions of all sorts of questions with purely imaginary persons. He then gesticulates furiously, and often becomes beside himself with rage over the supposititious obtuseness of his opponent. Twice weekly he sinks into a state of almost unbroken lethargy. During such a fit he smokes cigarettes constantly, sometimes as many as 100 a day. With every cigarette he uses a whole box of matches, for, after having lighted his cigarette, he carefully sets off with the match all the other matches. A dozen times or more he has just escayed burning himself to death.

All the rooms of the magnificent apartments of the crazy monarch are on the ground floor, and the doors in them are always kept wide open, because a closed door throws the King into the wildest fury. He throws himself on the door with all violence, and without touching knob or latch beats it with his fists and head, and finally falls on the floor before it in a fit. The King refuses to go near water, even for the purpose of bathing. He is terrified by the sight of an open carriage, and cannot by any means be persuaded to enter one for a drive. At table King Otto eats pretty much as other high-born Germans do. He consumes vast quantities champagne and speaks during the meal only to shout for more wine.

The physician in charge of the royal invalid is Dr. Grashey, director of the largest insane asylum in Bavaria. He is assisted by two physicians, Snell and Ranke, who pass alternate weeks at the castle in observing the patient's behavior and symptoms.

Bering Sea, Not Behring.

We all spell Bering Sea wrongly, it seems. The name of the Danish navigator, after whom the sea in question was called, was Vitus Bering. "We do not, indeed," says a learned writer in the *Neue Zuricher Zeitung*, "possess an account of his voyages published by himself, but the historian, Gerhard Friedrich Müller, who, when in the service of the Czar, accompanied an expedition to Eastern Siberia, and had free access to all official documents, used Bering's written memoranda in his 'History of Siberia,' a work consisting of five volumes, and faithfully rendered the name of Commodore Bering. This same spelling was followed throughout by the reviser of Müller's 'History,' J. E. Fischer, who was also a member of the expedition just mentioned, and went to Siberia in 1740, when the Commodore was still living; by the German, G. W. Steller, who had accompanied the discoverer as naturalist; by J. G. Gmelin, St. Kraschenninikow, and several other authors describing Siberian travels of the eighteenth century. The correct spelling is further found in our best handbooks and maps, such as Cannabisch, Daniel, Stieler, etc." Let us hope that all this will be accepted as conclusive. It would be dreadful, indeed, to have another open question in connection with this much-vexed sea.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

One of Gen. Grant's Sons.

"People seldom hear of Jesse R. Grant, son of President Grant, these days, and he has been lost sight of," said Jacob Kemple yesterday. "I happen to know just where he is, and he is turning out a first-class, No. 1 business-man, with a good thing in prospect. Where I am situated, in Mexico, I hear a good deal of Mr. Grant, and a more companionable, genial, and clever American citizen does not exist anywhere. You might know him intimately for six months and never know, from anything he said, that he was the son of a great General who was afterward twice President of the United States. He and his father-in-law, Mr. Chapman, with several other gentlemen, are owners of the Plata Plancha silver mine in Sonora, Mexico. Their ore runs about $50 a ton, and there is no end to it. All they have to do is to peg away at it and get rich, and that is what they are doing. They often come over the border to Gonzales, Ari., where my headquarters are, and Mr. Grant especially is a universal favorite."—*Wheeling Register.*

Bismarck Says He Must Talk.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—Prince Bismarck, in replying to a deputation which had visited him for the purpose of presenting him with the freedom of the City of Augusberg, in Bavaria, said that he did not desire to carp at Chancellor von Capriva, but that when dangers menaced the Empire he must sound a warning. "I wish," he said, "to maintain the peasantry, but I disagree with the politics which removes the corn duties and gives us Jesuits."

It is supposed that Count Schowaliff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany who visited Prince Bismarck Thursday last, conveyed to the ex-Chancellor a warning from Emperor William.

All the Gold Sent Back.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The third million pounds in gold of the three million pounds borrowed in bullion from the Bank of France during the recent Baring Argentine financial crisis has been returned to the last named institution. As in the case of the first two millions the gold was returned as received, there having been no necessity to open the boxes.

SAMPLES FOR BRAZIL.

THREE SHIP-LOADS TO BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Reciprocity with the South American Republics to Be Put to a Practical Test Soon—All the Products of the Country to Be Exhibited—Erastus Wiman Talks on Trade Relations with Canada—The Parties in the Dominion Playing for Big Stakes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Reciprocity with Brazil is soon to be put to a practical test. The plan is to send three American steamers to Brazil loaded with samples of almost every known product of this country. It is distinctively a Boston idea and no less than a score of capitalists in that city are interested in the scheme to increase American trade in the Southern Republic. New Yorkers, Chicagoans, and those in other cities who wish to take part in the enterprise will be permitted to do so, but the promoters expect to have the "ground floor" profits and to push their own special lines. The scheme has assumed vast proportions and all plans are expected to be perfected so that the expedition can start during the latter part of April or the first week in May for Rio Janeiro. Arrangements are being made to rent some large building in Rio for exhibition purposes and the samples will be shown there first. The plan is after visiting Rio Janeiro to take the samples to other coast cities of Brazil and it may be that Buenos Ayres and other cities of South America will also have an opportunity to view the exhibition. Large sales and vastly increased commerce between this country and Brazil are expected to result from this movement, specially in the products which are admitted free by both countries according to the reciprocity treaty.

"Here," said one of those connected with the enterprise, "is the secret of the present movement to boom American products in Brazil. The Yankees think they see a chance now to compete with other countries and they are not going to lose any time in showing the people down there what this country can furnish. You will get the names of the leaders in the plan as soon as all arrangements are completed."

The number of representatives to go down is placed at 400, and in spite of the discrimination against them in the reciprocity treaty twenty-five boot and shoe manufacturers have applied for representation.

SAYS IT IS NOT A SETTLED FACT.

Report That the Brazilian Treaty May Not Be Ratified After All.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A cable to the *World* from Bahia, Brazil, says:

> Americans who have been led to believe that Mr. Blaine's commercial treaty with Brazil is a settled fact will be interested to know that the treaty has not yet been ratified and that it is not likely to be. No binding action can be taken by the Brazilian Government until the Constitution is adopted, and then it is safe to predict the treaty will be rejected.
>
> The mercantile community views the proposed treaty with the greatest dissatisfaction. Brazilian exporters find that by the terms of the treaty they are no better off than they were before so far as trade with the United States is concerned, and, as they have dealt almost entirely with English houses heretofore, they can see no reason why they should not continue to do so. Resident English merchants and representatives of London firms will do their utmost to induce the British Government to come to their rescue, and protests are being drawn up to be forwarded to Lord Salisbury.
>
> President Fonseca and his advisers are certainly anxious to see trade relations between Brazil and the United States developed and fostered, but they will be powerless against the hostility evinced towards Mr. Blaine's treaty by the mercantile community.
>
> The money market here is unsettled and will probably remain so till the Constitution shall be adopted.

WIMAN TALKS ON RECIPROCITY.

An Address Before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia had for its special guest this evening Erastus Wiman, who spoke of the impending struggle for reciprocal freedom in Canada. Among other things he said:

> The struggle which in the Revolution the gallant band of American colonists carried forward to success is not more important than the struggle which the Liberal party is now carrying forward to create a relation between the English-speaking nations on this continent that shall be at least friendly and helpful to both. Isolation and commercial belligerency animate the policy of the existing Tory Government prevailing over the British possessions in North America. With mock loyalty to British connection they designate as treason an attempt to afford the people of that country an opportunity to freely trade with their cousins across the border and thus obtain a commercial connection that alone will afford a development at all commensurate with the magnificence of the material possessions of that part of the continent. If a popular vote was taken today throughout the manufacturing and mercantile community of the United States as to which party in Canada should prevail 999 out of every 1,000 would favor the policy of unrestricted reciprocity. With such a universal consenses of opinion favorable to this movement for better relations between people of the same language and the same lineage is there not ground to hope that before the dissolution of the existing Congress the slight action recommended by its Committee of Foreign Affairs may be adopted? Instead of the frowning face which the United States assumes in the drastic provisions of the McKinley bill this southern half of the continent should present to the northern half a smile of welcome which would light up its countenance by the passage of the resolution which the Committee of Foreign Affairs recommends, and which would be more expressive of the genuine sentiment of the entire community than any action which Congress could take on almost any other subject.

PLAYING FOR BIG STAKES.

The Party That Wins in Canada Likely to Be in Power a Long Time.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The stakes in the present race for power are higher than those of any previous contest. To say nothing of the enormous and growing patronage at the disposal of the Government, the incoming party will have the right within a year so to rearrange the constituencies as to prolong its term of office. There is reason to suppose that the party that wins now will win for a long time unless some unforeseen event occurs to severely shake public confidence in the ruling power. This lends point to the contest and summons politicians on both sides to a supreme effort. The *Mail* has made inquiries in nearly every constituency in Ontario with a view to eliciting impartial opinions as to the probable result of the elections. In this province the tendency of the replies, taking them as a whole, is decidedly favorable to the Liberals.

To Support the Reform Movement.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The campaign continues to be exciting. Premier MacDonald will speak at Toronto tomorrow evening. The Manitobans appear determined to support the reform policy. Referring to the change of unrestricted reciprocity and discrimination against Great Britain, the Ottawa *Free Press* says: "The reformers propose to reduce duties upon British goods, while the Tory party is to exclude British manufactures from Canada for the benefit of the home monopolists." It points out that the Tory party defied British sentiment and British interest when it adopted a protective policy and Canada indorsed the action.

Give Ear

To the plain facts about *Pearline*, and then give *Pearline* a chance to prove them, by giving it a fair trial. Nothing else will give the same result. It washes safely, as well as surely; it cleans carefully, as well as easily. It is as cheap as soap and better. Anything that can be washed, can be washed best with *Pearline*. It lightens labor and does lightning work. As nearly as we can figure, about eight millions of women use it. Do you? You will sooner or later.

Don't Listen

To peddlers or unscrupulous grocers who offer imitations of Pearline, and say, "it is just as good as," or "the same as" Pearline. IT'S FALSE.—Pearline has no equal and is never peddled.

237 JAMES PYLE, New York.

WILL NOT BREAK AWAY.

THURMAN THINKS ASSOCIATION MEN WILL STICK TO THE AGREEMENT.

He Will Call No Meeting and None Can Be Called Without His Consent—Trouble for Any Who May Break the Agreement—Harry Wright Retires from the Management of the Philadelphia Club—General Turf and Sporting News.

A representative of THE TRIBUNE saw President A. V. Thurman of the American Association and President Spalding of the local club in the former's room at the Auditorium yesterday. Mr. Thurman was questioned in regard to the dispatch from Boston in which it was stated that Mr. Prince had asked him to call a meeting of the association to break away from the National agreement on account of the adverse decisions in the Stovey and Bierbauer cases.

"I will call no meeting of the association," he said. "I leave for Columbus in the morning, and there I will remain until my confreres either come to their senses or break away from me entirely. As yet the stories of a meeting at Cincinnati are mere rumor, but if any attempt is made to break even the most insignificant clause in the National agreement they can count me out. The association people seemed to feel that I was their hired attorney in the Board of Control, and they wanted me to vote against my own judgment in the disputed cases. My record in base-ball is clean, and so it shall remain. Whenever the time comes that I cannot do what I know in my heart to be right then I will step down and out. I had practically arranged for an association club in Chicago and wanted to consult my people on the subject.

"When our meeting was finished Saturday night not an association man could I find. What do you think of that? I have not seen a member of my own organization since I gave the board decisions. I have called all negotiations off for the present as regards Chicago, and will let the matter rest.

"You can say that I have called no meeting, and none can be held without my call. Any club or club member that breaks in the slightest degree the National agreement will feel the weight of the hand of the National Board. All signed the National agreement, and the board has power to expel any club or club official for cause. The National agreement will not be affected by any revolt, but will stand firmly. I received a telegram from Billy Barnie scoring me for my actions. The idea of a man like that scoring me," and Mr. Thurman burst into a hearty laugh. "The Board of Control will expel any member of the clubs under the National agreement that violates its provisions, and I will be willing to take the case and defend it if the matter is taken to the courts."

Here Mr. Spalding had his innings:

"The idea of men of the mental caliber of Sam Trott, Irwin, Barnie, and Schmelz criticising a man like Mr. Thurman! The trouble is this: The whole history of the American Association is filled with secret meetings and intrigues. It always tries to anticipate things and prepare a mode of action in case things do not go its way. It is making itself ridiculous by its actions now. Had the cases gone against the league it would have abided by the decision of the board. The mental gauge of men like Barnie, Irwin, and others is not broad enough for them to fathom the idea of the Board of Control. They cannot look on Mr. Thurman as any other official in the board than their attorney. That is not his office there, but they do not seem to understand it. I have received a telegram from Mr. Prince calling me to task for the actions of the Board of Control. I like Mr. Prince personally, but he is new in base-ball and listens to bad advise from Irwin.

"The National agreement will not be affected by any revolt, but will go on in its workings as before. I will make an announcement which is no idle threat. I do not want to anticipate things, and the story of an association revolt is mere rumor. Any player who listens for a moment to any of the managers who break away will be expelled, not for a time, but for ever. The Players' League revolt is over, and this will be a new one. If it matures it will show that the policy of dealing leniently with the players was a mistake, and it will be changed completely. Here we have been at work for months building up the game from the depths into which it was thrown by the base-ball war. Men like Barnie, Irwin, Trott, and others would break in here and overthrow our work if they could. The game would last a short time, indeed, in such hands."

If the meeting at Cincinnati materializes it will bring on another base-ball war. It will not be of the magnitude of the Players' League revolt, but it will cause a stir in the base-ball world. It will be promptly suppressed, however, as the National board is empowered under its rules to deal with such emergencies.

FRED PFEFFER SIGNS.

Doubts Set at Rest as to Who Will Play Second for Anson.

Fred Pfeffer has been negotiating with Capt. Anson and President Spalding of the local club for several weeks in regard to playing second base for the team. Anson and Pfeffer have patched up their differences and are now the best of friends. Pfeffer agreed to the terms offered him yesterday and put his autograph to a league contract. This completes the infield with Anson, Pfeffer, Burns, and Cooney.

Jerry Denny came into the city yesterday and met Walter Spalding by appointment. Denny promised to keep himself in the best of condition the coming year and has signed for the New York club.

Harry Wright Leaves the Phillies.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Every true lover of base-ball will be sorry to learn that Harry Wright has resigned the management of the Philadelphia team. He wired both A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers of his determination, neither having as yet returned from Chicago. Mr. Wright assigns no cause for his decision, but says it is not because of his eyesight, which is fast improving. He says he has nothing else in view, and shall remain quietly at home for the present. Harry Wright joined the Philadelphia club in the spring of 1884, just after it had passed through the never-to-be-forgotten season of seven victories out of ninety-eight games played.

Don't Like Thurman's Action.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Treasurer A. B. Cohen and Manager Gus Schmelz returned from Cincinnati this afternoon. They went from Chicago to Cincinnati Saturday night and it was the intention of Von der Ahe, Wagner, and other association representatives to have held a meeting in the Queen City today for the purpose of consulting their attorney, ex-President Phelps, in reference to the recent decision of the Board of Control in the Bierbauer, Stovey, and Mock cases, but the Eastern section of the association could not be present. Vice-President Barnie will call the meeting for one day this week. The owners of the Columbus club are incensed beyond measure at the action of President Thurman in voting to give these players to the National League and he will likely be asked to step down and out at the Cincinnati meeting.

Big Row in the Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A called meeting of the American Base-Ball Association was held in this city today to consider the action of the Board of Arbitration in awarding Stovey and Bierbauer to the league. St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore, Columbus, and Philadelphia were represented. President Thurman was absent. Owing to the absence of Zach Phelps, the association attorney, no definite action was taken. Unless the league restores Bierbauer to the Athletics it will have a fight on its hands. President Thurman is roundly abused for his vote and will be compelled to resign his present position. If some compromise is not effected the association will take sides with Al Johnson, and he with his club will be made members of the association. Tonight all the club representatives left for Philadelphia, where they will meet several of the league men and the trouble be settled at once if possible. They said before leaving that the matter was of such vital importance that it must be attended to at once.

Kelly Signs with Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mike Kelly signed a contract tonight to play with the Boston association club for 1891, and will start tonight to sign all of the star players of last season's Players' League team.

Indoor Base-Ball.

The Harvards will play in Rockford in the near future.

The Montefiores and Arions play Monday night, Feb. 23.

The Ashlands and Farraguts cross bats Thursday night.

I. L. Morris has organized an all-star team, and, judging from the makeup, it is a strong one. Following are the players and their positions: Morris, c.; [illegible], p.; Neuman, 1b; Clark, 2b; Balding, 3b; Turner, s. s.; Reed, r. f.; Lumsden, l. f.; I. McDowell, c. f.

The Marquettes and La Salles play Wednesday night, Feb. 18.

The Pirates defeated the Battery D team Friday night 21 to 6.

The Battery D team plays in Rockford Saturday night, Feb. 21.

The Farraguts and Oaks will probably play their postponed game tonight.

The Kenwoods and Idlewilds play Thursday night, Feb. 19, at the former's hall.

The indications are that the Ravenswoods will not make their proposed trip to Louisville.

The Kenwood-Ashland postponed game will in all probability be played Saturday night, Feb. 28.

Following is the correct standing of the clubs in the Midwinter League:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Ashland	11	9	2	.818
Marquette	12	8	4	.666
Idlewild	12	8	4	.666
La Salle	12	7	5	.583
Kenwood	11	6	5	.545
Carlston	12	6	6	.500
Farragut	11	2	9	.181
Oaks	11	0	11	.000

BALK-LINE BILLIARDS.

Ives Defeats McLaughlin in the Opening Game of the Tournament.

The amphitheater at the Brunswick-Balke-Collender warerooms last night was crowded with billiard enthusiasts to witness the opening game of the fourteen-inch balk-line tournament. The contestants were Ives and McLaughlin. The weather was execrable. The players were working under a great disadvantage. Wet weather has a bad effect on billiard-balls and cushions and the table seemed dead last night. New tools have a tendency to do uneven work, too, so that the work of the two players was brilliant under the circumstances.

Ives was a pronounced favorite in the betting, and odds of 100 to 60 were offered on him. Some bets were registered that McLaughlin would not score 200 points. Those who had bet against him were given something of a fright. He caught the crowd from the start by his methods and showed great speed at times. His most pronounced weakness is his draw shot. On cushions he showed precision. Dump Rhines acted as referee and Charley Matthews as scorer. The audience was an impartial one, even according McLaughlin the greater part of the applause, although he is a stranger here.

McLaughlin won the bank, chose the white ball, and missed. The balls were left well scattered, but Ives executed a long two-cushion shot and proceeded to give a brilliant exhibition of open-table billiards. He picked up 42 and fell down on a draw to the cushion. McLaughlin made 6, missing by failing to get the balls out of balk. Ives made 10 and McLaughlin responded with 18. Ives made 2 and McLaughlin missed. Ives picked up 30 all over the table.

McLaughlin picked up 16 and 20 and Ives missed. In his seventh inning, however, he made the best run of the game up to that time. In six shots he had the balls on the side rail, going the right way, and nursed them to 35. Then they broke, but he proceeded to count. At 50 he was liberally applauded. Open-table play followed. His sixty-seventh shot was a long massé to the cushion which drew forth renewed applause. He gathered 89 and fell down on a simple draw for position. The call at this point was Ives, 174; McLaughlin, 71. The play was slow until the nineteenth inning, when McLaughlin showed the billiards he was capable of. He knocked the balls about for 46 points, executing a number of fine massés. Ives was so surprised that he made only one and missed.

McLaughlin was now thoroughly warmed up and went right to work. Up to 50 his billiards were all picked up in open-table play. At the half-hundred mark the applause was deafening. He continued to 64 and missed a two-cushion attempt with the bridge. This brought him to within 20 points of his opponent. The call was Ives, 245; McLaughlin, 225.

McLaughlin followed with 1 and Ives made 5. McLaughlin picked up 4. Ives then sandpapered his tip and knocked out 51, missing a single-cushion venture with the bridge. This made the score Ives, 301; McLaughlin, 230.

McLaughlin was not yet done by any means and walked to the table with a determined air. The balls were left well together and he proceeded to run up his best break of the game. Each shot was executed cleanly and brilliantly and he was frequently applauded. At 50 the balls were together on the upper rail, but they soon burst and open table play followed to 87, when a bank shot across the table was missed. Ives made 2 and the call was McLaughlin 317, Ives 303.

Ives took the lead again in the twenty-sixth inning with a run of 23, but McLaughlin held to him, and the call in the twenty-eighth inning was Ives, 334; McLaughlin, 334.

The excitement grew intense at this point. Both missed in the twenty-ninth inning. In his thirtieth McLaughlin made 8. Ives then pulled himself together and run the game out with 66, made entirely in open table play. It was a brilliant effort at that stage of the game. The score:

Ives—42, 10, 2, 30, 1, 0, 89, 16, 6, 1, 1, 0, 0, 21, 0, 0, 4, 19, 1, 2, 5, 51, 2, 2, 6, 23, 0, 0, 0, 66. Total, 400. Average, 13 1-30.

McLaughlin—0, 6, 18, 0, 9, 16, 20, 2, 2, 0, 34, 1, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 0, 46, 64, 1, 4, 87, 0, 3, 0, 13, 1, 0, 8. Total, 342. Average, 11 2-5.

Continuous Pool Tournament.

The continous pool tournament for the amateur championship of the city began last evening at the White Elephant Billiard Hall. Two games were played.

FIRST GAME.

F. N. Tilton—7, 3, 9, 10, 9, 10, 11, 10, 10, 3, 7, 9, 2. Total, 100.

W. R. Jeffries—7, 12, 6, 4, 5, 5, 4, 4, 5, 11, 8, 4, 0. Total, 75.

Tilton's average, 7 9-13; points lost, 3.

Jeffries' average, 5 10-13; points lost, 5.

SECOND GAME.

C. G. Parker—6, 12, 8, 5, 8, 9, 10, 7, 7, 9, 8, 4, 4, 3. Total, 100.

George Gellert—7, 2, 5, 9, 7, 4, 4, 8, 7, 6, 7, 11, 11, 3. Total, 91.

Parker's average, 7 2-14; points lost, 6.

Gellert's average, 6 7-14; points lost, 4.

Woodard's Sale in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—This was the opening day of W. T. Woodard's sale of trotters. The feature of the sale was the disposition of the pacer Minnie Cassell, 2:16¼. She was knocked off to Hurd Anderson of Dayton, O., for $2,300. In less than half an hour he sold her to John D. Creighton of Omaha and Brook Curry of Lexington for $2,500. The bargain of the day was Red Light, 5,822, a young and promising horse by a son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian and out of a well-bred daughter of Belmont, 64. He only brought $150, going to M. L. Morrow of Plymouth, Ill. During the day fifty-three head sold for $29,440.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Thirty-five hundred people deplored the unpleasant weather at Guttenberg today, as it rained persistently till the fifth event. The starts were good, but the track was both heavy and sloppy. Summaries follow:

First race, five furlongs—Orton won, M. Gibson second, Issaqueena filly third. Time, 1:08¾.

Second race, six furlongs—Glenmound won, Trestle second, Fenelon third. Time, 1:22¼.

Third race—Six and a half furlongs. Latina won, Sir George second, Sandstone third. Time 1:31¼.

Fourth race—Five furlongs. Sunday won, Daisyrian second, Sallie Harper third. Time 1:06¾.

Fifth race—Mile and a furlong. Insight won, Joe Courtney second, Burnside third. Time 2:08¾.

Sixth race—Six and a half furlongs. Guarantee won, Shotover second, Armiel third. Time 1:31.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 16.—Pleasant weather started in today, but the track was still deep in mud. The summaries:

First race, selling, half mile—Fairy won, Sam Lazarus second, Fred Davis third. Time 59.

Second race, selling, half a mile—Mattie McHenry won, Orphan Boy second, Edward Everett third. Time, 58¾.

Third race, selling, half mile—Gilford won, Maud S. second, Ivanhoe third. Time, 56¾.

Fourth race, selling, nine-sixteenths mile—Billou won, Henry Brown second, Charles Reed third. Time, 1:04.

Purchase of the Stallion Chitwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Charles Ridgely of this city has purchased the stallion Chitwood, a 6-year-old chestnut, by Nutwood, dam Margaret Wilkes, by George Wilkes. This animal is described by the veteran horseman who purchased him for Mr. Ridgely as the most perfectly-formed animal he ever saw, and report says the price paid was $15,000. Chitwood has been pronounced the best colt of the celebrated sire, Nutwood. Mr. Ridgely has also secured the bay mare, Queen Margaret, by King Rene, dam Lady Blanche, who was the dam of Alcryon. She is also a beauty, and is in foal to Nutwood.

General Sporting Notes.

B. A. Haggin is said to be dangerously ill at New York.

Seventy-two horses are still eligible to start in the Kentucky Derby.

Geneva S., 2:19¼, has been sent to Terre Haute to be bred to Axtell.

A horse has been named after Judge Dixon, who sentenced the Clifton owners.

The season at St. Louis will be opened March 22, the Browns meeting an American team.

Duffy will go to Hot Springs Feb. 23. He will pass through Chicago and see Anson on his way.

The League championship season in New York will be opened on the old Players' League grounds.

Shaw and Hatley play this afternoon in the billiard tournament and tonight Catton and Carter cross cues.

HE FLEECED HIS CLIENTS

A NEBRASKA LOAN AGENT PROVES TO BE AN EMBEZZLER.

C. H. Martin of Odell Decamps After Conducting a Series of Swindling Operations—The Grave Supposed to Contain the Remains of Charles Anderson at New Albany, Ind., Found to Be Empty—New Illinois Live-Stock Regulations.

BEATRICE, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mrs. M. A. Campbell, a wealthy woman of this city, has made the startling discovery that she has been swindled out of thousands of dollars by her agent at Odell, where Mrs. Campbell formerly lived. The agent, C. H. Martin, was at one time a merchant of Odell, but recently has confined his attention to making loans and running a collection agency. Through Martin Mrs. Campbell loaned money on her own account and that of her son, W. L. Duncan of Illinois. Martin enjoyed the confidence of every one to the fullest degree. A few days ago Mrs. Campbell called on a farmer to whom she had loaned money to ascertain when he could pay the note. She was confronted with facts showing the note had already been paid to Martin, the agent. An investigation was commenced revealing an astounding state of affairs. Notes and mortgages which she held proved to be forgeries even to the Recorder's signature. At the first alarm Martin fled the country and is believed to have gone to Canada or England.

When Mrs. Campbell began her investigations others with whom Martin had had dealings also did so with the same result. Other Beatrice, Wymore, and Odell parties were fleeced in various ways. Mrs. Campbell stated that her investigation thus far has developed a loss of $2,000 and there are still many mortgages to hear from which it is feared are forgeries. The whole amount of Martin's embezzlements is variously estimated at from $10,000, to $20,000. Martin leaves his family in Odell in almost destitute circumstances.

NEW LIVE-STOCK REGULATIONS.

The State Commission's Recommendations Approved by Gov. Fifer.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The State Live-Stock Commission has adopted some new regulations regarding the importation of cattle into this State from localities scheduled in the Governor's proclamation. These regulations, which have been approved by the Governor, provide that all transportation companies that shall ship cattle that have come from the scheduled territory shall by their way-bill explicitly state the point from which such cattle were originally shipped, and stamp thereon, "from the scheduled district." All cars or quarters used for such shipments must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected after using. They shall be unloaded and yarded in separate pens, apart from other cattle, and stock-yard companies must set apart a portion of their yard for these cattle and shall not permit them to be driven through alleys or weighed on scales used for other cattle. Cattle may be imported from the scheduled localities when they are destined for immediate slaughter in this State, in which case such cattle shall not be driven over any public highway or common. Cattle from the scheduled districts may, while in transit through this State, be unloaded for feeding and watering only in pens set apart for their exclusive use. Persons desiring to purchase such cattle for feeding and grazing must receive the permission of the State Veterinarian and the cattle be placed in quarantine for ninety days, at the owners' expense. In a communication to the Governor the Commissioners say they are officially advised that the Secretary of Agriculture has decided to take the Counties of Cottle, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Cochran, Hockley, Lubbock, Crosby, Dickens, and King, in the State of Texas, out of the district heretofore scheduled on account of Texas fever, and they, therefore, recommended that the Governor issue a proclamation scheduling the following territory: All of the Indian Territory, that portion of the State of Texas east of the eastern boundary lines of the Counties of Wheeler, Collingsworth, Childress, Cottle, and King, and south of the Southern boundary line of the Counties of King, Dickens, Crosby, Lubbock, Hockley, and Cochran, and the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, and prohibiting the importation of any cattle from this territory into the State of Illinois from Feb. 15 until Dec. 1, except under the regulations adopted by the board. The Governor issued his proclamation in accordance with these recommendations.

THE GRAVE WAS EMPTY.

Authorities Fail to Find the Remains of Charles Anderson.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The grave discovered near New Providence last Saturday and supposed to contain the remains of the missing young man, Charles Anderson, with whose murder George Gillespie, now in jail at Jeffersonville, is charged, was opened today. It contained nothing, though there is strong evidence that it once held the remains of some person. A startling disclosure in regard to the mystery was made today by a daughter of Michael Money and sister-in-law of Gillespie. The girl says that young Anderson was murdered by Gillespie and his body buried in the grave discovered last Saturday. That shortly after the murder Gillespie, fearing that the grave would be discovered and the body of his victim exhumed, removed it to an isolated spot far up among the hills and reduced it to ashes. It is believed the full details of the murder will eventually be revealed by some member of the Money family.

IT FAILED TO PAY LOSSES.

The Manufacturers' Fire-Insurance Company Placed in Charge of a Receiver.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A. Mather Granger was today appointed receiver of the Manufacturers' Fire-Insurance company of this city on application of State Commissioner of Insurance Raymond. The total amount of risks carried by the company is over a million and a half. Liabilities, $49,604.25; annual income, $50,153.99; expenditures, $49,604.25; assets, $195,362.06. It was thrown into the hands of a receiver because it failed to pay losses.

Left His Money to His Fiancee.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The heirs of Peter Taafe, a well-known real-estate agent, were surprised today when his will was filed by the chief beneficiary, Miss Esther Mills, a pretty schoolteacher. The will was written in a scrawling hand on a crumpled piece of paper and gave Miss Mills one-third of the entire estate. Taafe was a childless widower and was engaged to Miss Mills for some time prior to his death. When he was dying she hastened to his bedside, but refused to comply with his request for a deathbed marriage. There will be a spirited contest.

A Modest Hoosier Banker.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Alexander Henderson, a banker of Knox, was forced from a Nickel-Plate railroad train on which he and his family were passengers Dec. 31, 1890, at Hammond by two policemen at the solicitation of the conductor, David C. Burnister. The conductor thought he saw in Henderson a noted criminal and would not listen to any explanation. Henderson was taken to jail, but after thoroughly satisfying the authorities of his identity was released. He has commenced suit today in the Porter Circuit Court and asks $1,500 damages from the railroad company.

Recovered a Keepsake Lost in Battle.

MADISON, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—When John G. Keadle in 1861 left for the war he took with him a lock each of his young wife's and 3-months-old daughter's hair inclosed in a Bible given to him by his wife. He lost the Bible in battle. A friend from Georgia visiting George R. Harper in this county told how his relative, Capt. Job Russell of the Third Georgia regiment, had found just such a Bible. Harper did not know Keadle, but advertised the find. Keadle saw the advertisement, came down to Madison, and today recovered his treasure.

Duluth Printers Locked Out.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—This afternoon all the employés of the *Daily Tribune* composing-room were given notice of a lockout and were discharged. A lot of new non-union printers arrived from St. Paul to take the places of the Duluth men. The cause of the trouble is the desire of the *Tribune* to use "plate" matter, a request to allow which was yesterday refused by the local typographical union.

Inculcating Patriotic Sentiment.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Peck issued a proclamation today respecting the death of Gen. Sherman, ordering the flag on the State Capitol, National guard armories, and schoolhouses at half-mast until after the funeral at St. Louis. The Governor also requests that school teachers use the afternoon of Feb. 20 for a discussion of the patriotic deeds of Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter.

A Michigan Man's Airship.

SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—George S. King is building two models of an airship here that he says will surely go. He uses a gas bag, supporting a platform on which a gas engine runs, propelling wheels made of aluminum. Parachutes are to be used to lower the machine if power fails.

Will Appoint a Receiver.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Sixteen chattel mortgages were filed today against the Spiral Spring Buggy company and steps will be at once taken for the appointment of a receiver. The total liabilities are about $20,000. The assets are claimed to be equal to the indebtedness.

The F. M. B. A. Goes Into Business.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The F. M. B. A. of this county has taken a new departure. It has formed a stock company, bought the Eagle Mills of this city, and hereafter proposes to do its own grinding.

Heavy Failure at Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 16.—Heymen & Deyches, dealers in dry goods, assigned this morning. Liabilities, $48,000; nominal assets, $60,000. August Hoffman of New York is the heaviest creditor.

Northwestern Miscellany.

Diphtheria has broken out at Leroy, Downs, and Bloomington, Ill.

Stephen R. Cade pleaded guilty to forgery at Decatur yesterday and was given four years in the penitentiary.

The store of Hans Gram, a Neenah (Wis.) clothier, was closed yesterday on executions aggregating $3,600.

Michael Crosby of Huntington, Ind., hanged himself yesterday. He was cut down while alive, but cannot recover.

Mrs. C. Warnke, one of the old residents of Kaukauna, Wis., committed suicide last night by drowning herself in a race.

At Kalamazoo yesterday the Coroner's jury refused to find S. A. June criminally guilty in shooting Mrs. Martin Frey, and he was discharged.

The Indiana oil field at Montpelier promises large developments the coming season. There are probably fifty wells now and the entire field will be developed.

The new Third Presbyterian Church of Dubuque, Ia., was dedicated last evening, the Rev. Dr. Burrell of Minneapolis preaching the dedicatory sermon.

A Burlington (Ia.) paper charges Mayor Duncan of that city with being in collusion with the gamblers and an investigation and lawsuit are expected to follow.

Mrs. Maggie Curren of Kalamazoo, Mich., has sued the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé road for $5,000 on account of the death of her husband in a wreck at Joliet last summer.

At the annual meeting of the Decatur Celery Association last night it was decided to raise a guarantee fund to induce the location of Dutch families to engage in celery culture.

John Aldridge, aged 16, of Clark County, Indiana, who killed Johnnie Gleason last April and afterward defaulted his bond, was brought back to Seymour from Texas last evening.

The preliminary examination of George Starkey, J. R. Wyatt, and John Brown, held for the murder of Daniel B. Gilman the morning of March 18, 1890, will take place at Edwardsville Feb. 19.

The Rev. P. K. Hammond, pastor of the Methodist Church at Seneca, Ill., announced to his congregation Sunday that he had decided to abandon the Methodist faith and join the Episcopal Church.

The Sheriff of Hamilton County, Illinois, has arrested a man giving the name of C. L. White on a charge of forgery. He is supposed to be Robert Dalzell, who is wanted for a similar crime at Kokomo, Ind.

TONIGHT'S FIGHT AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Ryan in Good Shape and Confident—Needham's Condition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The 8 o'clock train this morning on the St. Paul road brought in Tom Ryan and the rest of his party. After a hearty breakfast Ryan expressed himself as in excellent condition and but little fatigued by his journey.

"I know I have a hard man to go against," said he, "perhaps the best man in the world, but you know I must meet the tip-topper of my class some time if I hope to be a champion. I don't want to say anything about the outcome tomorrow evening except that I am here to win if I can. I am in good shape and have arranged for Billy here [meaning Myer] and George Siddons to look after me in addition to Uncle Bill Richards."

"What is your weight now?"

"When we left Chicago I weighed 138 pounds. I have probably gained two pounds while on the cars. I'm going to take a ten-mile run this afternoon and another tomorrow to keep my weight down."

Everything is in readiness for the event. The gymnasium will be a large amphitheater with a seating capacity of 2,000. Manager Morton and the new Board of Directors have labored with all possible energy to make tomorrow night's contest a success in every way. This morning about 200 seats remained unclaimed. They will be taken by tomorrow night. Telegrams have been coming in from other Western cities that five, ten, and sometimes fifteen seats be reserved for parties made up to attend. The other cities to be represented are to be as follows: Milwaukee, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Duluth, Eau Claire, La Crosse, and Detroit. The Chicago delegation, 150 strong, will arrive tomorrow morning. Needham practically stopped work this afternoon. He will do a little work Tuesday morning, perhaps punch the bag for an hour just to keep his weight from increasing too rapidly. He has been at 136 several days and looks like a race-horse. His hands have nearly recovered and may be said to be good. Ryan will find them pretty strong if Dannie finds an opening. He has worked hard to get himself in shape for this contest and says he never felt better in his life. When he trained for preceding battles he was always bothered by some illness. This time he has had excellent health, and though the weather has changed radically at times he didn't even catch cold.

Farrell Wants to Fight Fitzsimmons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Patsy J. Farrell of Pittsburg, Pa., who first came into public notice by defeating Dominick McCaffrey in Philadelphia when McCaffrey was considered by many to be the next best man to John L. Sullivan, is eager to arrange a match with Bob Fitzsimmons, the middleweight champion, for $5,000 a side and the middleweight championship of America. Farrell has authorized a gentleman well known in sporting circles in New York to arrange a match with Fitzsimmons. Farrell says: "If I meet Fitzsimmons it will be at least two or three to one on his chances of winning, so that his backer can place money to better advantage than fighting for a big stake. I will fight Fitzsimmons for $5,000 a side and a purse, the winner to take everything."

Billy Murphy Defeated in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 16.—A Sydney paper says Billy Murphy, the featherweight champion, was defeated recently at Obeirne's Hall, Broken Hill, by Jim Burge, lightweight. The battle was a grim one, Burge winning fairly in the twenty-sixth round by a right-hand punch on the jaw. After the fight Murphy was lionized for his splendid pluck under the punishment, and it was felt he had done much to redeem his character in regard to the Griffo affair. He is still anxious to fight Dawson and Griffo. Abe Willis, the Australian bantam, who arrived on the Alameda with Jim Hall and Billy Maher, is credited with having bested Ike Weir in three rounds at his benefit.

Prevented by the Police.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Hudson Club made a good attempt tonight to bring off a match between Paddy Gorman, the Australian welterweight, and Mike Leary of Buffalo. If the club had succeeded the Dixon-McCarthy fight was then to be had in the same place, the Oakland Rink. The police, however, interfered at the critical minute and stopped one of the best mills seen in the vicinity. It was to have been a fifteen-round contest. Only six rounds were fought and each was of the most exciting character, for now one man had the best of it and then the other.

Jem Smith Challenges Mitchell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Jem Smith, the champion of England, called at the *Sporting Life* office today with his backer and posted £50 and issued a challenge to fight Mitchell with two-ounce gloves, according to Queensberry rules or bare knuckles according to London prize-ring rules, for £500 a side and the championship of England. Smith's challenge has created a sensation among sporting men.

The Little Maiden's Prayer.

There is a little girl in Brooklyn who is just learning to read short words and consequently takes great interest in the big letter signs in the street cars. The other evening, some hours after returning from a trip during which she had kept her mamma busy reading the advertisements in the car panels to her, she knelt down to say her prayers. "Dear Lord," she lisped, "make me pure;" then she hesitated and went on with added fervor a moment later, "make me absolutely pure, like the —— baking powder."

SOLONS STRIKE A SNAG.

THE INDIANA FEE AND SALARY BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

A New Measure to Be Prepared Which Will Specify the Compensation Each Official Shall Receive—Resubmission Knocked Out in North Dakota—Ex-Gov. Foster May Succeed Windom—A Law Against Alien Ownership of Land to Be Enacted in Kansas.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—After working almost incessantly for three days on the Fee and Salary bill, so as to get it before the Legislature for final action, the conclusion has been reached by the committee in charge of the measure that as it stands it is doubtful constitutionally. It is now believed that the bill should specify every officer of every county and the amount of salary that he shall receive, and this is practically undoing what has been done, and the whole matter, therefore, will have to be gone over again, which will probably take all of this week. A new bill embracing all of the proposed systems of taxation provided for in the measures now pending in the Legislature has been prepared and will probably be introduced tomorrow. It provides for a State Tax Commission, abolishes the present State levy of 12 cents on the $100, requires that railroad taxes shall be paid into the State Treasury instead of the counties, abolishes county boards of equalization, provides for the appraisement of property at its real value, and imposes increased taxes on corporations. The House today went on record against further political reform by overwhelmingly defeating a bill which requires that candidates for office shall make a sworn itemized account of their expenditures while seeking nominations for office.

RESUBMISSION KNOCKED OUT.

The North Dakota Senate Reconsiders Its Action on Prohibition.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—A remarkable occurrence was witnessed in the Senate this afternoon. The Missouri slope members, who are all resubmissionists, formed a combination with the Prohibitionists. By the terms of their compact Bismarck was to remain the Capital and the action resubmitting the liquor question was to be rescinded. The Bismarck people were sore over the prospect of losing the Capital and the temperance people were equally so over their defeat. One vote was all the Prohibitionists required to save their cause, and it was an easy matter to unite the Missouri slope Senators with the temperance element. The plan now is to expunge from Saturday's records the action taken both on Capital removal and resubmission.

FOSTER TO SUCCEED WINDOM.

The Ohio Man Likely to Secure the Treasury Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—It is believed tonight that the leading probability for successor of Secretary Windom is ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio. Ex-Gov. Foster's friends have been quite sure for the last two days that he was to be the man and persons near to the President have talked Foster in a general way. This meant, however, that Foster was being favorably considered. This afternoon there was for a time less Foster talk and a rumor floated around the House that Mr. Cannon would be selected. The Illinois member laughingly explained to his colleagues who wanted to congratulate him that he didn't know anything about the Treasury selection and he was quite positive that the President had not invited him to go into the Cabinet. But no one will be surprised if he receives that invitation, and the sentiment in Congress is strong that under existing conditions President Harrison would do a good thing for his Administration by making Mr. Cannon Secretary of the Treasury. It is believed that the nomination will go to the Senate this week.

HELP FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

The Legislature Appropriates $60,000 with Bad Grace.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The House today passed a compromise bill appropriating $60,000 for the aid of destitute settlers in the western counties of Kansas. The original proposition was to appropriate $150,000 for this purpose, but this was killed in the Senate last Friday. The Senate has agreed to concur in the bill. The money is to be used for the purchase of seed grain in counties where the crops last year were destroyed by drought. While this sum has been donated from the State Treasury it has been done under protest and belief it is really money thrown away. The counties for which aid has been asked are rapidly becoming depopulated, and the impression is general that the most practical charity which could be bestowed upon their inhabitants would be to assist them to get out of the country.

The following resolution was introduced in the Senate this afternoon and will be adopted tomorrow, having been agreed upon by the Republicans in caucus:

WHEREAS, The passage of the House bill commonly called the Elder Tax bill and others of like character by the House of Representatives of this State has caused great apprehension and distrust among the holders of Kansas securities, and is, as we believe, doing the people of this State great and irreparable injury by causing the withdrawal of all foreign capital from our State, thereby rendering it impossible for the debtor class of our people to renew their mortgages or even pay the interest accruing thereon; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Senate that no wild or visionary measure calculated in its nature or by its provisions to injuriously affect the people of this State or the credit of the same can or shall pass this body.

The House this afternoon in Committee of the Whole recommended the passage of Senator Richter's Alien Land Ownership bill. The measure is a most stringent one and provides that aliens who now own land in this State must dispose of it within ten years under penalty of forfeiture to the State. Aliens who acquire by inheritance or in satisfaction of debt must sell it within five years from the time of securing title. Corporations 20 per cent of whose stock is owned by aliens are prohibited from owning over 5,000 acres of land.

HILL AND THE LIQUOR MEN.

New York's Governor the Tool of the Whisky Crowd.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Today the *Wine and Spirit Gazette*, the organ of the liquor dealers of the State, contained the following paragraph:

A meeting of the State Committee of the State Liquor Dealers' Association was held Monday. Mr. George G. Campbell of Syracuse, the President of the State Association, presided. The object of the meeting was to take final action on the excise bill which the dealers have prepared and would like to see enacted as law by the present Legislature. The bill in the amended form was returned to a legislative committee with instructions to submit it once more to Gov. Hill, leaving to the Governor the choice of the member of the Legislature who is to introduce the bill in the Assembly or in the Senate.

This the most open confession we have yet had that the Governor is the creature of the Liquor Dealers' Association and owns and runs a liquor machine.

A Connecticut Democrat Seated.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Nicholas Staub, Democratic Controller, after waiting six weeks, finally planted himself safely in possession this afternoon. He is the first to secure his place of the five Democratic State officers found by the State Board of Canvassers to have received majorities in the November election. The Democrats will now work to seat their remaining officers. The Republicans will endeavor to do something with general legislation this week. But the Democrats insist as stubbornly as ever upon a settlement of the contest over the State offices before doing anything else.

Proceedings Against Gov. Boyd.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Boyd's attorneys in the quo warranto case brought by ex-Gov. Thayer to oust him from the office of Governor on account of his being a British subject filed a demurrer to the petition alleging that it does contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. In case the court should find that Gov. Boyd had not been naturalized it is stated with a degree of confidence that Lieut.-Gov. Majors will file a petition of intervention that the court may award the office to him.

To Rescind the Beet Sugar Bounty.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The House and Senate both passed resolutions today on the death of Gen. Sherman. The Senate recommended the House bill to pass, which repeals the bounty on beet sugar manufactured in this State. It also recommended for passage the House bill to issue $100,000 in State bonds for the benefit of the Western sufferers in addition to the $100,000 appropriated therefor; and also the House Australian Ballot bill. Both Houses were flooded with petitions asking for the passage of a law giving to women the right to vote at municipal elections. The Senate passed a resolution in favor of the "pond" system of irrigation.

Politics at Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The City Council has ordered that the city be redistricted, that two more wards may be added, making a total of seven instead of five. The city has a population of 16,841 on the 1890 census, and under the State law all cities of 10,000 inhabitants shall have seven wards. The Democrats and Republicans will arrange for a red-hot fight at the city election. The Democrats think they have a majority in the city, where heretofore the Republicans have been ahead 200 to 300 votes.

Gerrymander in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 16.—The Senate has passed the House bill to redistrict the State into nine Congressional districts. The Legislature has divided up black districts by attaching black counties to white counties, so that a solid Democratic delegation is assured. The Fourth District, known as the "Black Fourth," which has for the last eight or ten years been doubtful, is now safely in the Democratic column.

Convention of Republican Clubs.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 16.—Arrangements are being perfected to make the National convention of Republican clubs, to be held in this city April 21 and 22 next, a success. President Hermann of the local committee is in receipt of letters almost daily from the Presidents of clubs from all over the country assuring him that they will attend. It is estimated that fully 30,000 visitors will attend from outside cities.

A Flood of Bills Expected.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Tomorrow is the last day allowed by the Legislature in which bills may be introduced. A flood of bills is expected tomorrow in consequence, the belief being that over 500 will be offered.

FINISHED HIS CAREER IN AN ALMSHOUSE

A Once Prominent Physician of Waukesha Dies in Poverty.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 16—[Special.]—The death of Dr. Gilbert Wright occurred today at the County-House. Dr. Wright was about 85 years of age, and was the first physician to settle in Waukesha County, and for some time was the only one between Milwaukee and Madison. He came here a young, vigorous, and well-equipped physician in 1836, and met with success. He acquired lands, accumulated considerable property, and married under conditions that seemed to bode only good.

Early he became prominent in temperance and anti-slavery work, and was foremost among those to contribute to the success of the former while he accomplished not a little as a promoter of the Waukesha "underground railway system." Later on trouble came to his household and he found himself the victim of domestic wrongs. Then his business was neglected, his property scattered, and he became a wanderer, broken in mind and health. He was placed at the County Farm three years ago, much against his will. A coincidence in connection with his being placed on the County Farm was the fact that at about the same time the wife of the alleged destroyer of Dr. Wright's home was also placed in the poorhouse, and is now past 90 years of age.

EX-GOV. SIBLEY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Remarkable Career of One of Minnesota's First Settlers.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Henry Hastings Sibley, the first Governor of the State of Minnesota, has been lying unconscious at his home in Lafayette place since 4 o'clock this afternoon and death is expected at any time. Sibley was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1811, and came to Minnesota Nov. 7, 1834. In 1836 he erected at Mendota the first private store dwelling in Minnesota. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1838, thus becoming the first civil officer in the State. In 1848 he was elected a Delegate to Congress from what was designated as Wisconsin Territory.

In 1862 he was appointed commander of the forces raised to quell the Sioux outbreak. He subdued the Indians, taking 2,000 prisoners, thirty-eight of whom were hanged. Since that time he has almost constantly filled some civil office, among them President of the State Normal Board, Regent of the State University, and President of the State Historical Society.

UNITED MINE WORKERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The Convention at Columbus Selects Its Leaders—Other Business.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The United Mine Workers of America reelected John B. Rae of Pennsylvania President, elected P. H. Penna of Indiana Vice-President, Patrick McBride of Pennsylvania Secretary and Treasurer, and W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania member of the Executive Board. The wage scale question was virtually left for settlement by the joint meeting of miners and operators in Pittsburg in April. The next annual meeting will be held in this city the second Tuesday of February, 1892.

Palace of William the Conqueror.

Excavations at Winchester have brought to light the massive foundations of the palace of William the Conqueror and the Norman Kings. One fragment of the wall is eighteen feet long and four feet thick.

TO
CURE
A
COLD
IN
EASIEST
WAY
APPLY
POND'S
EXTRACT
TO
PART
AFFECTED

A COLD IS INFLAMMATION
POND'S EXTRACT
REDUCES INFLAMMATION.

Specific Directions.

IF A COLD IN THE HEAD, apply Pond's Extract (diluted one-half) by a nasal douche, or snuff it, or vaporize it over a lamp and inhale the fumes through the nose.

IF HOARSE, gargle with Pond's Extract several times daily.

IF THE THROAT IS SORE and NECK STIFF, rub the neck thoroughly with Pond's Extract, and, on retiring, wrap the neck in a woolen bandage saturated with Pond's Extract, and protected by an outer wrapping.

IF THE LUNGS ARE SORE, take a teaspoonful of Pond's Extract four or five times daily.

IF THE LIMBS ACHE and are sore, rub them vigorously with Pond's Extract.

FOR CHILBLAINS, bathe with Pond's Extract and bandage with cloth saturated with Pond's Extract. Itching quickly stopped.

BUT do not purchase some cheap substitute and expect it to do what Pond's Extract will. Be sure you have genuine article. Made only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
DOES CURE
CONSUMPTION
In its First Stages.
Be sure you get the genuine.

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Best for General Household Use.
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DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts.
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

EXPLAINED BY WALKER.

OBJECTS OF THE PRESIDENTS' AGREEMENT PAINTED IN BRIGHT COLORS.

Gives Each Road a Fair Share of the Traffic and Removes Inducements for Manipulation of Rates—Regulation of Competition an Absolute Necessity—President Manvel and Vice-President Springer of the Santa Fe Return from the West—Their Company's Position.

Aldace F. Walker, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association (Presidents' agreement), makes the following statements regarding the objects of the new organization:

The Western Traffic Association does not differ in substance from the Trunk Line, the Central Traffic, the Southern Railway and Steamship, and other organizations of a similar nature which have long been in operation, and which have been found indispensable to the conduct of railway business in the United States. Their main objects are two. First, the establishment and publication of reasonable rates which shall not discriminate between competitive producing points and competitive markets; and, second, the maintenance of rates without discrimination between shippers and without rate wars. The Inter-State Commerce law has made both of these principles obligatory. Neither is possible without concerted action.

All rates are required to be established in advance, filed with the commission, and published to the world. In their adjustment action by every interested line is indispensable, and secures the recognition of the rights of shippers over each line in the establishment of competitive rates. Every road fights for the development of its own traffic. The competition of markets and of originating points is so widespread and diverse that the patrons of a line in one section of the country are often seriously interested in rates established at points far remote. This makes a wide organization necessary in order to secure the reasonable adjustment which the law requires. Moreover, it is impossible for two, three, or four roads competing for business to the same point to have their rates, rules, and regulations other than identical. The moment this essential requisite is departed from, except by agreed differentials, a rate war begins which is disastrous alike to the roads and to the public. In fact, the existence of wars of rates has been one of the greatest public evils of the past, and their prevention is of the highest public importance. What is most requisite in the matter of railway tariffs is stability. When once a permanent basis is fixed manufacturers and shippers know what to expect, and do not find the value of their property fluctuating through causes beyond their control. The importance of this has led Congress to require that when a rate has been published it shall not be varied from by charging either a greater or a less sum to any shipper. The maintenance of rates is a duty of the greatest public importance, and the two objects above stated are the two leading ends aimed at by railway associations.

The division of traffic is not an end, but only a means to an end. In other words, it affords the only way known to railway managers by which they may reasonably expect to be able to secure the maintenance of rates which the law requires. Giving to each line a fair share of the traffic in competition takes away the inducement for manipulations and irregular devices of various kinds which have been employed for attracting traffic by secret and illegitimate discriminations in favor of individual shippers. It does not interfere with the right of shippers to select and designate any route they choose for the transportation of their freight; but intelligent shippers who appreciate the value of permanence and stability in freight charges are always willing, when three or four routes are open, to permit the railroads to equitably apportion the carriage of their goods.

The Western Traffic Association is better than other associations heretofore organized in the same territory in two respects. First, in applying a similarity of methods throughout a larger extent of territory, which is required by the fact that the entire territory is covered by conditions making a uniformity of adjustment indispensable; and, second, in giving a broader and more efficient scope to the principle of arbitration, which comes in play in default of agreements between the lines upon disputed points. The new agreement provides that the result reached by arbitration shall be put in operation and remain effective long enough to have their workings become manifest before the right of individual roads to act independently becomes operative. It is provided, however, that awards may be reviewed by the Advisory Board at regular or special meetings, and also that individual lines may give ninety days' notice notwithstanding such awards. In all arbitrations under this feature of the agreement the rights of the public and of shippers are necessarily considered, and enter very largely into the determination of the results arrived at.

The fear has been expressed by persons not familiar with the subject that the formation of this association might enable rates unreasonably high to be imposed. This is simply ridiculous. Railway rates throughout the United States are almost universally subject to conditions over which railway managers have no control. The great public danger at the present time is the forced reduction in railway rates to a point where efficiency and safety of service will be endangered and which will prevent the introduction of necessary improvements.

It should be distinctly understood that there is a vast difference between the suppression of competition and the regulation of competition. The suppression of competition is an impossibility, except by combining the entire rail and water transportation agencies of the country in a single ownership. It would not even be accomplished by the Government taking possession of the railroads as a whole, although this plan would be a long stride in that direction.

On the other hand the regulation of competition is an absolute necessity for the same reason which requires that steam should be inclosed in a boiler strong enough to prevent explosion. Unregulated competition in transportation between the existing agencies would mean immediate and final disaster to every public interest involved and would precipitate commercial ruin throughout the land.

The Western Traffic Association was established by the representatives of the various systems interested at the meetings held in New York City in December and January last and is now in operation. It is expected that when a small number of lines as yet outside join its membership the existing associations will formally become divisions of the Western Traffic Association, but the change will be one rather of name than of substance. At the present time the existing associations are being conducted in subordination to the general principles of the Western Traffic Association so far as members of the latter organization are concerned. If advantages are perceived to result from its workings there is every probability that all lines necessary to its complete success will soon join its membership.

POSITION OF THE SANTA FE.

It Is Not Inclined to Make Trouble if It Is Treated Justly.

President Manvel and Vice-President Springer of the Santa Fé returned from their tour of inspection over the lines of their company west of the Missouri River, including those in California, yesterday morning. President Manvel was in his office but a short time and declined to be interviewed on the ground of being too much fatigued from the trip. Vice-President Springer attended railroad meetings all day. He was seen in the evening by a representative of THE TRIBUNE, and said the trouble caused by Chairman Finley's order to the roads in the Western Passenger Association to decline honoring tickets issued by the Jacksonville Southeastern (the Sante Fé's St. Louis connection) Feb. 18 stood in a fair way of settlement. He had just come from a meeting of the roads interested in the Peoria and St. Louis passenger business, at which General Passenger Agent Kent of the Jacksonville Southeastern submitted positive proof that the Toledo, Peoria and Western and the Wabash had been selling 1,000-mile tickets at 2 cents per mile for the last six years, and that the Lake Shore had been selling 5,000-mile tickets over the Wabash at 2 cents per mile for some years. The Jacksonville Southeastern had simply met the rate made by those roads and made the 2-cent per mile rate before it formed its alliance with the Santa Fé. The Alton and Rock Island were aware of these facts, Mr. Springer said, when they applied for a reduction in the mileage rate and their action, he thought, was due to an unfriendly feeling towards the Santa Fé. After a long and animated discussion it was decided to suspend the order issued by Chairman Finley that tickets of the Jacksonville Southeastern must not be honored on and after Feb. 18 until next Monday. In the meantime efforts will be made to bring about an arrangement with the Lake Shore, Big Four, Clover Leaf, and other roads which issue thousand-mile tickets over Western roads in competition with the Jacksonville Southeastern whereby the sale of those tickets is to be discontinued. If matters cannot be adjusted satisfactorily Mr. Springer says there will be but two ways open for the Santa Fé—namely: either to withdraw from the Western Passenger Association, or to cancel its contract with the Jacksonville Southeastern, and he could not say which of the two courses the company would pursue.

Regarding the letter sent by the Chairmen of the Western Associations to the managers of the roads between Chicago and Southwestern Missouri River points declaring their inability to make a division of traffic on account of the failure of the Santa Fé to divert the freight it was ordered to turn over to the other roads, Mr. Springer said his company had never refused to divert freight under the division of traffic agreement. It turned over all unconsigned freight, and finding that this did not equalize the percentages it offered some months ago to make cash payments for the difference, which offer the other roads would not accept. As matters now stood the company was not in a condition to make diversions as its tonnage had fallen of largely and it was not now getting more than a fair share of the business. There was scarcely any business west of the Missouri and all roads would have to hustle to get enough freight to pay operating expenses. His company, he said, was willing to make any arrangement that was fair and reasonable, but would resist unjust treatments.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS.

Shipments Still Light—No Improvement During the Last Week.

There was no improvement in east-bound freight shipments from Chicago last week. The through shipments were about the same as for the week previous, and there was a decrease of about 4,000 tons in shipments to local points. The Grand Trunk and Nickel-Plate continue in the lead so far as through shipments to seaboard points are concerned.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export for the week ending Saturday by the various Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 40,676 tons, against 40,550 tons for the week previous, and 61,881 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 5,057 tons, against 4,605 tons last year; grain, 24,633 tons, against 46,349 tons; provisions, 10,986 tons, against 10,927 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 20.6; Michigan Central, 17.9; Lake Shore, 15.9; Fort Wayne, 13; Pan-Handle, 4.5; Baltimore and Ohio, 9.4; Nickel-Plate, 18.7.

Shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various Central Traffic Association roads for the week ending Saturday amounted to 71,490 tons, against 75,467 tons for the week previous and 100,775 tons for the corresponding week last year. The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 10,439 tons; Wabash, 4,113 tons; Lake Shore, 11,202 tons; Fort Wayne, 7,898 tons; Pan-Handle, 7,861 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,578 tons; Chicago and Grand Trunk, 9,791 tons; Nickel-Plate, 9,031 tons; Chicago and Erie, 6,577 tons.

Freight-Houses Will Not Close at 4 P. M.

The managers of the various roads centering in this city met yesterday and discussed a proposition to close their freight-houses at 4 p. m. each day. The reason such action is advocated is that much freight is left at freight-houses after 6 o'clock which cannot be receipted for and in several instances has caused trouble and litigation. The advocates of the new plan claim that if shippers know the freight-houses close at 4 p. m., instead at 6 p. m., they will not send freight after that hour and the clerks at the depots will have time to make out proper receipts for all freight between 4 and 6 p. m. Considerable opposition was manifested to the proposition, however. It was contended that the railroads, as common carriers, could be compelled to keep their freight-houses open for the reception of freight during regular business hours. There was so much diversity of opinion that no action could be taken. It is not probable the proposition to close freight-houses at 4 p. m. will go through.

Sioux City and Northern Admitted.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association has issued the following circular to the members of the association:

> Letter has been received from the Traffic Manager of the Sioux City and Northern railway company, dated Feb. 13: "The Sioux City and Northern desires to become a member of the Western Freight Association, taking effect at once, and hereby subscribes to its agreement." The road above named was invited to join the association, hence I take it there will be no objection to its admission; but as the meeting for this month has just adjourned and all parties are entitled to a vote upon the admission of members, resort is had to this method of obtaining such expression. If no objections are received announcement of admission will be made.

Railroad Notes.

E. H. Davis has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, with headquarters at Topeka, vice A. P. Tanner, resigned to enter the service of the transportation department.

In accordance with the action of the Passenger Committee of the Central Traffic Association and concurrence of the Trunk Line Association, Vice-Chairman Donald has authorized the sale of round-trip special excursion tickets at one lowest limited first-class fare, for the round trip from Central Traffic Association points within the State of Pennsylvania for the State Encampment, G. A. R., Altoona, Pa., Feb. 21 to 25.

LIGHT BUYING ON WALL STREET.

The Day's Transactions Aggregate Only 121,000 Shares.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The grangers are up 1 per cent this evening, and the more active stocks have gained a smart fraction. Silver bullion, on the other hand, opened ¾ lower, at 99⅛, and ended within ⅛ of that figure, having meanwhile vibrated within fractional limits, although the transactions ran up to nearly half a million ounces. London bought a few stocks on the notion that the danger of free-coinage legislation has virtually passed; and the triangle bought and bid—particularly bid—up prices. The smaller traders who last week put out a small line of shorts in the grangers were uneasy and bought to cover their contracts.

The buying from all the sources, however, was light, since the day's transactions aggregated only 121,000 shares, and of this St. Paul alone represents 16,600. There was no evidence of any outside interest in the market and every day that passes merely concentrates a few more shares in the hands of Jay Gould and his allies. There is so little doing, however, that he seems to be in no danger of repeating the mistake he made in 1884, when he was forced into taking such a load as nearly broke his financial spine in the early summer of 1885, when the late C. F. Woerischoffer and his bear combine made a dicker and relieved him of 50,000 shares of Western Union at a figure comfortably below the market price.

Some of cliques moved up their several specialties in good form today—Jersey Central, 1¼; Mobile and Ohio, 1⅝, and Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, 1¼. Louisville opened up ⅛ on a preceding advance in London and gained ½ further mainly on the buying of foreign houses.

Western and Lake Erie advanced 1⅜ on brisk trading and closed at the highest. Whisky Trust shares fell 3 further, to 41⅛, on the scarce caused by Secretary Gibson's insane projects, rose to 45 on Western buying, when the regular monthly dividend of ½ per cent was declared, and after considerable fluctuating ended at 44. Not a word was heard all day of or from "The Little Wizard." The governors of the Stock Exchange this evening formally decided to close the exchange at noon the day of Gen. Sherman's funeral.

COAL AND IRON FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Chicago and Eastern Capitalists Talk of Developing Mines in Eastern Tennessee.

Erskine M. Phelps and C. R. Cummings, who have been in the South for a week on a tour of observation in company with a number of capitalists, chief among whom was Senator Calvin S. Brice, returned home yesterday morning. Mr. Cummings laughed when asked about the story telegraphed from Chattanooga that the party was looking over the ground to see what was necessary to be done to carry out the ideas inaugurated by the Pan-American Congress, but he did not deny that the gentlemen were looking for investments and admitted that the question of shipping coal and iron to South American countries was discussed.

"Some of the gentlemen in the party," he said, have large interests in Eastern Tennessee, and we were around looking at the various industries."

Mr. Phelps gave a brief outline of the trip. He said he was the guest of Senator Brice, but when asked whether it was the intention to organize a company said that nothing had been done on that line.

"I don't know what may be done in the future, however," he added. "We were simply on a tour of observation and visited a great many localities where great industries are being developed."

He was particularly pleased with the Town of Lenore, near Knoxville.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The time comes when everybody needs PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It often saves life.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling delicious. 25 cents

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's best cabinet photographs. Studios 210 Wabash-av.

WANT TO TEST THE LAW.

THE BUILDING OF SEWERS BY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AT ISSUE.

A Ruling Will Be Had from the Supreme Court—Attorneys Salomon and Norden Fined for Contempt—Affairs of the Pneumatic Power and Railroad Gate Company—The W. C. T. U. and Kean's Bank—The Record.

The ordinance for the building of sewers by special assessment is on trial before a jury in Judge Scales' court, and whichever way the case is decided it will be taken to the Supreme Court as a test.

The present case is being heard on the objections of property-owners to the special assessment ordered by the city against the adjacent property on Belmont avenue from Milwaukee avenue to the river for a seven-foot sewer to cost $106,000. Property-owners a half mile on each side of the proposed improvement and two miles west of it have been called upon to pay a share of the expense inasmuch as it is proposed to connect this district assessed with the main sewer.

Objection was raised to this method of assessment on the ground that heretofore big sewers of the size contemplated have been paid for out of the general fund. In the Supreme Court the validity of the ordinance will be questioned. This case will be followed by similar objections of property-owners who have been assessed in the same manner for the building of a big sewer on Diversey street to cost $120,000, and for a big system five miles in length on Crawford avenue to cost $376,000.

Paying for Their Fun.

A little sport before Judge Collins Saturday cost Attorneys Moses Salomon $50 and Gabriel J. Norden $10. The two legal lights engaged in a fistic encounter over a motion to compel Mr. Salomon to withdraw his appearance in a case and have that of Norden substituted. During the discussion Norden carelessly stated that Salomon had sold out his clients. Salomon became excited and struck Norden with his fist in the mouth. Norden caught Salomon back of the ear and staggered him.

"Come in Monday," said the court, "and I will have something to say."

"We will," shouted both lawyers together, "we will."

They came yesterday and both apologized. Norden said he was sorry and acted hastily, yet he did only what ninety-nine men out of a hundred would have done under the circumstances. He was struck first. Salomon was sorry for what had occurred, and, while he owed Norden no apology, he bowed in humble submission to the court and begged his Honor's pardon. He had done only what any other lawyer would have done to resent an insult.

"If attorneys are allowed to settle their differences by blows," said the Judge, "there is no use of courts. The profession to which you belong has been outraged. Violence will not be tolerated. Salomon was the aggressor, and I regret fining him $50. Were I satisfied that he could afford to pay a heavier fine I would impose it. Norden is less to blame and I fine him $10." The fines were paid.

Receiver Appointed.

Judge Tuley yesterday appointed Norman W. Robinson receiver for the Pneumatic Power and Railroad Gate company, which has a plant at Jenison, Mich. The bill was filed by the Lodge and Davis Iron Tool company, the Deane Steam company, and John O. Davis, creditors, for about $3,000. It is alleged that Andrew J. McDonald is endeavoring to wreck the company, and that Henry W. McFarlane, Henry A. Keith, and James H. Thompson as directors have created debts amounting to $10,000 in excess of its capital stock. The receiver will take what property he can find in this State.

Did Business with Kean.

Nov. 11 of last year the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union borrowed $2,500 from S. A. Kean's bank, giving a promissory note for the amount. When the bank failed the union had a balance of $1,232. A petition was yesterday presented to the County Court to have this balance used to offset the $2,500 indebtedness and the union to pay the balance. There is some question as to whether the balance was deposited as money belonging to the union, but if it can be proved the assignees will not contest the petition. A similar petition was presented by the Woman's Temperance Publication Association, which also borrowed $2,500 from Kean on a promissory note. It had a balance of $1,703 to offset in part this amount.

Wants No More Conflicts.

Peter Young, a creditor of the Consolidated Fire-Insurance company, which assigned recently, commenced suit in the Circuit Court several days ago to recover the amount due him, but yesterday the attorney for the assignee petitioned Judge Scales for an injunction restraining Young from prosecuting the suit. Young's remedy, if any, it was urged, was in the County Court. Judge Scales was loath to grant the restraining order, inasmuch as it might involve another conflict of jurisdiction. Young was finally given ten days to answer the petition.

Charges of Fraud.

Charges of fraud are made against John P. Hanson in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by Eugene Vallens asking for an accounting and the appointment of a receiver for the John P. Hanson company, which was organized with a capital stock of $50,000 to manufacture and sell cigars. Hanson owns stock worth $47,000 and complainant purchased stock of the par value of $1,000 last January. As President and director Hanson has controlled the business, and the charge is made that he has kept a false and incomplete set of books, which show a loss instead of a profit. Hanson is accused of running affairs to suit himself and for his own personal benefit regardless of the rights of other stockholders. The court is asked to remove him as an officer and to straighten out money matters.

Sequel to a Land Deal.

Two actions on the case for $25,000 damages each were begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by Benjamin C. Faurot of Indiana. The first is against Charles P. Packer, H. A. Hutchins, the P. C. Hanford Oil company, and the Standard Oil company of Illinois, and the other is against ex-Sheriff C. R. Matson, and his bondsmen, William Johnson, Andrew Nelson Elbridge G. Keith, and William T. Johnson. Faurot, Packer, and the Hanford Oil company got into litigation over a land deal and it is charged that Mr. Matson was negligent in making a levy.

Hotel Runners.

Lengthy arguments were made before Judge Tuley yesterday in the suit of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway company and the Pennsylvania company to enjoin Mayor Cregier and the police authorities from granting permission to hotel runners and expressmen to stand in front of the Union Depot on Canal street. Affidavits on both sides were numerous and conflicting, so much so that the court said he would have to refer the matter to a master to take evidence on the subject of whether there was a nuisance.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

131,658—Samuel V. Ryland vs. Bradford H. Rogers. Conf. judgt., $1,625.10. Newell & Camp, attys.
131,659—John J. McMenamin, by next friend, vs. Robert and George Scott, John T. Pirie, and Andrew McLeish. Case, $10,000. W. S. Johnson, atty.
131,660—Bill. Withheld for service.
131,661—Lars H. Carlson vs. Chicago Coffee Refining Co., Henry L. Bridgman, and Walter G. Corledge. Case, $15,000. N. R. Willard, atty.
131,662—National Bank of Illinois vs. Standard Publishing Co. Asst., $1,000. Heap & Whitfield, attys.
131,663—Albert Chinn vs. George J. and Hattie Case. Asst., $800. E. C. Crawford, atty.
131,664—George F. Baldwin et al. vs. Charles H. Smith. Asst., $2,500. F. A. Riddle, atty.
131,665—Himes Appel vs. Rosa McGrath and Jennie Eselin. Conf. judg., $220. A. Ascher, atty.
131,666—Bartow A. Ulrich et al. vs. Isaac E. Adams. Asst., $1,000. J. Wright, atty.
131,667—Ferdinand Dalke v. Henry H. Brinton and James Perry. Case, $10,000. McClure & Coolidge, attys.
131,668—Susan C. Knight vs. James McLingle, Sinclair M. Seator, and David B. Nichols. Bill. Swett & Knight, solrs.
131,669—Weile & Heany Co. vs. Matthews Soda Water Co. Asst., $500. Cutting & Austin, attys.
131,670—George F. Lies et al. vs. Chicago Commercial Bulletin and Will H. Moore. Debt $450, das. $450. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.
131,671—David E. Corneau vs. Hibbert J. Lehman. Asst., $1,000. A. B. Jenks, atty.
131,672—Joseph Staub vs. Andrew Koch. Conf. judgt., $307.10. H. F. Rohde, atty.
131,673—Secrist & Robb vs. Potter & Mallon. Appeal.
131,674—Chicago Sash, Door, and Blind Mfg. Co. vs. John and Louise Masolowski. Conf. judgt., $430.93. H. F. Rohde, atty.
131,675—Charles F. Schmidt et al. vs. Max Lindheimer and Benjamin New. Asst., $500. J. A. Fullenweider, atty.
131,676—Roger H. Harlan vs. J. J. McCarthy. Appeal.
131,677—Bill. Withheld for service.
131,678—H. D. Russell vs. F. W. Gale. Asst., $600. D. M. Kerton, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,928—Gertrude Fensy vs. John Hansen et al. Bill. W. T. Underwood, solr.
88,929—S. V. Clevenger vs. H. H. Brown. Asst., $2,500. Page, Eliel & Rosenthal, attys.
88,930—Chandler, Brown & Co. vs. George H. Richardson and C. B. Kauffman. Attch., $1,132.65. Bisbee & Reid, attys.
88,931—Eugene Vallens vs. John P. and Anna O. Hanson, John P. Hanson & Co., and John C. Vallendon. Bill. Bisbee & Reid, solrs.
88,932—Gottfried Brewing Co. vs. Anne Wessly. Asst., $500. H. Barber, atty.
88,933—Mary A. Webb vs. Charles H. and Celia Chamberlain, Frederick and Mary P. Fischer. Bill. G. A. Gary, solr.
88,934—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,935—C. A. Whyland & Co. vs. John W. Woodword. Appl.
88,936—Lillian Schillinglass, vs. Andrew Schillinglass. Bill for div. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.
88,937—James B. Fox vs. Anna E. Fox. Same. F. W. Tourtellotte, solr.
88,938—John B. Jeffery Printing Co. vs. Frank J. Saylor. Asst., $5,000. Gentleman & Purnell, attys.
88,939—John Stepanik vs. Katerina Stepanik. Bill for div. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.
88,940—Diedrich Meyer vs. Anna A. and Andrew J. Cooper. Asst., $8,000. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.
88,941—Isabella Madigan vs. Waldo F. Miller. Case, $5,000. C. A. Mitchell, atty.
88,942—Arthur D. Rick vs. Society First Presbyterian Church of Englewood. Conf. judgt., $446.92. Pltf. pro se.
88,943—Stephen W. Rawson et al. vs. Rebecca L. McKay et al. Bill. Johnson & Herring, solrs.
88,944—John P. Hopkins vs. Ernest Hammond. Appl.
88,945—Shepard Brooks vs. E. L. Devine, Frederick Pottsworth, and Alice L. Warner. Conf. judgt., $190. Poddock & Wright, attys.
88,946—Charles Roth vs. John Krueger and Charles Lorenzen. Appl.
88,947—Nellie Joyce, by next friend, vs. J. W. Bradshaw & Co. Case, $500. G. L. Steere, atty.
88,948—Amon S. Temple vs. W. S. Thurber. Appl.
88,949—Mary S. Shurtleff et al. vs. City. Bill. Burton & Harris, solrs.
88,950—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,951—John Brown vs. E. C. Bamburger, Emil Balerle, and Elizabeth Franke. Bill. N. M. Plotke, solr.
88,952—Bill. Withheld for service.
88,953—Clement L. Eaton vs. John J. Badenoch. Asst., $500. Morris & Ganse, attys.
88,954—Michael McNamara vs. Francis M. and Frank Case. Appl.
88,955—Calumet B. & L. Assn. vs. Julius H. Peterson et al. Bill. P. W. Tefft, solr.
88,956—Wm. Rapp vs. A. W. Maypole. Appl.
88,957—J. A. Hemstiger vs. Joseph Star. Appl.
88,958—Robert S. Elder recvr. vs. Frank J. Town. Appl.
88,959—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. Edward W. Murphy. Asst., $500. I. Cowen, atty.
88,960—Harriet A. Gorman vs. James E. Gorman. Bill for div. Bangs & Thompson, solrs.
88,961—Robert E. Herskell vs. John Kasanda. Appl.
88,962—J. B. Lavigne, use of N. J. Cooke, vs. Phoenix Ins. Co. Garn. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.
88,963—Annie Adams vs. Almon Adams. Bill for div. Burke, Hollett & Tinsman, solrs.
88,964—Caroline A. Jamison vs. Arthur Rehan. Attch., $459.60. B. Landon, atty.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,946—Alexander H. Handlan Jr. vs. Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company et al. Bill to restrain infringement of patent for locomotive headlight. George H. Knight, solr.
21,947—D. H. and E. J. Burrell vs. Charles D. Church and George Braunting. Bill to restrain infringement of patent on artificial cream. Banning & Banning & Payson, solrs.
21,948—Benj. C. Faurot vs. Charles P. Packer, H. A. Hutchins, P. C. Hanford Oil Co., and the Standard Oil Co. of Illinois. Case, $25,000. Grosscup & Wean, attys.
21,949—Same vs. C. R. Matson, Andrew Nelson, William Johnson, Eldredge G. Keith, William T. Johnson. Case, $25,000. Same attys.

Judgments.

JUDGE ANTHONY—130,411—James H. Walker et al vs. Howard I. Goldy. On ver., $558.05.
119,971—Traders' Bk., use, etc., vs. Wein. On findg., $1,627.10. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.
130,757—Robert R. Williams vs. Edward N. Olson. On ver., $420.50. Satisfied.
131,055—Simon Cook vs. Atkinson Car Spring Wks. Same, $565.92.
127,062—Henry Batterman vs. Henry Eppecke. Same, $136. Mo. to vacate.
JUDGE ALTGELD—130,813—John Ford vs. Mary H. Hawke. On ver., $38. Appl.; bond and bill ex. in 20 ds.
127,797—Charles A. Netterlodt vs. Sophie Baker. On ver., $796.
JUDGE BRENTANO—123,542—George Guthrie vs. N. Y. C. and St. L. R. Co. On findg., $25, n. c.
123,543—Same vs. Same. Same, $50, n. c.
99,409—Abraham Bernstein vs. E. R. Walker. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $434.42. Appl; bond in 30 ds. and bill ex. in 40 ds.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—87,698—T. H. Simmons vs. Samuel M. Biddison. On findg, $58.40. Exn. staid thirty days.
JUDGE McCONNELL—85,005—Albert Russell vs. Adolph Thomas. On findg, $9.55.
68,226—James Martin vs. Union Livery Co. Same, $50. Satisfied.
85,614—Marcus A. Devine et al. vs. James and Margaret Crane. By deflt., $346.79.
75,172—Annie Begley vs. Michael Malony. On findg., $75. Sci fa to McNeill and Hingst, sureties.
86,921—Atlas Nat. Bk. vs. Elizabeth E. Barratt. By deflt., $600. Dis. as to W. G. Barratt.
88,947—Nellie Joyce vs. J. W. Bradshaw & Co. On findg., $150. Satisfied.
84,112—James Burke vs. Thomas and Mary Daly. On findg., $805.45, and on attch. issue.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—416—Wismrowski vs. Wismrowski; dec. sale.—5,095—Nicholas vs. Simmons; dec. sale.—8,285—Shepard vs. La Fogg; dec.—202—Cook vs. Carbine; dec.—203—Cook vs. Bluhm; dec.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—3,472—In re petn. William Cook Parkes; dec. changing name to William Parkes Cook.
JUDGE COLLINS—3,286—Sarah F. Tenney from James F. Tenney; dec. div.
JUDGE HORTON—952—Wadison vs. White & Co.; final dec.—3,216—Eleanor E. Armstead from Taswell B. Armstead; dec. div.

County Court—New Suit.

9,168—James Thompson vs. W. Gaines Appl.

The Call.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 52, 53, 55, 57.
JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1—Trial call—Nos. 737, 8,389, 11,329, 11,332, 11,334, 11,336, 11,339, 11,343, 11,390, 11,391, 11,392, 11,393, 11,398, 11,399, 11,402, 11,405, 11,443. No. 11,259, Lawrence vs. Cohn, on trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 3—Trial call—Nos. 8,357, 8,041, 8,096, 8,365, 8,367, 8,369, 8,374, 8,375, 8,378.
JUDGE BRENTANO—City condemnation cases—Nos. 122,303, 122,300, 115,789, 121,136, 121,200, 116,822, 118,915, 122,036, 122,305, 111,247. (Objctns. to assessmt roll.)
JUDGE TULEY—February calendar—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
JUDGE COLLINS—Burmeister vs. Am. M. Co. No. 56½, Ferris vs. Ferris, on hg.
JUDGE HORTON—No call. No. 2,496, Smith vs. Chytraus, on hg.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Nos. 498, 501, 512½, 514, 518½, 532, 546, 288, 378, 438½, 1,537.
JUDGE BAKER—No first call; trial call, Nos. 67,667, 388, 394, 400, 1,794, 1,031, 1,781, 318, 301.
JUDGE GRINNELL—No announcement.
JUDGE McCONNELL—No first call; trial call, Nos. 3,894, 2,164, 2,014, 2,030, 2,035, Cuttingham vs. W. & W. C. S. Ry. Co., 364, 2,026, 2,024.
JUDGE DRIGGS—No first call; trial call, Nos. 1,782, 1,777, 1,764, 1,770, 2,558, 1,611, 1,125.
JUDGE GRESHAM—On circuit.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases.
JUDGE SCALES—City specls., Nos. 9,961, 9,992, 10,001. City specl., No. 9,743 on trial.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Arrival of a New Steamship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The new North German Lloyd steamship Havel, Capt. Jungst, ended her first ocean trip this morning, arriving in this port from Bremen. She reached her dock at 9 o'clock. The Havel was built by the Vulcan Shipbuilding company in Stettin, Germany, and is the twelfth fast express steamer placed on the New York line by the North German Lloyd company. She is 485 feet long by 52 feet beam and 38 feet depth. Her burden is 9,000 tons. She has been built of steel, embodies all the latest improvements in naval architecture, and is divided into fifteen water-tight compartments by fourteen bulkheads. The steamer is provided with eighteen lifeboats, of which ten are of steel and eight are so-called semi-collapsable boats. The latter boats contain room for forty passengers each. Besides the boats the steamer is provided with a number of rafts and other life-saving apparatus. The vessel is propelled by a single screw operated by triple-expansion engines of five cylinders with three cranks. The engines develop 13,000 horse-power, and give the ship a speed of twenty-one knots an hour. Accommodations are provided for 200 passengers in the first cabin, 125 in the second cabin, and 460 in the steerage. The cabins are elegantly decorated and fitted up.

More Kipling and Less Critic.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some one writing you anent our audacious friend Rudyard Kipling, concludes, "Meanwhile give us Kipling," etc. By all means. Rather more of Rudyard and less of his somewhat too eager depreciators. If our grand old city actually had such a supply of abnormally sensitive vanity hidden (?) away as is now evident, what she most needed was the remedy that has been administered. A patient's wry face is no proof that the pill has been wrongly compounded. Judging from symptomatic appearances, we surmise this particular case has been correctly diagnosed. "Meanwhile," more Kipling and less critic.

HORTENSE J. HOLLAND.

They Objected Only to the Race Track.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Feb. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An incorrect statement has been made concerning the Merchants' Carnival given here last week under the auspices of the ladies of the M. E. Church.

The pastor, the Rev. N. Pye, did not object to having Rush Park Stock Farm represented, but objected only to the race track. A member of the committee therefore waited upon Mr. C. W. Williams, the proprietor of Rush Park, asking him to omit the race track from the representation. This request he readily acceded to. That was all there was to it.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Boone Doesn't Like the Smell.

BOONE, Ia., Feb. 16.—Boone is all torn up and having a lively racket on account of its packing-house. This was established last summer, the citizens having raised a purse to assist in paying its rent and securing the institution. It has been remarkably successful, killing over 20,000 hogs since November—but it smells. So much of a row has this smell caused that the packing-house was last week closed and the proprietors threaten to remove to Carroll, where the citizens offer to pay all expenses of removal.

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A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.
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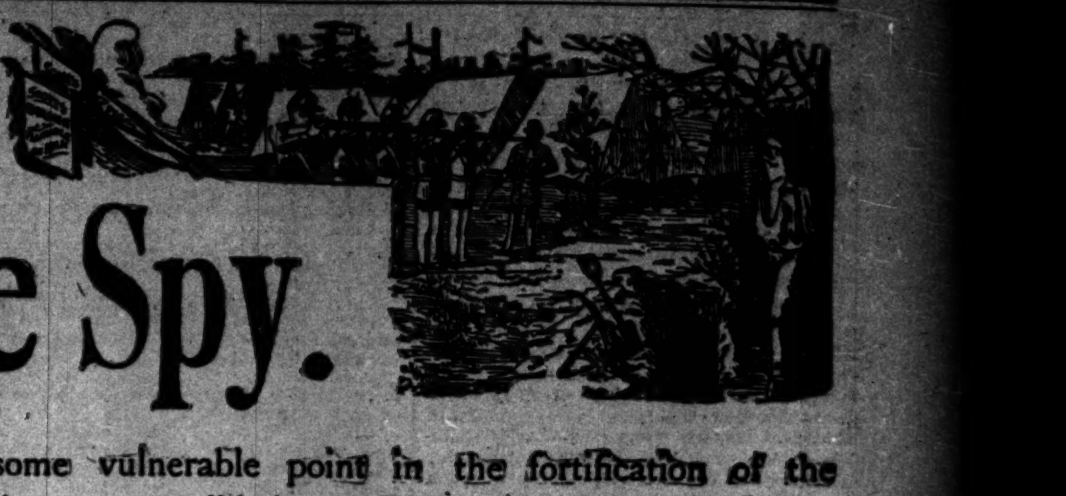
Shoot the Spy.



A cough or cold is a spy which has stealthily come inside the lines of health and is there to discover some vulnerable point in the fortification of the constitution which is guarding your well-being. That point discovered the spy reports it to the enemy on the outside. The enemy is the changeable winter climate. If the cold gets in, look out for an attack at the weak point. To avoid this, shoot the spy, kill the cold, using SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda as the weapon. It is an expert cold slayer, and fortifies the system against *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, and all Anæmic and Wasting Diseases (specially in Children).* Especially helpful for children to prevent their taking cold. Palatable as Milk.

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CAUTION.—Scott's Emulsion is put up in salmon-colored wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Manufacturing Chemists, New York. All Druggists.

AND THEY REMAIN CURED

Consumption Cured in This City Years Ago by a Specialist Now in Chicago.

The Doctor Being Too Busy to Talk Yesterday, the Reporter Interviews His Patients.

If the testimony of many responsible persons whose names are given below is genuine, and if the further testimony of a large portion of this community is worth anything, then incipient consumption and kindred diseases were cured in this city long before the so-called Koch discovery was made public.

Cured Over Twelve Months Ago.

More than a year ago F. Lange, with Armour & Co., at the Stock-Yards, living at 4836 Bishop street, this city, was so weak and sick that his end was looked upon as a matter of only a few weeks by his friends, and his early death was a subject of common conversation among them. He had been unable to work for months; he had no appetite and his stomach refused to retain the little he could eat; he couldn't sleep nor rest; he suffered from the hacking, hollow cough usual in consumption, and expectorated large quantities of phlegm at a latter stage; he had night sweats regularly, and he lost in flesh until he looked like a skeleton—his weight being reduced forty pounds.

He could scarcely see or hear; he had serious difficulty in breathing, suffered from fever, had a continual headache and fearful pains in his stomach; his sides and chest ached so from the severity of his coughing spells that he could not draw a full breath, and was afraid of hemorrhages or bursting a blood-vessel; he could scarcely walk, was given neither help nor encouragement by his doctors, and had about made up his mind that he must die in a very short time.

Today Mr. Lange is a well man. Becoming convinced that his first doctors could not help him he "released" them and called on another—but that is another story, as Rudyard Kipling would say, and we will let Mr. Lange tell it in his own words:

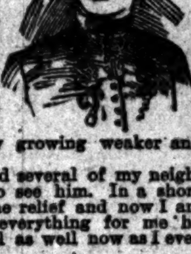
"I heard of Dr. Carroll through the papers and finally I began his treatment and medicines. He said he thought he could cure me, and he helped me more in one month than any other doctor did in six. I felt myself growing stronger and my health improving with every week.

"My cough stopped, my appetite returned, and my stomach trouble disappeared. I can eat everything and my weight increased to 170 pounds. In a short time after beginning with Dr. Carroll I was able to work and have been steadily at work ever since—now more than a year. I have been entirely well ever since the doctor cured me, and I feel certain that I would not be alive today if I had not gone to Dr. Carroll," added Mr. Lange.

Cured Two Years Ago.

Mrs. Annie Volkl is the wife of the well-known South Side grocer, Joseph T. Volkl, Esq., whose residence is at 5238 Dearborn street, this city. Said she to the reporter:

"When I called on Dr. Carroll I had suffered a long time from a severe cough and from bronchitis. My cough was always worse at evening, and I would cough all night long. I would go to bed completely worn out, but I could not sleep and never felt rested. I had fearful pains in my chest and side and between my shoulders. I could scarcely get my breath, and it was only with difficulty that I moved around at all. Medicine didn't help me, and I lost confidence in doctors. They all said I had consumption, and I was steadily growing weaker and thinner.



"Dr. Carroll had cured several of my neighbors and I determined to see him. In a short time his treatment gave me relief and now I am cured. Dr. Carroll did everything for me he said he would, and I feel as well now as I ever did."

Catarrh, Dyspepsia, and Consumption.

Another cure is that of a well-known businessman in Lake View, HERMAN KOLBE, Esq., who lives at 94 Ward street, and who said to the writer, in speaking of his cure:

"I was so far gone that my doctors told me I had consumption and would never get over it. I had night sweats and a high fever at night, and could get neither sleep nor rest. I had a violent cough that used to make my chest and lungs ache, and I would expectorate a heavy disagreeable phlegm. I suffered from dyspepsia, had no appetite and lost strength and flesh. I became so sick and weak I couldn't get out of bed, and for five weeks I lay on my back. My friends thought death was not far off, and so did I.

"My wife had heard of Dr. Carroll and got some medicine. It helped me at once. In a very short time I was well enough to go to the doctor's office myself. I took his treatment and found myself getting stronger and my health improving.

"Today I feel well and strong again. I have gained flesh and have a good appetite, and I can attend to my business now, and feel thankful a thousand times to Dr. Carroll."

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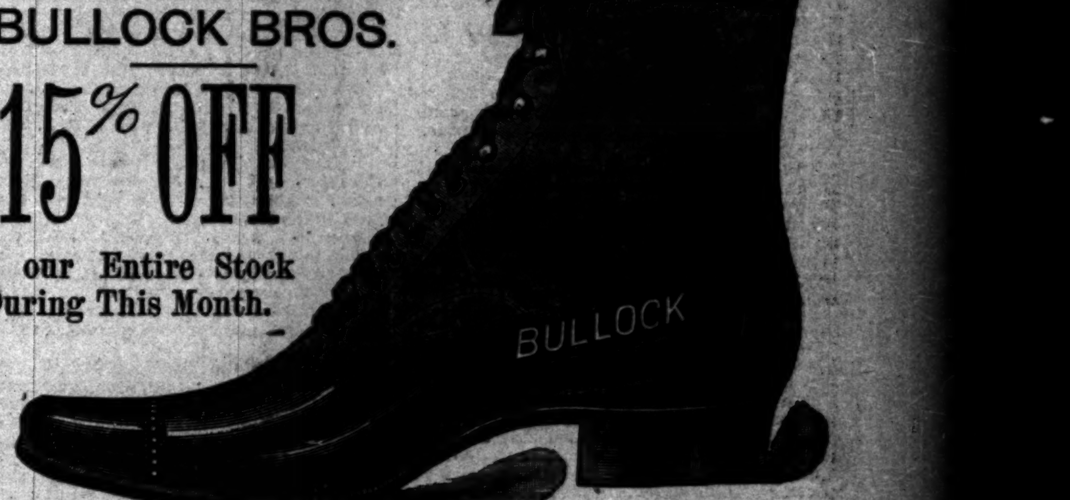

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75 Per Cent.

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No Name.

My little boy, five years old, was attacked with a disease for which the doctors had no name. The nails came off to the middle joint For three years, under various kinds of treatment from many physicians, he suffered terribly and got no better. I began the use of Swift's Specific a short time ago, and he is getting well.
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125 W. 42d St., New York City.

WOULD USE ELECTRICITY.

TRANSPORTATION PLAN FOR THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Adams Company Would Take Passengers from the Heart of the City and Land Them at Any Building They Might Desire—The Question of Protecting Laborers at Jackson Park—Naval Review in New York—Maj. Handy on the Feeling in the East.

The anxiety on the part of the World's Fair directory to provide adequate transportation facilities for Jackson Park promises to introduce a new electric elevated railway system in Chicago. Yesterday morning a representative of the Adams Electric Elevated railway system went before Chief of Construction Burnham with designs for the road, which, he argued, would be admirably adapted for intramural transit in the park as well as for carrying passengers to the site.

The matter has been kept quiet, but already there have been steps taken toward negotiating with the Illinois Central to run the road along the east side of the railroad company's right of way. Another plan is to run it along State street on the franchise granted the South Side Elevated Consolidated Rapid Transit railway company.

The Adams company, which controls the patents of the new railway, claims to be a construction company only. Nevertheless its representative went before Mr. Burnham with the plan for intramural transit. It is hinted that the Adams company would be given the right to operate its road on the grounds without paying for the privilege if it should be able to construct its line from the center of the city to the site. If such could be done the passengers carried over the line would be taken from down-town and landed direct in any portion of the site, something that will not be accomplished by the surface roads.

The Illinois Central has for some time had under advisement a scheme for increasing its passenger facilities during the period of the World's Fair. If its tracks should be removed it would have much additional room. If the tracks should not be removed the unused portion of its present right of way might be used for the electric road, or as the latter is a single-track affair it might be placed between the present tracks. In either case the Illinois Central would operate the road. It would not allow a rival corporation to do business over its right of way.

The State street people have not done much with their franchise. It is said that the company has already expended more money than it had counted upon for preliminary expenses and is not in a position to push its claims. It is further said, though, that a company could be organized to construct the electric road over the State street route.

The Adams System.

The Adams system is unlike any other in the country. It is a single track system, the rail being on posts at intervals of forty feet. These posts are intended to be eighteen inches square. The cars are propelled by electricity, and are so constructed that the center of gravity is below the track. In other words the car straddles the track. A compartment running lengthwise through the middle of the car contains the two big front and rear wheels on which the coach rolls along. In the middle of the car, too, is the electric motor which furnishes the propelling power. Underneath the coach are guide-wheels, front and rear, which keep it from tipping to either side.

Each car will hold thirty passengers, the entrance being from the rear. The front platform will accommodate five more, providing they wish to stand up. No more than thirty passengers will be carried inside the coach, the idea being to give each a seat.

The projectors of the road claim that its cars can be run at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour and that they can be stopped within a distance of 100 feet. It is intended that no trains shall be run, but that each car shall have its own motor and thus be easily started and stopped. The conductors are to be merely gatemen to hasten the people on and off the car. A five-cent fare will be charged between here and Jackson Park.

Being elevated on posts, it is claimed that the track could be run along the sides of the street near the gutter. The cars are ten and one-half feet wide, so that but a few feet of the car would project over the sidewalk.

It is claimed further that the machinery is so constructed that, with the use of leather, the sound of the moving car is so deadened as to make it practically noiseless.

Consulting-Engineer Gottlieb of the Fair Directory is also the Chief Engineer of the railroad system.

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION

Taken Up by the Executive Committee—What Mayor Cregier Says.

The question of police protection for laborers on World's Fair buildings and grounds at Jackson Park was considered yesterday by Fair managers. McArthur Bros., the contractors, had announced that they would not attempt to work unless their laborers were protected from the mob. James McArthur, senior member of the firm, was called before the Executive Committee and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. There were present at the committee meeting Messrs. Gage, Davis, Bryan, Young, Strong, Jeffery, Peck, Palmer, and Cregier. The question was raised as to which was the proper power to apply to for police protection in the matter—Mayor Cregier, Sheriff Kern, or the Board of South Park Commissioners. On motion of Mr. Jeffery the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be requested to advise the Grounds and Buildings Committee as to the authority to whom they shall apply for the protection of the persons and property of those engaged in prosecuting work in Jackson Park under contracts authorized by this corporation, and, having received such information, the Grounds and Buildings Committee be instructed to proceed in conformity therewith.

The various questions involved were fully discussed. In these figured the eight-hour labor, the Alien law, and the question as to whether or not contractors should be held liable if they failed to perform contracts on specified time if prevented by rioters. The eight-hour people will have the satisfaction of remembering that all Federal work is eight-hour work. The Eight-Hour law has friends in the directory also. As to the Alien law, it was claimed that those laborers employed by McArthur Bros. came within its provisions. It forbids the payment to aliens of any money coming from municipalities which have raised such money directly or indirectly by taxation. The South Park Board is claimed to represent a municipality, and it will pay a portion of the expense of that dredging and grading. An issue was made on this, however. Mr. McArthur claimed that this work in his opinion did not come under the Alien law. The penalties for violating the Alien law by thus paying out public money to aliens as wages are $1,000 and imprisonment for each offense. The penalty for interfering with citizens while at such labor is $500 fine. It was unanimously decided that in case contractors were prevented by rioters from completing contracts on time they should not be held liable for such delay.

A committee consisting of D. C. Cregier, Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings; D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction; and Chief Engineer Gottlieb was appointed to meet with McArthur Bros. this forenoon and agree on the details of a contract. That contract will be reported to the directory for its approval and the signature of its officers before it becomes binding.

It is said that these questions will be settled by the terms of that contract and that subsequent building contracts will be to that extent duplicates of this one, so that these differences once settled will remain so.

Mayor Cregier was seen after the three hours' session. He said: "The law will be enforced. The contractors as well as the laborers will be compelled to observe it."

"Which assumes the responsibility of furnishing police protection—the city, county, or Park Commissioners?"

"The law fixes that. The matter has been referred to legal authority."

"But whose duty is it?"

"The report will be furnished tomorrow."

Mr. McArthur said after the conference: "Mayor Cregier has instructed his police to enforce the law and suppress disorder in that district, but he intimated that the whole force could not be detailed to that duty. I don't know who raised the question as to shifting the responsibility of providing police protection from the shoulders of Mayor Cregier to those of Sheriff Gilbert or the Park Commissioners, and to be fair with you I would not tell you if I did know. I'm not the one to seek such information from. We differ as to the alien laws. I do not believe this body can be classed as a municipal corporation. I will take legal counsel on it and it will be decisively settled tomorrow. The press has misrepresented us as to importing labor. We have not done so. We had no Italians employed except the first day. We started in with them because the directory wanted us to begin and we could get no one else. The Italians, if such they were, who were intimidated and abused Saturday were not working. They were merely onlookers. We will not resume work at the park until the matter of contract and police protection is settled. Our tram cars and other appliances are now arriving by the car-load and we will rush along the work as soon as these questions are settled."

The Italians who had been digging in Jackson Park were yesterday told that there was no work for them. There was absolutely no work done through the day except by the engineers, who were busy staking off the ground, etc. About one hundred idle men in search of work or trouble were on the grounds till late in the afternoon. The contractors say work will not be resumed before Wednesday, when a large force is expected to begin in earnest. So far, they say, they have merely wished to make a formal beginning.

FOR NEW YORK'S NAVAL REVIEW.

Col. Anderson Before the Executive Committee—Exposition Printing.

Col. Anderson of Washington was before the Executive Committee yesterday and gave a long talk on the advisability of carrying out and encouraging the proposed naval review in New York in April, 1893. The committee was persuaded that it would be a grand thing for the Fair. According to the act of Congress all the navies of the world will be invited. American battle ships will cross the ocean and escort the visiting navies to the Western world over pretty much the same route as that traversed by Columbus on his voyage of discovery. As the navies of European Governments represent one great arm of their power the officials are speculating upon the presence here of Kings and Princes. The New York show will be encouraged as giving éclat and a general send-off to the opening of the Exposition one month later.

Mr. Anderson will be appointed to take charge of the Eastern branch headquarters in New York City. Delmore Elwell will probably be one of his assistants.

The Trade and Labor Assembly has appointed a committee to find out whether World's Fair printing has been done by Rand & McNally, whom the assembly declare run a non-union printing office. Rand & McNally have not done all the printing, but have done a share of it. The printing and stationery are all secured by requisition upon the Press and Printing Committee, of which R. J. Murphy is Secretary.

"There are 136 printers and stationers on the list," said Mr. Murphy yesterday afternoon. "About 100 of these have been patronized by the Exposition. Rand & McNally are subscribers for 1,000 shares of World's Fair stock, but they have secured no more than a fair proportion of the work. If it had been given out according to the amount of stock subscribed by the different firms Rand & McNally would have received a great many more orders.

"The records of the office and the apportionment of the work are open to inspection. Mark Crawford is a member of the Press and Printing Committee. He is also a prominent member of the Printers' Union. He has access to the records of this office and may know all that is going on. A careful effort has been made to show no preference. If any can be shown the error will be corrected."

PROMOTER-GENERAL HANDY BACK.

He Tells of the Work of the Publishers' Association—How New-Yorkers Feel.

Promoter-General Handy has returned from New York, where he went to attend a meeting of the Publishers' Association. Yesterday, in speaking of the interviews he had with publishers, Handy said: "I found them all eager for information and all more or less under the impression, caused by New York papers, that serious troubles had recently been encountered, but I took occasion to relieve their minds on that point and had no difficulty in getting them to pass a resolution pledging coöperation and assistance to the Fair and appointing a committee to coöperate with this department in getting the enterprise before the people."

Concerning the newspaper stories telegraphed from Chicago Mr. Handy said: "I am convinced that half the adverse stories sent out are the outcome of a spirit of deviltry. Every newspaper man thinks he is a funny man. It is a fault all we newspaper men have, and Chicago has been a stock subject for jest more or less for many years and they cannot get out of the habit, but I can assure them that we have got beyond the jesting point in this matter. Mr. Dana, whose paper threw more cold water on the Fair than any other in New York, appeared to be really surprised that there should be any feeling on the part of Chicago. Nothing, he said, was further from his intentions than to discourage the work and all that sort of thing. I really think it is done more in a spirit of badinage than of ill-will, and every correspondent in Chicago seems to endeavor to supply the home office with news of the sort he thinks they desire."

Mr. Handy said the people of New York were friendly, especially the business-men, and that Chicago publishers had called upon Mr. Dana of the *Sun* and talked over the situation with him.

BLAME SECRETARY BUTTERWORTH.

How Commission Officers Look Upon the Cut in Their Salaries.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—There does not seem to be anything to be gained for the World's Fair by officers of the National Commission writing letters laying the blame for the cut in their salaries on Secretary Butterworth and the local directory. The Senate Appropriation Committee has such a letter before it now. Senator Farwell this afternoon presented several documents bearing on the Fair, including a long statement from Secretary Dickinson showing that there was no extravagance and that all the money asked was needed. Members of the Appropriation Committee in both Houses are in a position to judge who has done the work before Congress much better than officers of the National Commission who are away from the scene of action. They know that whatever is done for the Fair is through the hearty coöperation of Secretary Butterworth with the Chicago Congressmen.

Mr. Butterworth had an appointment to address the Senate Appropriation Committee today, but the formal interview was postponed because the committee had not reached that portion of the bill. He did, however, have a long talk with two or three members of the committee, and endeavored to impress upon them the fact that Chicago had pledged to the Fair enough to make it the grandest of all international expositions and to place its success beyond the shadow of a doubt; that it is a National affair and should be dealt with in a spirit of open-handed liberality by Congress, and that it cannot be expected that the services of competent men as officers of the National Commission can be retained if their salaries are insufficient and the working force allowed them is inadequate. It was agreed that Mr. Butterworth shall be notified when the committee is ready to hear him make a formal statement, and in the meantime he is to procure from the Director-General certain detailed information desired by the committee. Butterworth says he finds the members of the Senate committee show a friendly spirit, and he has hopes that the Senate will be much more liberal towards the commission than the House has been.

Senator Farwell was asked this evening about the reported movement to have him succeed President Gage. Said he: "I know nothing of it, and I sincerely hope there is nothing of the kind on foot. For reasons which I need not explain it would be impossible for me to accept the position. I expect to do all in my power for the Fair while I remain in Congress, and after I go out I hope to advance its interests in other ways, but not by taking an official position."

Exposition Notes.

Vice-President Bryan and Col. J. A. McKenzie have gone to Charleston, W. Va., to attend the banquet given there in the interests of the Exposition.

The dairymen of the country wish to make a great display. The different State Associations have organized under the name of the Columbian Dairy Association and expect to run a model dairy at the Exposition.

M. Robineau-Sallard of *La France* of Paris, who was the Assistant Superintendent of the United States section in the recent Paris Exposition, is now in this country for the purpose of writing up the Exposition of 1893 for his newspaper.

A German gentleman who represents twenty-five large manufacturers in Germany and Austria called on Secretary of Installation Hirst yesterday to engage space for exhibits at the Exposition, but was referred to the Commissioners of those countries, through whom alone their citizens can secure space.

FOR CHICAGO'S HEATHEN

MINISTERS DISCUSS DR. M'PHERSON'S FIGURES ON CHURCH WORK.

While They Admit That Charity Begins at Home They Do Not Believe That the Work in Foreign Fields Should Be Curtailed—Unanimous Opinion That There Is a Vast Amount of Local Work to Be Done—Their Views in Detail.

The Rev. Dr. McPherson in his sermon Sunday on church work called attention to the small number of Chicago people who attended a church, and deplored the neglect of home mission work at the same time that church funds were being spent upon the heathen in Africa.

Said the Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus:

Dr. McPherson's idea is not that we might do less mission work abroad, but we ought to do more at home. The fact is that the church that is strong on foreign missions is strong on home missions every time. As to "Bohemia" being in such a heathenish condition, one of the finest missions in the city in charge of the Congregational City Missionary Society is situated in that district and does an immense amount of good. There is not a more inspiring leader in home and foreign mission fields than Dr. McPherson. But it is a fact that there is great need in this city for religious work. The opportunities for the work are tremendous and the rewards are great. It takes all I can do to attend to the results of my Central Music-Hall services, and that work might just as well be repeated in half a dozen places in the city. The people want church members to take a personal interest in their material and spiritual welfare. I have just this moment left a washwoman who comes to the Central Music-Hall meetings who believes the church people are actually possessed of something which they honestly believe is good for the human race. That woman was just as prejudiced against church people as anyone could be. Now she wants to know how she can contribute to the expenses of the services. She thinks it is her church.

The fact is church people are overpreached. Any time that anybody will take Central Music-Hall off my hands I will go to any part of this city and get twice as large a congregation. All the people outside the church are not poor people by any manner of means. I believe in a perfectly democratic affair. More branches and missions should be established in those parts of the city where the ground is not worked. But we don't want to go to these unreligious people with missions only. Christians should contribute themselves and less of their money. They should contribute their own personalities, their own enthusiasm, and their own feelings. There ought to be no need for pushing the Gospel in Chicago. We have been so unwise as to pile our churches in the same part of the city where the poor people don't live. Look how we are packed together here. I wouldn't advise everybody to leave his church Sunday evening as I have done, but more ministers should follow that plan. Plymouth Church gave $10,000 last year to this Christian work in Chicago. The meanness, the stupidity which would abandon missionaries working in foreign lands would paralyze the arm of home work. And it ought to.

More Money All Around.

The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke—I think more money ought to be spent in home mission work, but I don't favor the diversion of foreign mission funds to home work. A vast improvement could be made in the religious condition of both well-to-do and poor people in this city if more money were contributed to home missionary work. I have 200 or 300 Bohemians in my Sunday-school, and quite a percentage of them remain with me when they grow up. I think the Sunday afternoon and evening meetings, such as are being held now, an excellent plan. Most of the large churches are free in the evening to everybody, and the poor people like the beauties of religion as well as the rich. Poor people don't want to go to a poor people's church. I think the educational advantages of the poor are well attended to in this city. More money is needed for our foreign missionary work.

"Is the Episcopal Church inclined to follow the lead of the Rev. Gunsaulus in regard to Sunday evening meetings?"

"I can't speak for the church, but I would not close my church Sunday evening. Probably Mr. Gunsaulus cannot get a congregation in his church in the evening and he goes where he can do the most good. My church is in a poor district and it shall always be open."

How Can "Bohemia" Be Reached?

The Rev. A. J. Canfield—I read the report of Dr. McPherson's sermon, but I haven't given the matter any special thought. His conclusions show that Chicago is not in the fore front of Christian cities. He has done a good thing in preparing these statistics and presenting material for Christian thought and action. He certainly deserves the thanks of all earnest ministers for calling attention to a matter which has doubtless been more or less prominent in the minds of private Christian workers who are familiar with the facts. There is undoubtedly a great deal more strength in the Christian army (including all denominations by that term) than would appear from the seating capacity of the churches, for many churches—notably the Roman Catholic—have different congregations at each service. It wouldn't do from my standpoint to exclude from the generalization of Christian churches all those who don't go to church. Many of our large contributors to charitable and benevolent institutions and Christian work are not habitual church-goers.

But when all is said the showing is surely one which warrants the conclusions Dr. McPherson arrived at—that the most fruitful field for missionary work is at our doors. If the church in America is to justify the expenditure required for its maintenance it certainly ought to apply all its forces of energy and mind to aid our great Nation in the elevation to worthy citizenship of the masses which come here from foreign shores. The place to evangelize the Chinaman is here, where there are so many. This is the place to evangelize and humanize the lower orders such as inhabit this district called Bohemia. But how to get down to it is the problem. I should be glad, for one, to join hands with Dr. McPherson or any other man in doing my share of the work. The crying need of the hour is how to do it, how to point out the way, how to create a conscious want. These Bohemians are not aware of any want. They probably don't ask any odds of Dr. McPherson or Mr. Canfield. If they were to cry out like the Macedonians for some one to come among them, the church people would go to them like an army. First make Bohemia a Macedonia, and how to do that requires more knowledge of the situation than I have been able to acquire since I came here.

"I have been profoundly impressed with the will and ability of the Christian people of Chicago to do good. The means and the men and the women would be forthcoming if there was any way by which these unfortunate people would receive us and be willing to hear without interfering with their free will. This publicity will set the people thinking and do good. My church and I believe in the work needed to clean out the social filth and make good men and women out of these people. Instead of teaching them how to get to the heaven of another world it would be a better work to make a heaven on earth of this Bohemia.

Astounding Lack of Economy.

The Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas—I am glad to see Dr. McPherson take up the subject of destitution in church work. It is a subject on which sermons are badly needed. But if Prof. Swing or I had preached such a sermon it might have been said that we were making war on the denominations. His sermon is full of figures. I think he ought to make allowance for the large number of people necessarily absent from church services. Consider the aged and those too young to attend, and the great number employed to run the street-cars, hotels, boarding-houses. In nearly every family it is necessary that at least one person should remain at home to keep house during services. So the number that is necessarily prevented from attending services at the same hour becomes large.

The people suffer from the competition of Protestant churches, whether of the same or of different denominations. It is found necessary to erect them on fashionable streets, and many of the poor have not the clothes to wear at such places. It is not the intention to keep out the poor, but that is the result of this policy. Here are two Congregational churches pretty close together, and here within a block of each other is a Presbyterian church where they sing hymns and a United Presbyterian church where they sing psalms.

Nowhere else is there seen such a lack of economy as among the Protestant churches. Take, for instance, the churches on the South Side within a radius of eight blocks of one another. There are the First and Second Presbyterian, Immanuel Baptist, Dr. Locke's, Bishop Cheney's Trinity Methodist—there are at least eight in as many blocks. The cost of these churches, land and all, will average $150,000; but we will say they are worth altogether $1,000,000. The salaries of the pastors will amount to $50,000 a year, and the other expenses, music and all, will amount to as much more. Six per cent interest on the investment of $1,000,000 amounts to $60,000. The united congregations will not be more than 5,000 to 6,000 persons, and for these 5,000 or 6,000 persons it costs $160,000 a year to provide preaching and singing. The churches are open only about three hours one day in the week. There may be an occasional social held there, but often the people have to rent some place outside when they have anything that they want to do while the church is kept locked up. Would the people who maintain these churches carry on any other business at such a cost and show so little true business principle?

I do not like the Catholics in their political principles, but I must admit that we Protestants have much to learn from them about some things. The Cathedral of the Holy Name on the North Side accommodates 12,000 worshipers every Sunday and the Jesuit Church on the West Side even more. A service is held at 5 o'clock Sunday morning and one at every later hour in the forenoon, so that half a dozen different congregations come in and worship one after another. Different priests conduct the different services. Their churches are open every day in the week as well as Sunday.

There is certainly a field for missionary work in Chicago, but poor people don't seem to take kindly to missions. They consider missions as the fag end of the churches and don't flock to them. I was over in a poor neighborhood this afternoon, and I found a large Catholic church there that I knew nothing of. It was situated, like many of their churches, right in the heart of a district of poor people. Protestants would have built a little mission there. Let them build churches, not missions, put strong men there to preach, and the people will come in.

The trouble has been among the Protestants that every man that had an idea about religious creed has had to have a church to put it in. There are plenty of towns in this country of 1,000 population that have half a dozen Protestant churches. It was once the usual thing when one church was started in a little town for every other denomination to rush in and compete with it. That is not so much the case now, especially among some denominations. The Congregationalists, I believe, when asked to start a church in a small town inquire whether there is not a Methodist, Baptist, or some other church already established, and, if it is sufficient to cover the field, decline to crowd in.

The Liberal Alliance talks of establishing a church here. I am satisfied that it could find room in this country for 100 that would in no way encroach on the territory of any church. What is needed is strong men to preach to the people—an independent movement outside of denominational lines. These are needed even in the business center. At the hour when the morning services are held there is nobody on the streets down-town except the people who are going to church. The rest of the people have not risen from their beds or left their homes. At 7:30 o'clock in the evening the streets are thronged. I have wondered where they all came from. If there were services held in every theater and hall down-town, and all were filled at that hour, the people it would take to fill them would hardly be missed from the crowd on the streets.

Doing More than Is Known.

The Rev. Samuel C. Edsall, St. Paul's Episcopal Church—I am surprised at the startling figures given by Dr. McPherson. I knew the per cent of church-goers was not large, but had thought it greater than 9 1-10 per cent of the whole population. I do not know in what manner the statistics were arrived at, but I am of the opinion that when the various services of the churches are taken into consideration it will be found that Dr. McPherson's figures are too low. In the Episcopal churches particularly, there are morning, afternoon, and evening services. The congregations at these different services will represent nearly three times the number of persons attending a single service.

As to the missionary work in Chicago and its paramount importance as compared with foreign missions, I think there can be no doubt of its desirability. The foreign missions are of great importance, but charity begins at home, and I think the churches should not neglect the mission work that is brought to our doors. Take Japan as an example of the foreign missions. Now that the change of Government and the results of civilization have aided the work of the churches it would be a suicidal policy to give up the work. There is room for both, and there are enough to carry it on in both fields.

The fact must not be overlooked that the churches are carrying on mission work in the districts mentioned by Dr. McPherson. Taking our church work as an example, I can cite several instances of noble efforts in this direction. The Rev. Carl N. Moller, my classmate in the Western Episcopal Seminary, decided to give at least five years of his life to work among the poorer classes. Giving up the opportunities that opened to him on account of his great talents, he took charge of St. Stephen's Church on Johnson street. He has been carrying on effective work there for two or three years, and the good that he has done cannot be overestimated. He lives a life entirely wanting of luxuries, does his own cooking, and it might almost be said eking out an existence. It would be impossible almost to carry on better work than is being done by Mr. Moller.

The Rev. Henry C. Kinney, pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Stock-Yards, is doing similar work. As an example of the difficulties he has to overcome, I know of an instance where he took off his coat, rolled up his trousers, and built a bridge of planks so that his congregation might get across a big pool of water in front of the church and then built a fire to warm the church, besides doing other work that is usually done by a janitor.

The Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, under the charge of the Rev. George D. Wright and the Rev. Luther Pardee, is doing splendid missionary work.

In referring to mission work, that done at the mission chapel in "Little Hell," on Division street, several blocks west of Sedgwick, must not be omitted. Arthur Ryerson, a young lawyer, pays the principal part of the expense of keeping up this mission and does good work there himself. Taken all in all, I am of the opinion that the various church organizations are doing much more and better mission work in Chicago than they are given credit for. With all this there is room for a great deal more.

VISITORS AT THE DOWN-TOWN HOTELS.

People Who Are in Chicago in Advance of the World's Fair.

The following guests are registered at the hotels:

Palmer House—F. C. Hall, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Frankfort; M. B. Davis, Buffalo; M. E. Broodus, Columbus; John H. May, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. O'Donnell, Denver; Joe Scott, Montana; George Nicholasfet, Salt Lake City; C. C. Eckert, Mullen, Idaho; W. G. Buchanan, Sioux City; A. K. Prescott, Helena, Mont.; G. W. Stewart, Brooklyn; T. T. Robson, Boston; B. H. Craig, Salina; E. K. Walton, Philadelphia; Edward H. Hawley, Buffalo; A. E. Faxon, New York; P. Hayes and wife, Mason City, Ia.; J. N. Howard and George E. Crone, Pittsburg; J. A. Johnson and wife, Albuquerque; W. P. Robinson Jr., New York.

Auditorium—C. A. Ford, Portland, Ore.; E. M. Hickey, Dubuque, Ia.; Proctor Taylor, Quincy, Ill.; J. K. Burnham and wife, Kansas City; H. N. Semple and J. P. Lusk, St. Louis; H. G. Hart, New York; William King, Omaha; A. Hirb, St. Louis; B. J. Greenhut, Peoria; C. J. Haight, Detroit; E. Brunswick, New York; Franz Rummel, Berlin; E. C. Fisher and Jacob Goethe, New York; J. K. Kendall, Watertown, Mass.; J. L. McLaine, Boston; H. Leiter, Syracuse; M. Kauffman, New York; Samuel Kingston, Portland, Ore.

Grand Pacific—J. Morrett, London, Eng.; M. Munch, Germany; J. W. Bailey Jr., Sioux City; Judge and Mrs. J. M. Thurston, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. C. G. Hastings, New Orleans; J. Herbert Listes, York, England; H. L. King and wife, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Canby, New York; J. Watson Stuart, Pittsburg; A. J. Smith, Cleveland; Dr. J. T. Babcock, Bangor, Me.; W. H. Mead, Louisville.

Wellington—Miss Adelina Moore, London; F. S. Pusey, Denver; S. T. Samuelson and John Frasher, London; Ellis Wainwright, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Randall, M. P. Ston, New York; C. C. E. Lariot, Boston.

Richelieu—F. S. Strickland, Newcastle, England; John Chapman, England; C. C. Howell and A. A. Wood, Muskegon; C. G. Codman and John L. Jerome, Denver; Ralph Bogley, Pittsburg.

Tremont—W. M. Rifley and wife and Charles E. Goodwin and wife, Middleford, Me.; Charles H. Polk, Cleveland; K. S. Howell, New Mexico; S. D. De La Veere, Minneapolis.

Sherman—H. C. Porter, Rockford, Ill.; James Wallace, Marquette; J. A. Heitchenson, Keokuk, Ia.; A. L. Pajermanon, Appleton, Wis.; J. C. Ayer, Omaha.

Leland—D. G. Higley and wife, Fairfield; T. B. Cassell, Peoria; W. Mayer and T. Bennett, Detroit; Max Mayer, Iowa City; W. J. Falk, Hasting, Neb.

HE MURDERED "DOC" HAGGERTY.

"Bad Jimmy" Connorton to Be Tried Today—Ex-Policeman Garrity Turns Up.

James W. Connorton, alias "Bad Jimmy," will be put on trial in Judge Shepard's court this morning on the charge of murdering "Doc" Haggerty Saturday evening, Sept. 20, 1890.

The case was called at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but owing to a number of minor trials that were down on the docket Connorton's case was put off.

The affray that resulted in Haggerty's death and the serious wounding of Connorton took place in Lansing & McGarigle's saloon and restaurant on Clark street and was remarkable for the nerve displayed by Haggerty after receiving a fatal wound. Connorton was eating supper when Haggerty came in with a man named Palmer and after a few words Connorton was knocked down by Palmer. He drew his revolver and shot Haggerty in the breast. The latter placed his hand over the wound and drawing his own weapon chased Connorton through the restaurant out on to Clark street. He snapped the hammer of his revolver several times, but the cartridges would not explode. On the street he came up to Connorton and his weapon was finally fired at close range, the bullet entering "Bad Jimmy's" abdomen. Haggerty died and Connorton has entirely recovered. His plea will be self-defense.

Patrick Garrity, the policeman who fired a shot at Paul Pagling, a barkeeper at Trainor's saloon, and who disappeared and could not be found, walked into the East Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday and gave bonds for his appearance to answer to the charge of assault with intent to kill. He was discharged from the force the day after his escapade.

BIG GOLD FINDS IN NICARAGUA.

The Place Where Aztecs Got Their Precious Metals Believed to Have Been Discovered.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Frank von Phul, formerly of New Orleans, now of Greytown, Nicaragua, arrived on the steamship Morgan last night. He gives a satisfactory account of the work on the Nicaragua Canal and the harbor improvements. Mr. von Phul said the sensation in Nicaragua at present is the success of several gold mines. The mines are in Princapulka, on the river of that name. The men who discovered the mines are Paul Rener, Gustave Schultz, and Señor Don Arambura. He saw from Rener's mine chunks of gold as large as his finger. He is positive the Aztecs obtained their gold from these mines, especially as stone hatchets and stone basins have been found among the gold.

For bouquet, purity, healthfulness, *Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne* has no rival. It is splendid with a dinner.

CONNECTING THE PARKS.

PROSPECT OF BOULEVARDING WELLINGTON AVENUE BRIGHTENING.

Definite Action Taken by the Lincoln Park Commissioners—Vesselmen Complain About the New Madison Street Bridge Plans—Tenth Ward Republicans Issue Instructions to Representative Nohe to Vote for Anybody to Beat Gen. Palmer.

Definite action was taken yesterday in the matter of boulevarding Wellington avenue in Lake View, thus connecting the Lincoln Park system with the West Park system, as described in The Tribune two weeks ago. The action was through a request to the Lincoln Park Commissioners to assume jurisdiction over the thoroughfare in question. This the Commissioners agreed to do should the Council make the required surrender of the avenue to the Park Board on the petition of the propertyowners. It is understood that the petition has been already signed and will soon be presented to the Council, where favorable action is certain. The four Lake View Aldermen—Sexton, Brookman, Goodale, and Weber—are all for it.

The route of the proposed boulevard would be as follows: Wellington avenue to Robey street, on Robey street south to Diversey avenue, on Diversey avenue across the river, and thence south to Wrigtwood avenue, on the latter thoroughfare to Humboldt Park.

The West Park Board has expressed its willingness to act with the Lincoln Park Board in the matter. The only opposition which the scheme encounters comes from Charles Fullerton, who owns an unsubdivided tract along the route. It is believed be can be persuaded to withdraw his opposition.

The residents of the Tenth Ward and that portion of the Twelfth Ward in the vicinity of Douglas Park are quite angry at the recent proceedings of the West Park Commissioners in removing composite from their park to the parks in other sections of the city; also in removing some of the most valuable trees from Douglas to the other parks. The Tenth-Warders also complain that their interests as far as the parks are concerned are notoriously neglected in favor of other parks. They charge, moreover, that the West Park Commissioners are not sufficiently careful in seeing that a certain iron manufacturing company delivering cinders and ashes in kind and quantity as required by the contract between that company and the park.

All these complaints were formulated at a mass-meeting in Delph's Hall on Ogden avenue Sunday afternoon, when resolutions were adopted calling upon the West Park Board:

First—To stop the removal of trees and composite dressing from Douglas Park.

Second—To stop the receiving of cinders from the Malleable Iron company under the present arrangement and to let such work, if it be needed, on contract after due advertisement and upon open competition, and that some proper check system be adopted by which the taxpayers may be compelled to pay for only such amount of cinders as are actually delivered.

Third—That said board proceed without unnecessary delay with the work of finishing the improvement of the Southwest boulevard, so called.

A copy of the resolutions were ordered forwarded to the Governor.

TROUBLE ABOUT ANOTHER BRIDGE.

Vesselmen After Cregier Again—Complaint About the Smoke Nuisance.

The vesselmen are not through with Mayor Cregier yet. The Canal street bridge is not their only grievance against his Administration. The proposed construction of the new Madison street bridge this spring, just as navigation is about to open, is a far more serious grievance.

The appropriation for this bridge was made during the last year of the Roche Administration. The plans were perfected before Mayor Roche quitted office. All preliminaries were arranged, including the securing of the necessary right to swing the bridge. The money was on hand. The work was deferred until the winter of 1889-90 so as not to interfere with navigation. Then winter came. The bridge was not erected. It was then deferred to the winter of 1890.

That is rapidly passing away. The work has not been commenced on the new bridge, but a promise is now made that it will be begun by March 1. Navigation will open soon after. The building of the center pier and of the abutments will greatly narrow the draws and as a consequence seriously interfere with the navigation of the river. The vesselmen are correspondingly annoyed. They cannot understand why the work was not done in December or January.

Ald. Dunham, speaking about the matter yesterday, said: "Not only will there be a choke-up at Madison street, but at all the bridges above and below. Navigation will be delayed. So will traffic."

The excuse of the city authorities is that they were preparing the substructures at Washington street for the reception of the old Madison street bridge.

The County Board yesterday adopted a resolution of eulogy and condolence upon the death of John Spry. The opening of bids for the new county morgue showed that the plans will call for $30,000, $11,000 in excess of the sum in contemplation. The bids were referred.

The President of the board was served with a summons from the Circuit Court in the case of the Sheriff against the board on the dieting bill. Referred.

Where Is the Smoke Inspector?

The following communication has been received:

Editor of The Tribune: Is there such an officer in Chicago as a Smoke Inspector, and what is his salary? I was under the impression that there was such an officer, but began to think lately, owing to the immense amount of smoke emitted from a certain chimney near the corner of State and Washington streets, that the office had been abolished. If there is such an officer will you also state what his duties are and if he is not expected to suppress the smoke nuisance?

A Subscriber.

Technically there is no such officer as Smoke Inspector. A man named Young, however, is paid $1,800 per annum and two subordinates are paid $1,000 each with the understanding, as far as the public is concerned, that they are to use their best efforts to suppress the nuisance. It may be that, like other City-Hall politicians and like policemen generally, they are attending now to the matter of booming Mayor Cregier for reelection.

ANYBODY TO BEAT GEN. PALMER.

Tenth Ward Republicans Issue Instructions to Representative A. W. Nohe.

At a large Republican meeting held in the Tenth Ward Sunday afternoon the following resolutions concerning the Senatorial situation were adopted:

Whereas, The election of a United States Senator has been delayed, owing to the peculiar composition of the membership of the joint assembly; and whereas it may become necessary for our representative, the Hon. A. W. Nohe to vote for some one who is not a Republican, but who may be able to defeat the election of Gen. John M. Palmer; therefore be it

Resolved, That should such a contingency arise, we, the Republicans of the Tenth Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, request that our representative, the Hon. A. W. Nohe, vote for such a candidate for the United States Senator.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by the President and Secretary of this meeting, and a copy of the same be furnished to Representative A. W. Nohe, and to the Associated Press.

The meeting resolved to organize a new Republican club, but definite action was deferred till next Saturday night, when representatives of the various other clubs will be invited to attend.

A meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Club will be held at Lower Turner-Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock, to appoint precinct committees and to organize for the coming city election. Young men are especially invited and all those interested in municipal reform are requested to attend. The club contends that all good citizens should now become politicians and save the city from shame and disgrace, and help to elevate to office those who would be efficient and incorruptible.

THEY WILL PUT UP A TICKET.

Socialists to Take a Hand in the Spring Election.

The Socialistic party held a delegate meeting last night at No. 54 West Lake street. The bodies represented were the Central Labor Union, Vorwaerts Turnverein, Furniture Makers' Union, Butchers' Union, Metal Workers' Union, Tanners' Union, Cigarmakers' Union No. 15, Bakers' Union No. 49, the American, Jewish, and German sections of the Socialistic Labor party, and the Social Labor party.

A cablegram from London was first considered. It was to the effect that the Conseil Nationale of Paris was filling all the leading industrial centers of France with placards reading: "May 1 all frontiers will be effaced and in the entire universe will be seen a union of that which should be united and a separation of that which should be separated. On one side are the producers, hand in hand, determined on emancipation, and on the other the exploiters, trembling vainly before a movement which nothing can stop and that will overwhelm them."

Then followed a defense of the eight-hour demand and the signatures of the National Council. A committee was appointed to place Chicago in line with this international movement to show that socialistic labor is an economic as well as political element.

It was decided to put a ticket in the field at the coming city election, but that it should not have on it either Nelson or Stauber. A mass-meeting was called for Sunday, Feb. 22, at 2 p. m., at Aurora Turner Hall, to enlist in the movement other organized labor bodies. The nominating convention will follow close after this mass-meeting.

The Danish Independent Club held a meeting at Thirty-seventh street and Armour avenue (formerly Butterfield street) last evening. It was called for the purpose of discussing the political situation and making ready for the spring campaign. The stormy night prevented a large attendance, and the expected speakers failed to appear. The next meeting will be held March 6.

There are 300 Danes in the Fourth Ward, two-thirds of whom are Republicans. The club has a membership of 175.

Tenth Ward Democrats Will Oppose Cregier.

Chicago, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a Democrat I wish to say that I and hundreds of other good, honest Democrats in the Tenth Ward are so thoroughly disgusted with Cregierism that we have resolved to vote the Republican ticket at the spring election.

Any thinking man who will visit Lincoln street from Fourteenth street south to Blue Island avenue or Wood street from Blue Island avenue north to Sixteenth street and witness the disgraceful condition of these mudholes and man-traps will say that no blame can attach to the Democrats of the Tenth Ward for repudiating the Mayoralty of the man who has devoted all his time to scheming for a second term rather than give even a casual glance to the disgraceful condition of the streets in our ward with a view to making them even in a passable condition. The Tenth Ward delegation will oppose Cregier with all its might at the convention. The City-Hall gang may cut this out and paste it in their hats.

Tenth Ward Democrat.

TO REGULATE THE SYSTEM.

Subcontracts Taken Up by Builders and Traders—Other Labor News.

The delegates from the Chicago Builders' and Traders' Exchange reached home yesterday from their National convention at New York. The principal action of public interest taken by the convention was the adoption of a resolution favoring the submission to arbitration of differences between employers and employés and another regulating abuses of the subcontract system. The action on arbitration is of importance as to the running controversy on wages between the United Carpenters' Council and the Carpenters' and Builders' Association, which may yet develop into a carpenters' strike.

William Goldie, President of the Boss Carpenters' Association, said: "Yes, we adopted a resolution favoring arbitration. But not one man of ten in that convention voting for that resolution was in favor of it. They merely voted for it out of courtesy to the committee reporting it. The most important action taken at the convention was an attempt to remedy abuses in the subcontract system. It widely prevails in Chicago. A contractor, after securing bids on details of a job, such as plastering, plumbing, etc., bids for the entire job on the prices already made to him by these subbidders. On securing the job he ignores those bids and secures others away below them. We made an attempt to remedy that."

The strike at Schmidt's bakery is still on. Policemen are loitering about the place. No violence has been offered. A young fellow who had been hanging suspiciously about the bakery was arrested. Superintendent Deacon says that but seven and not twenty men struck; that their places are all filled; that the Bakers' Union ordered the men out because the men had renewed an old agreement as to wages and hours; that Mr. Schmidt is not and never has been connected with any bakers' trust or any association antagonistic to the working bakers. The strikers say their places cannot have been filled, as Schmidt advertised yesterday in both leading German dailies for German bakers.

The 175 butchers who went out on a strike in the sheep department of the packing-houses are finding things hard at present. At least a vast majority of them are satisfied that they could win the battle. About twenty of them returned to work about a week ago. Yesterday the remainder visited the several packing-houses and tried to get back, but were refused work at their old places.

SKETCH OF THE GROUND PLAN.

Plant of the Grant Locomotive Works—Real-Estate News.

A sketch of the ground plan of the Grant Locomotive Works shows the main buildings in the east half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 21. The main entrance to the works will be on Robinson avenue opposite Fourteenth street. The foundry is south and the main shops north of this entrance. A system of sidetracks and switches connects the various buildings and gives necessary railway facilities to the plant. The estimated cost of the plant as outlined is $600,000.

Nessler & Leach have sold three and one-third acres on Michigan avenue through to Indiana avenue at Eighty-third street for $12,000; 75x160 feet on Michigan avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, for $15,000; 128x179 feet on South Chicago avenue at the corner of Ninety-first street, for $7,000; and 50x160 feet west front on Michigan avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, for $6,250.

B. F. Cronkrite & Co. have sold the southwest corner of Berkeley avenue and Forty-second street for $8,500; 100 feet on Berkeley avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, for $12,500; and 52 feet north front on Forty-fourth place for $4,290.

D. B. Hutchinson reports the sale of a five-acre block on Ninety-fifth street, one block east of the Grand Trunk railroad, for P. F. Knefel & Co., for $11,000; and three two-story brick houses on Drake avenue, near Central Park boulevard, for $13,500.

In the Jackson Park district Faye & Vercoe report the sale of 95 feet at the southeast corner of Seventieth street and Adams avenue for $9,000; and 90 feet, including two corners of Sixty-ninth place and Adams avenue, for $8,550.

Mead & Coe have sold eight acres on Drexel avenue between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets for W. S. Yost for $21,000.

Among the real-estate transfers recorded yesterday was the following: the northwest corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, 42x160x20x89 feet, C. N. Fay to Lowell, Lyman & Harris for $160,000.

The following lease was also recorded: the same property, A. Lowell and others to C. N. Fay for 198 years, at an annual rental of $8,000 in gold.

KILLED BY A MINE EXPLOSION.

Another Fatal Accident Near Scottdale, Pennsylvania.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16.—The Meyer mine, near Scottdale, Pa., was set on fire this morning by an explosion.

Four pumpers are known to have been killed, and six or seven men are now reported missing. Fifty men were at work when the explosion occurred.

The fire was kindled by a miner accidentally dropping a naked lamp at the bottom of the shaft, which is 160 feet deep. The lamp exploded, igniting the accumulated mine gas, which exploded with a terrific report and scattered the flame in every direction. The mine caught fire and the large fan used for ventilating the mine was destroyed, and the interior of the mine seems to be one mass of furious flame. The Meyer coke plant, one of the largest in the region, employed 5,000 men. The men at this place had refused to join the strikers.

They Believe in Polygamy.

Salt Lake, Utah, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—John and James Sharp, two prominent Mormons connected with the Deseret National Bank of this city, were summoned to serve as grand jurors in this city. On examination today both were rejected, they admitting under oath that they did not believe it was morally wrong to practice polygamy. T. G. Webber, Superintendent of Zion's Coöperative Mercantile Institution, was rejected on the same grounds. All are leading members and officers in the church.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Philadelphia *Times:* If Cleveland didn't knock the lining out of the silver cloud he did considerable toward knocking the stuffing out of it.

St. Joseph *Herald:* The Democrats are now wondering whether the "Stuffed Prophet's" speeches, his letters, or his silence hurts them most.

Richmond *Times:* Grover Cleveland still looms up head and shoulders above any other man in the United States as the champion of the Democratic cause.

Galveston *News:* If the Democratic party does not want Cleveland it does not want any Eastern man. This seems too plain for any argument to be necessary.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Cleveland will be nominated in 1892, and there will be a straddle on the free-coinage question in the National platform. Fate compels the Democrats to take up Cleveland, even though the same destiny has decreed that he cannot be elected.

Lawrence (Kas.) *Journal:* The hilarity of Republican newspapers over the political death and burial of Cleveland is unseemly. To say nothing of the bad taste of fun at a funeral, he was the easiest man to beat among all the Democratic Presidential possibilities.

Cleveland *Leader:* If the Democrats had any other leader of consequence it would not take them long to drop Cleveland now. Their distress over his letter against free silver coinage is mainly owing to the dire lack of available material for Presidential candidates.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* Every effort made to down Cleveland in his own party simply results in making him more prominent. Unless the West shall produce a free silver champion, it does not now appear that anything can prevent Cleveland's being the nominee of his party in 1892.

St. Louis *Republic:* The Democratic party is still united on tariff reform and the free coinage question will be settled in due time. It is still convinced that it can put the fullest confidence in Mr. Cleveland's honesty, courage, and ability as a worker. As far as his views on coinage are concerned the party will leave him to revise them by his party platform. There will be no check in the Western movement for reform, nor will Mr. Cleveland be thrust out of the Democratic party that some Eastern demagogue may be put in his place to defeat tariff reform as well as free coinage.

Denver *Republican:* The truth of the matter is that Mr. Cleveland is not in touch and sympathy with the great majority of the American people. His view of the National questions is bounded by the limited horizon of New York's local interests. He is in favor of a low tariff because the men who control politics in New York City are free-traders, and for the like reason he is opposed to silver coinage. He is neither broad nor liberal minded enough to comprehend what the people of the country want. Living his narrow, egotistic life, he imagines that the American people can be made to accept whatever the bankers, the financiers, and the importers of New York may try to force upon them.

It isn't the usual way—it's just the reverse—to pay a patient when you can't cure him. Nevertheless, that's what's done by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. They promise to pay you $500 if they can't cure your catarrh, no matter how bad the case. It isn't mere talk—it's business. You can satisfy yourself of it, if you're interested. And you ought to be, if you have catarrh. It's faith in their medicine that's behind the offer. It has cured thousands of the worst cases, where everything else failed. You can be cured, too. If you can't, you get the money. They're willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine.

It's the *cheapest* medicine you can buy, because it's *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You only pay for *the good* you get. Can you ask more?

That's the *peculiar* plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on.

Sales for Week Ending Feb. 21st.

Tuesday—DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING INCLUDING A Bankrupt Stock of Fine Clothing.

Wednesday—BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS INCLUDING A Very Attractive Line of Samples.

Thursday—FIRE SALVAGE SALE —OF— Carpets, Curtains, Upholstery Goods, etc. IN BASEMENT. Crockery, Glassware, Tinware.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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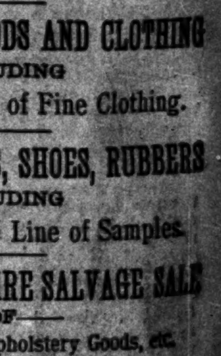

HEALTH FOOD CO. WESTERN AGENCY, GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV. The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Health Foods, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable. Send for pamphlets, free.

Candy Try the experiment of sending [illegible] for a box of candy. Prepaid by express from Denver to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT DEMOCRATS THINK

CLEVELAND'S LETTER HAS HAD A BENEFICIAL EFFECT.

Party Men Forced to Consider Their Position in Regard to Free Coinage and Its Effect in the Campaign of Next Year—The Sentiment of Leaders from All Sections of the Country—All Shades of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—Yesterday's storm of criticism of Mr. Cleveland has been followed by an area of calm, general reticence, and thoughtfulness. The men who were most vehement in declaring that the ex-President had forfeited all title to be regarded as the leader of his party are considering that, whatever the Democrats may think of Mr. Cleveland, the Republicans are convinced that he is more of a man than the Democrats deserve for a leader.

There is no scream of Republican delight at the appearance of his letter on free coinage. The remark of one man today that the Democrats are so accustomed to the utterances of the pigmies with which the organization abounds that they are not able to identify a big man in their company as belonging to them is perhaps a mean exaggeration of the truth. The Republicans would be delighted if a man of as much strength of character and as much of the power of discerning the truth and uttering it at the right time could be found in their "Grand Old Party."

The prospect for the future to those Democrats who are insisting that a free-coinage man must be nominated by the Democrats in 1892 is anything but pleasing. With Cleveland rejected and free coinage made the issue instead of tariff reform, not only would the chance of carrying the commonly doubtful Eastern States be settled in favor of the Republicans, but the Farmers' Alliance men would be in a position to name a low-tariff or silver-man who would so divide the Democratic vote that the Democratic ticket would come out with its free-coinage candidate third in the list, and would set back free coinage while defeating tariff reform.

This prospect seems to have presented itself to some of the Democrats who have thought over the situation. These men are now hoping more fervently than ever that something will be done to overcome the free-coinage craze and that silver will not be an issue in the next Presidential campaign. There is no doubt that there is a considerable number of Democrats in the Senate, men of prominence in their States, who would prefer defeat to the election of Cleveland. They welcome the letter. Their opposition to Cleveland is unworthy and it rests solely upon Cleveland's refusal to be "run" by them when he was in the White House. But they come from Democratic States that will, in all probability, support the Democratic candidate in 1892, whoever he may be.

Mr. Cleveland has annoyed those Republicans who know how much the Administration opposition to free coinage has injured the Republican party in the silver States. Should an election be held tomorrow in any of the silver States it is believed by the hot free-coinage men that the Democrats would win, even if the Republicans should nominate free-coinage candidates. But it is absurd to imagine that the Republicans will name a free-coinage man in 1892. That party will be as much embarrassed in the silver States as the Democrats. If the candidate is Harrison his opposition to free coinage would make him so unpopular that there would be a heavy stay-at-home vote.

The mistake of the Democrats has been, as it promises to be, that free coinage should be insisted upon as one of the cardinal doctrines, and is to be relied upon at all times as a test of party fealty and regularity. If that notion should prevail the Democrats would lose a great many adherents in New Jersey and not a few in New York, where the estimation of money is not obtained from the basement of Tammany Hall.

STILL WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Missouri Democrats Expect to Vote for Mr. Cleveland.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The Democrats of Missouri are greatly agitated over the letter written by Mr. Cleveland on the silver-coinage subject. The Lower House of the State Legislature at Jefferson City spent over two hours discussing the subject this morning and the debate was at times very hot.

Mr. Ernest of Camden County fired a bomb into the Democratic camp in the shape of a resolution setting forth the fact that Mr. Cleveland had taken a stand against free coinage and could not therefore be the choice of the Democratic party for President. Ernest is a Farmer and Labor Union Representative and does not affiliate with either of the old parties. He also said that the Democratic party could not consistently accept Mr. Cleveland's leadership.

Representative Julian of Kansas City hotly opposed the resolution. He fully concurred in Mr. Cleveland's sentiments, and held that the Democratic majority owed it to itself to table the resolution without delay. He was followed by Fogle of Schuyler, who insisted that Cleveland's views on the silver question had nothing to do with the business of the Thirty-sixth General Assembly. He spoke very earnestly in favor of the motion to table the resolution.

Aydelott wore a gleeful air as he took the floor to oppose the motion to table. He is a Republican member. He referred to the recent resolution adopted by the House in favor of free coinage, and said that the Democratic members could not accept Cleveland in view of his declarations. He opposed the motion to table. Other speeches followed, but the House tabled Ernest's resolution by a big majority, all but a few of the Democrats voting to squelch it.

Leading Democrats of St. Louis express themselves of the opinion that Cleveland will be the nominee. C. C. Maffitt, Chairman of the State Democratic Central Committee, said:

"I was under the impression, and I think it was the general belief in the West, that Mr. Cleveland's ideas on the silver question had undergone a change, but there is no mistaking the tone of this letter. He is still strongly opposed to the free coinage of silver. The letter will do him great injury among Western Democrats, and they have been his warmest admirers. It would have been much better, in my view, if he had remained non-committal on the question, but he is a fearless man, who never hesitates to express his convictions, and the people admire him for his candor.

"Despite this letter he will be nominated. The elections of last November settled that. These victories were due beyond question to the tariff issue, and on that point Cleveland's record cannot be assailed."

Mayor Edward A. Noonan said: "Mr. Cleveland's letter places him in antagonism to the Democrats of the West, who are largely favorable to free coinage, and will most certainly lose him the support of what are known as the silver States. Personally I am with the Democratic party of Missouri, which is already pronounced on the side of the coinage. I do not believe, however, that Mr. Cleveland's position on this issue will affect the chance for his nomination and election to the Presidency in 1892. In my opinion the silver coinage question will not be of sufficient importance to defeat his nomination, and although weakening his support throughout the West Mr. Cleveland has strengthened himself in the East, and I believe he will be the next candidate of the Democratic party for President."

James L. Carlisle, ex-Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee and Recorder of voters, said: "Mr. Cleveland's pronounced expression against the free coinage of silver will cause admiration for the characteristic boldness of his position, but it will weaken him with Western Democrats, who are at present largely controlled by the Farmers' Alliance. The farmers are on record as demanding free coinage, and Mr. Cleveland is now on record as antagonistic to their views. But his position strengthens him with the Democrats of his own State, and as the lines are now drawn it is impossible for one man to represent the views of Eastern and Western Democrats. I believe Mr. Cleveland will be nominated and elected to the Presidency in 1892. I don't think his chances for nomination are seriously hurt by his utterances on the silver question."

The proceding are fair samples of expressions from leading Democrats. Expressions from a large number show that they consider the letter a courageous expression of one man's opinion and nothing more. It is the general drift of opinion that free coinage as an issue will be eliminated, and Cleveland will bow to the party's will. Mayor C. C. Rainwater about covers the general Democratic sentiment of Missouri when he says: "The mass of the Democratic party is in favor of free coinage of silver. Mr. Cleveland is today the unanimous choice of the party for nomination in 1892. His course on the tariff and his Administration made him the apostle of the Democrats, and I do not doubt that he will be nominated, but he will be nominated on a platform containing a free coinage plank."

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 14.—Ex-President Cleveland's letter on the silver question continues the leading topic of conversation among the Senators and Representatives of the Assembly. The Assembly is almost a unit for free and unrestricted coinage, and for that reason there is much dissatisfaction and regret among the Democrats that the ex-President should come out squarely against the Eastern view on the silver [illegible] of the Presidency there is a division of sentiment, and, while many Senators and Representatives express the belief that Cleveland has prejudiced his chances for the nomination, a majority incline to the belief that a way will be found to bring the acknowledged leader in line with his party on all questions. The action of Representative Ernest of Camden County yesterday, in introducing a resolution calculated to censure Cleveland for his declarations, surprised the Democrats. Ernest, who is one of the Farmers' and Laborers' Union representatives, declined to go into the Democratic Senatorial caucus which nominated Senator Vest, and for that reason he has not been considered as one of the Democratic roll. When the resolution was read many of the Democratic members were in a humor to vote for it, but the discussion had the effect of changing the minds of many. The vote which defeated the resolution was recorded as 67 to 33.

When the troublesome resolution was out of the way Mr. Fogle's resolution, declaring it the sense of the House that free coinage would benefit the country, was hurriedly adopted. This was to give emphasis to the position of the House.

Speaker W. F. Tuttle, House of Representatives—Cleveland has killed himself. The next Congress will pass a free coinage law and remove the question from politics.

Senator Newberry of Madison—The letter shows that Cleveland is an honest, fearless man. He lets the people know where he stands that none may be deceived.

Senator Carleton—I admire ex-President Cleveland's backbone, but I regret his views on the all-important silver question. I am afraid his letter will work some harm in the way of creating a split between the East and the West.

Senator Espencheld—There are more important issues involved in the politics of today than the silver question, and I don't think Mr. Cleveland's chances should be impaired with his party because of his honest and fearless expression.

Senator Hipes, Texas County—I don't think that Cleveland has injured his chances any. There are other questions of greater moment before the people than the silver question, and you will find Cleveland's position correct on every one of them. I admire Cleveland's courage, and so should every Democrat.

Representative Brandom—I will look into the matter more carefully before I express an opinion. I am not yet ready to condemn Cleveland.

Representative Liles—I am sorry to see Mr. Cleveland take such a stand, but yet I cannot help admiring his courage. His letter gives notice to his party to look out for another man in 1892.

Representative Conn—Cleveland does not err, and I am not disposed to criticise his stand at this time. He has simply given an opinion as a private citizen, and I must say he has expressed it in a fearless manner.

Senator Hendrickson, Jasper County—Cleveland would rather be right than be President. He feels that his view of the silver question is the correct one and he unhesitatingly says so, knowing as he does that the West and South do not agree with him.

Representative Anderson of Knox County—Mr. Cleveland has spoken as an individual and not as the representative of the party, which he had a perfect right to do.

Representative Julian (free-trade Democrat) of Kansas City—Cleveland's declaration suits me to a dot. I am as good a Democrat as anybody, but I admire Cleveland just the same. This free coinage is the veriest "rot," and I am glad to see that Cleveland has come out in opposition to it.

Representative James Donnell—I consider that Cleveland, who is nothing more than a private citizen, while an ex-President and a prospective candidate for 1892, has made a serious mistake.

Representative Harlan—I don't know that Cleveland has made such a mistake. I don't believe myself that he would carry the country on a free-coinage platform. The East and the West are divided on that subject, and being an Eastern man he looks at the question through an Eastern lens. So far as giving expression to his honest sentiments, I believe he took the right course.

Representative Ed Turner of Clinton—I am sorry Cleveland saw fit to come out in opposition to free coinage. I cannot say that I am opposed to his nomination, however.

Senator Dockery of St. Louis—Cleveland's declaration has kicked up a big feeling of dissatisfaction. I am a Cleveland man, but I would rather see him for silver coinage, to be in line with the West.

Col. Jones Is All Right.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 13.—Regarding Mr. Cleveland's anti-free coinage letter the St. Louis *Republic* (stalwart Dem.) says: "This is, of course, merely the expression of his view as a single private citizen. Far from attempting to speak as a party leader or to control the party Mr. Cleveland has waited until the attitude of the party became pronounced and unmistakable, and has then declared his private opinion. In 1888 he renounced the Presidency and sacrificed his prospects of a second term in order to lead the fight for tariff reform, which, although it confirmed his judgment of temporary defeat, resulted in the splendid victory of last November. In 1891, with the Democratic nomination at his command by unanimous consent, and at a time when such nomination promises to be equivalent to an election, he again shows a characteristic contempt for personal advancement. Without doubt his letter was written at this time to allow the Democratic party full opportunity to unite on some other candidate. If that were done and if a Western man was selected on a platform of tariff reform and free coinage Mr. Cleveland would undoubtedly use his utmost efforts to secure the success of his party."

Continuing, the *Republic* says that the letter is "merely the private opinion of a single Democrat," and that it commits neither the party nor Mr. Cleveland himself, and adds: "It is possible, though not now probable, that the whole matter may be settled by the adoption of free coinage before 1892. Certainly the Democrats will leave nothing undone to that end. But if it is otherwise, the entire matter should be left to the Democratic National Convention. On its adoption of a platform of tariff reform and free coinage it will be Mr. Cleveland's duty to accept both the nomination and the platform if the party demands his leadership. Certainly, if such a demand were made on him and he did accept the nomination, he would be above the suspicion of disloyalty. He would waive his own personal opinion and stand as sturdily for the party on the minor issue as he has stood on its leading issue of tariff reform."

Colorado Doesn't Elect Democrats.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 13.—The *Rocky Mountain News* (Dem.) in its leading editorial says: "Mr. Cleveland has dissipated all doubt as to his attitude upon the free-coinage question in a letter to the Reform Club of New York. Unquestionably it is expected that Mr. Cleveland's expressed opposition will affect the votes of some Democratic members. The letter was doubtless written to secure that end. How it will succeed time alone will tell. It is our opinion that it will but strengthen the devotion of every Democrat to the great cause of free coinage and defeat Mr. Cleveland's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination. It is useless to seek Mr. Cleveland's motives for writing this letter. Whether it is the outgrowth of stern conviction or an effort to secure a Democratic delegation from New York friendly to his nomination or a mere surrender to environments which he could not withstand, it is all the same to the people of the country. It portrays him in the same implacably hostile attitude which he assumed in his letter of 1885.

"The letter raises an issue between Mr. Cleveland and the Democracy of the West and South, free coinage of silver being regarded by the Democratic masses of these sections as an imperious necessity to the growth and prosperity of the country. There is nothing left for the free-coinage Democrats of the country but to organize to defeat Mr. Cleveland's nomination. It can be and should be done, and it can and will be done."

Iowans Are Satisfied.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Feb. 13.—The following is being circulated:

The Hon. Grover Cleveland, New York: The undersigned Democrats of Burlington beg to assure you of our continued confidence in you as a true and courageous representative of Democratic principle and of our heartiest approval of your recent letter upon the subject of free coinage of silver.

The address has been signed by the city and county officials, all Democrats, and the most prominent and influential business-men of the city. No bankers or bankers' clerks were asked to sign.

On the Fence.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—The *Times* (Democrat) says that if Mr. Cleveland is prepared to consent to suspend his private judgment in case he is elected he may get the nomination and will be elected. If not, the party must study the qualifications of other candidates. Assuredly the Democratic party will not change its attitude. If there is any yielding it must be by Mr. Cleveland.

Tennessee Will Take Care of This Editor.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 13.—The *American* (Democrat) says that it is believed by many that Mr. Cleveland wrecked his chances for reëlection in 1888 by his courage and candor, and that the sequel may prove that he is as pluckily honest now as then. His nomination will handicap the Democratic party in so far as it hopes to draw a new element of strength by reason of its unity of sentiment with Western Republicans on the silver question.

Father of Thirty-four Children.

CLARION, Pa., Feb. 16.—J. C. Kissinger of Toby Township was married in 1819 at the age of 19. When he was 30 years old he was the father of eleven children without a twin among them. When his eleventh child was a few weeks old he and his wife went on a visit over into Butler County, leaving the nine oldest children in charge of the house, the next one to the baby being left in care of Mrs. Kissinger's brother's family. While the father and mother were absent the house caught fire and the nine children were burned up with it. During the next ten years Kissinger's wife presented him with eight more children, and died soon after bearing her nineteenth child, being less than 40 years old. Kissinger married again, and his second wife bore him fifteen children in twenty-five years. At the age of 61 Kissinger had been the father of thirty-four children. He made a fortune at farming, and added a second one to it by turning banker. A resident of Toby Township says Kissinger is hale and hearty at the age of 91. He counts his descendants by the score.

SHIELDED THE LOTTERY.

WHY DISTRICT-ATTORNEY HOGE HAS BEEN RELIEVED OF OFFICE.

He Persistently Failed or Refused to Prosecute Lottery Agents Arrested in the District of Columbia, and the President Called for His Resignation—Sockless Simpson Takes a Look at the House—Three Million Dollars for a Hawaiian Cable—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Some civil-service reformers in Washington have been complaining bitterly because United States Attorney Hoge of the District of Columbia has been invited to resign. His term was not up and they thought it an outrage. Since the reason for calling for his resignation was made known they have quit complaining. It was due to Postmaster-General Wanamaker. For many months the inspectors of the Post-Office Department have been employed in gathering evidence against the lottery company's agents in this city. Day after day they have clung to the trail and night after night they have laid their evidence before the District Attorney. One agent after another has been arrested on warrants sworn out by the inspectors, but in each case the accused has been released on bail and permitted to go his way in peace. Among those thus at large are Charles Thompson, the self-confessed agent and "attorney" of the Louisiana Lottery company here, and the resident ticket-seller of the company, W. W. Gould, who was taken red-handed with tickets on his person.

The carrying on of these agencies in this city is contrary to the laws of the District of Columbia, and under these laws these agents have been arrested. The District Attorney, however, has repeatedly failed or refused to prosecute the men. Mr. Wanamaker appealed again and again to the Attorney-General and finally to the President. Several times the Attorney-General referred complaints to the District Attorney. Nothing came of all this, however, and in order that these men should be tried for the crimes they have committed the President has asked for Judge Hoge's resignation and will appoint another man in his place. Nothing is known as to who will succeed Hoge, but it is said today that the new man will lose no time in prosecuting the lottery agents now at large here.

SOCKLESS SIMPSON IN THE HOUSE.

The Kansas Farmer Introduced to the Members by Mr. Springer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The dull proceedings in the House were relieved for a time this afternoon by the advent of Jerry Simpson of Kansas, the Farmers' Alliance successor of Judge Peters in the next Congress. Mr. Simpson came into the chamber on the Democratic side under the escort of Congressman Springer, by whom he was introduced to members of the House. A crowd of members of both parties soon gathered about him and the statesman made famous by the story of his sockless condition was the lion of a half hour in the vicinity of the Democratic cloak-room. As he seemed to be Mr. Springer's special protégé none of the other Speakership candidates except Farmer Hatch of Missouri paid him marked attention. Later Mr. Kelley of Kansas took him over to the Republican side and introduced him to a few members. It was amusing to witness the curiosity shown by everybody to see the much-talked-of Kansas man and to notice that every one of them glanced at his feet. Mr. Simpson was dressed in a suit of dark gray cloth, and wore spectacles and thick-soled shoes. His manner was quiet and unassuming and he seemed to be unembarrassed by his surroundings. He laughed with the rest when reference was made to the current joke about his habit of wearing no socks. Altogether he made a favorable impression upon the Representatives as being "a plain, sensible fellow, undeserving of ridicule," as one of them expressed it.

WANT TO AMEND THE LAW.

Importers Seeking to Change the Customs Administration Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Percy L. Shuman, who is here in the interest of Chicago importers, says that he does not expect to get the Customs Administrative law amended this session. He has been merely feeling the Congressional pulse with a view to determining what can be done in the next Congress, and he thinks the outlook favorable. Representative Flower of New York has introduced a bill which sets forth the amendment asked by the importers. It is proposed to insert a clause in Sec. 13 which will enable the importers to know and controvert any charge of undervaluation secretly made against them. As it is now they have no such privilege. The full text of the amendment is as follows:

The General Appraiser shall give notice to the importer of the time and place of such reappraisement, and the importer, owner, agent, or consignee, or the duly authorized attorney of such importer, owner, agent, or consignee shall be permitted to be present at such reappraisement and present evidence of the actual cost and wholesale market value of the goods in question, and shall be permitted to examine any witnesses or evidence which may be presented to such General Appraiser as to the wholesale market value of the goods in question. And such General Appraiser shall cause a record to be made of all evidence introduced in such reappraisement regarding the value of the goods in question, which record and any documents which may have been filed by the Collector, importer, owner, agent, or consignee of the goods with such General Appraiser shall be transmitted to the Board of General Appraisers in case the Collector, the importer, owner, agent, or consignee of the goods shall give notice of dissatisfaction with the appraisement of such General Appraiser.

SENATOR SHERMAN IN HIS SEAT.

He Receives the Condolences of Many Senators on His Brother's Death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—Mr. Sherman was in his seat shortly after the Senate met and received assurances of condolence from many of his colleagues. The credentials of Senators Jones of Nevada and Mitchell of Oregon for the new Senatorial term beginning March 4 next were presented and placed on file.

Mr. Quay addressed the Senate in refutation of the charges against him. [Senator Quay's speech is printed in full on another page.]

Vice-President Morton announced his appointment of the following Senators to attend Gen. Sherman's funeral, the number having been increased from five to six: Messrs. Evarts, Hawley, Manderson, Pierce, Cockrell, and Walthall. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, rising to a personal explanation, said that Saturday in the heat of debate he had used language towards the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Fithian) which he was immediately sorry for. He had said that the gentleman from Illinois had a right to make a fool of himself, but not with his (Mr. Taylor's) consent. The words were unreasonable, unparliamentary, and unjust; and he apologized to the House and to the gentleman, and regretted exceedingly that he was under the excitement of the moment induced to make use of them. [Applause.] Mr. Fithian said that after hearing the manly statement of the gentleman from Ohio he acknowledged the apology in the same spirit in which it had been made.

REACHING OUT FOR HAWAII.

The Senate Favors a $3,000,000 Appropriation for a Cable.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Senate has shown prompt recognition of the importance of the Sandwich Islands to the United States. They form the gateway to the Pacific trade, and their political and commercial relations with the United States must either be of the closest kind or else European influence must preponderate. This has long been recognized by American statesmen, and the securing of Pearl River harbor was a step in the direction of this public policy. Recent events have emphasized the necessity for this country to do something more than keep its foothold in Hawaii. King Kalakaua was friendly to the United States, and during his lifetime there was no danger of an anti-American faction gaining the ascendency. But since his death has become known it is morally certain that the intrigues of the English faction might be directed towards gaining control, and the United States can never afford to permit that. The lack of cable communication with Honolulu to keep the outside world aware of what is going on is painfully felt now. It was this fact that caused Secretary Blaine to make several visits to the Capitol and lay before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate the need for the Government having absolute control of a cable. The committee agreed with the Secretary, and the result was that Chairman Edmunds and Senator Morgan recommended the appropriation of $3,000,000 as an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill. The subject was discussed for four hours in executive session this afternoon, when Edmunds and Morgan explained the situation fully and answered the objections which came up from Democratic Senators and from Plumb and Wolcott on the Republican side. Their arguments prevailed, for when the doors were opened and a vote was taken on the amendment it was adopted by the decisive majority of 35 to 22. The only Democrats who voted for it were Morgan, McPherson, and Hampton, while the only Republicans who voted against it were Plumb, Wolcott, and Quay. When the bill is passed by the Senate the $3,000,000 appropriation will be in it. Strong hopes are entertained that the conference committee will agree to the amendment, and if this is done the House can hardly afford to reject the provision.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Chicago Members Making a Strong Pull for the Post-Office Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago members are going to make a final rally for the new post-office. They have arranged to divide the delegations up and canvass them personally, each member taking a certain number of States. In this way they will be able to determine who their friends are, and where an opponent is found they may at least be able to keep him from voting outright against them. If a fair number of members show a willingness to vote for the bill Speaker Reed cannot with good grace refuse Col. Taylor or some other Chicago member recognition for calling it up during the last six days of the session, when it is in order to move a suspension of the rules. This requires a two-thirds vote, and if that proportion of the House membership is willing that Chicago shall have a $4,000,000 building Speaker Reed will hardly stand in the way.

Can Muster Only 6,000 Men.

Maj.-Gen. Schofield presents some rather startling facts in a communication recently addressed to Chairman Cutcheon of the House Military Committee anent the concentratable force of the United States army. Instead of being 10,000 men engaged in the recent Indian campaign, as some of the dispatches from Pine Ridge indicated, this paper of Gen. Schofield shows that there were less than 4,000, and what is more surprising he presents figures to show that 6,175 men may be taken as the highest estimate which can be made of the troops that can be even temporarily withdrawn from the present skeleton army service in any emergency without sacrificing interests of vital importance in the extended territory now occupied by the troops. Under no circumstances would it have been possible to increase Gen. Miles' command at Pine Ridge beyond 6,000 without the assistance of the militia.

More Promotions in Sight.

The various Army Promotion Boards throughout the country which had been dissolved because it was supposed that a sufficient number of officers had been examined to fill all vacancies liable to occur during the present year will be called together again in a few days in order to meet the boom in promotions which will soon follow by reason of the disability retirements made possible by the recent act extending the retired list. At least 200 officers will be ordered before these boards within a few days.

Confirmed by the Senate.

The following nominations were today confirmed:

Postmasters—Illinois, H. L. Scrogin, Chenoa; C. B. Rascom, Princeton; H. L. Taylor, Wenona. Iowa—S. R. Humbert, Cedar Falls. Michigan—C. A. Wilson, Holly; C. E. Newall, Flint. Minnesota—H. L. Simons, Glencoe. Nebraska—C. Hostetter, Central City. Kansas—E. A. Wasser, Girard. South Dakota—A. J. Bleser, Millbank; Wisconsin—C. L. Hubbs, Lake Mills.

Deficiency for the Pension Office.

A revised estimate shows that the deficiency for the Pension Office is $28,678,332. The estimate first presented to Congress was for $34,000,000. The present estimate is a reduction on the former estimate of $5,321,668.

CAUSE OF GEN. SHERMAN'S DEATH.

It Was Due to Weakness of the Lungs—Inability to Cough and Clear Them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Gen. Sherman's disease, or complication of diseases, as it seemed to be, puzzled his family and friends. His vitality was wonderful. Rallies and relapses succeeded each other so rapidly and from such apparent little cause that those about the General were ever, even till the last, at a loss to know what to expect. Hope and apprehension alternated, and on several occasions prior to the final crisis the family gathered around the bed expecting the end.

Dr. C. T. Alexander of the United States army was called in to attend Gen. Sherman at the beginning of the illness, and he afterward associated with him Drs. Greene and Janeway. Dr. Alexander last night furnished the following statement of the history of Gen. Sherman's sickness:

"Wednesday night of last week," said Dr. Alexander, "Gen. Sherman attended a performance at the Casino. On returning home he complained of a sore throat, but neither he nor his family paid any attention to it. The sore throat was present Thursday, but it did not prevent the General from attending the marriage of Mr. Elliott F. Shepard's daughter at noon on that day. Friday the sore throat had progressed to a point where Gen. Sherman concluded that he was sick, and I was sent for as an old friend of the General and his family. When I first saw him he was suffering from slight tonsilitis—an ordinary case of sore throat—and I prescribed the usual remedies. Saturday the tonsilitis was improved. The General had an engagement for Saturday night that he was anxious to fulfill, and he insisted on going. I earnestly protested, however, and he was with some difficulty persuaded to remain at home.

"Sunday morning there was an outbreak of erysipelas on Gen. Sherman's nose. The erysipelas spread during Sunday and Sunday night, and Monday it had developed to the extent of involving in the swelling the greater part of the forehead and the upper part of the face. The inflammation on the forehead reached to the roots of the hair. From the very beginning the effect of the erysipelas was most marked and decided on the brain. There were delirious and unconscious spells from the start, and they marked each progress of the disease at intervals. Tuesday the symptoms were so serious that on account of the great prominence of Gen. Sherman I suggested and insisted on a medical consultation and on a notification of the General's condition to those of his relatives who were in other places. Miss Elizabeth Sherman did not think that matters were sufficiently alarming to take that course, but I told her they were, and Drs. Janeway and Greene were called in and the relatives were notified.

"From that point the complications in Gen. Sherman's condition were fully chronicled in the daily newspapers. The erysipelas was gotten under control, but other symptoms developed. For many years, perhaps since boyhood, the General had suffered from chronic asthma. He secreted mucus rapidly, and was troubled with wheezing spells every time he got a cold. To alleviate this wheezing he always kept a steam generator in his room. I had long expected that he would eventually die of pneumonia.

"Gen. Sherman's death was not due to erysipelas or to pneumonia, *but to inability to cough up the mucus which filled his lungs*. The lungs were the weak point. They were never strong. The throat was always sensitive and tender. The swelling of the glands of the neck contributed to the inability to cough up the mucus. There was a great pain from the swelling. The erysipelas affected and reduced the strength of the lungs. Nothing gave the General the necessary strength. The stimulant of whisky and milk did not furnish the strength, and the pain and the swelling, and the weakness of the lungs kept the General from coughing up the mucus. He understood when told to drink the whisky and milk, and he understood when told to cough, but he was not able to cough.

"Thus he lay, helpless and semi-conscious. Most of the time he recognized those around him in the sick-room. During the last days of his illness there was a good deal of delirium. At times he was physically active. He insisted on getting on his feet and walked from his bed to the easy chair. The display of activity and muscular strength encouraged the family, but it did not encourage the physicians in attendance.

"Last Thursday I received a telegram from ex-Surgeon-General Moore of the United States army asking: 'Is Gen. Sherman really any better?' I replied: 'The General is a little better, but I place no faith in this seeming revival of strength, because I do not believe that he can free his lungs of mucus.' Gen. Sherman's muscular strength was marked. He did not have a particle of pneumonia. The trouble was that his lungs were weak and he could not keep them from filling up with mucus. The erysipelas would not have killed him, and if his lungs had been strong he could have recovered."

Fits, spasms, opium habit, headaches, neuralgia, and nervous prostration cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison st.

DEMOCRATS GET A CHILL.

CLEVELAND'S SILVER LETTER THE CAUSE OF IT.

The Missive in Question Has Acted Like a Wet Blanket on the Enthusiasm of the Bourbon Leaders—They Are Eating Their Crow, However, and Preparing to Support the Ex-President—Cannon for Secretary of the Treasury—Notes from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Mr. Cleveland's letter on the subject of silver appears to have thrown a wet blanket over his party. They have got through expressing their indignation at Mr. Cleveland, and he is once more the leader. Every one is willing to let events go on and determine the situation of the future. Mr. Cleveland occupies such a position of overshadowing importance in the National councils of the party that it is hard to understand how the New York people can think for a moment that Gov. Hill can try issues with him in the National Convention. Ex-Secretary Whitney has been in Washington conferring with Mr. Gorman, and it is now understood that an arrangement has been made with the latter to support Mr. Cleveland on a platform to be devised in the future. Mr. Whitney has given up all personal ambitions for himself in this regard and would like to see Mr. Cleveland put back. In that case he would be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gorman, who had something of a falling out with Mr. Cleveland because his bargains were not carried out before, will make such arrangements in the future as to protect himself. A written pledge will be demanded from Mr. Cleveland that he will comply with the doctrines of his party leaders before he can have the support of Mr. Gorman. Mr. Gorman is in the habit of carrying out all of his contracts in politics and intends that Mr. Cleveland shall do the same in the future. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he felt that he owed his election to the independent vote. He always paid more attention to the independent voters than to the Democrats. The independent voters have so diminished that today the mugwump element is considered as having been practically eliminated from politics. Mr. Cleveland if he wins in the future will have to make himself an out and out partisan Democrat.

Cannon for Secretary of the Treasury.

It was a common report today that the President might take Congressman Cannon and make him his Secretary of the Treasury. The present basis for this report appears to be the fact that the President has consulted with him a number of times during the last few days. Mr. Cannon is a personal friend of the President, and probably has been more his personal representative on the floor of the House than any other member. Mr. Cannon is thoroughly experienced in the financial operations of the Treasury through his long service on the Appropriations Committee. His views are conservative, and if he were appointed he would carry out, as a matter of course, the financial policy of the Administration. Mr. Cannon is angular and has a manner of intense emphasis and earnestness when he speaks. He is left-handed. He nearly always gesticulates with the left-hand in the midst of a debate, as a hunted man might flourish a revolver against surrounding enemies. This left forefinger of his has become such a feature of illustration that Mr. Cannon could not speak if his hands were to be tied. This was illustrated one day when he was engaged in a controversy with Sam Cox. Cox defied the Illinois member to continue his remarks with his left hand in his pocket. Mr. Cannon accepted the challenge, but broke down utterly amid the roars of the House, not being able to say over a dozen words before he again began flourishing his left hand.

Michigan Grangers and Cheap Money.

Gov. Luce of Michigan, in a letter to a Treasury official in this city, announced that the Grange over which he formerly presided as chief officer was opposed to the Farmers' Alliance. It has passed through all of the phases of cheap money which are now so agitating these later organizations. He says that the Grangers will earnestly condemn any movement in the direction of a third party based upon any repudiation of debts, public or private, or any inflation of the currency by the utterance of cheap money.

Reciprocity Not Free Trade.

Mr. Blaine and his reciprocity policy are the chief topics of the town. Mr. Blaine would be the recipient of endless delegations to congratulate him if he were easy of access. It is generally understood, however, that he is reserving his strength for his work, and so he is left free from extra demands upon his time. He is at the department nearly every day between 11 and 2. The rest of his time he spends at his house or out walking. He has enjoyed good health all winter, and is seen walking upon the streets nearly every day. The Democratic literary bureau stationed at the Capitol has orders to keep its attention on him. All are watching for some point of attack. For the time they are discomfited. The reciprocity policy is one that has commended itself to every one without regard to party. To attack that would not be wise. They seek to claim that Mr. Blaine has adopted their policy, and in carrying out the policy he is only taking a few steps in the direction of free trade. If these few steps are good then free trade would be still better. They overlook the fact that in no sense of the word is this free trade. It is not even the first step in that direction. It is a fair exchange upon certain commodities. It is a business arrangement where people have something of value to give when something of value is given to them. This is quite different from opening the gates wide and letting everything come in without any regard to these questions.

No Politics in It.

It is perhaps necessary to reiterate that there is no politics in the President's Western trip. He is not going South to make any stop. He has refused a number of invitations to stop at Atlanta and Charleston. He goes South simply to make connection with the Southern Pacific on his way to California and probably will make no stop anywhere. He is going away, as it has been said before, for needed rest.

Gen. Miles and Col. Forsyth.

The friends of Gen. Miles say that he is not placed in an embarrassing position by the action of Gen. Schofield and the Secretary of War in their refusing to approve his findings in the case of Col. Forsyth. They say that Gen. Miles expressed his opinion as a soldier and as a military judge upon the facts before him. He does not consider it a personal affront to himself that this finding is not approved by the higher authorities. If he had had any personal feeling against Col. Forsyth then it would have been different, and he would have felt the adverse decision of the Secretary of War. There are two opinions at the Capital concerning this case. There is no one here in army circles who thinks that Col. Forsyth erred in a serious sense. The placing of the troops was a subject for criticism, but not for censure. There is no one here who thinks that the Colonel should be blamed for the accidental killing of the women and children. It is understood that Gen. Miles' condemnation of Col. Forsyth is based entirely upon his opinion concerning his military capacity.

Not Much Interest in Bering Sea.

From information given out here it is probable that the question of the Bering Sea will be settled diplomatically before the Supreme Court has anything to say about it. Arbitration will be accepted upon the point submitted by Mr. Blaine. An agreement will be made to suspend operations during the coming summer until the points at issue can be settled. The possibility of any friction has passed by. There is little attention paid here to the matter. Mr. Blaine is now almost entirely absorbed upon the negotiations with Spain concerning Cuba.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

"Banana Belt" Weather in Dakota.

South Dakota has had some Banana Belt weather lately. The thermometer was 14 below zero, the wind showed a speed of fifty miles an hour, and ten inches of snow fell, and "the farmers of the Jim River Valley are wild with delight," because they need the moisture. It doesn't seem to take anything pleasant to fill a Jim River Valley man with joy.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

THREE MEN WHO KNEW SHERMAN WELL.

Gens. Slocum, Howard, and King Talk of the Dead Soldier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Gen. Henry W. Slocum, in speaking of Gen. Sherman last evening, said that he felt that he had lost his best friend. In Sherman's famous march Gen. Slocum was in command of the left wing, and the friendship then formed survived the war, and became stronger with each succeeding year. He and Gen. Sherman were much together of late years. At public dinners which they both attended it was always to be noticed that the two veterans seemed to enjoy, fully as much as anything, getting together and talking over the interesting story of the war.

Slocum joined Sherman's expedition at Atlanta, and was with it from that time until the close of the war. Every other day Gen. Sherman rode with him. On these occasions Gen. Sherman, who was a great talker, was as entertaining a companion as could well be imagined. His conversation covered a wide range of subjects, but touched lightly on the one subject which at that time possessed the greatest interest not only for Gen. Slocum but for the whole country, the march itself and what was expected of it.

"From the time he started on the march to the sea expedition," said Gen. Slocum last night, "he never seemed for a moment to doubt that it would ultimately prove successful. Nothing seemed to shake his faith in this respect. He never discussed his plans with me to any extent. It was not his habit to discuss them with his subordinates. He preferred saying little about what he intended to do until it became necessary. His self-reliance was remarkable."

With his troops, Gen. Slocum said, Gen. Sherman was exceedingly popular. This was perhaps but natural, as he had led them to success, and a commander in such a position generally is popular. While possibly he was not generous with his men, he was always just, and this fact they recognized and honored him for. His sense of justice caused him to be severe in his treatment of those who failed to do their duty. He always looked well after the welfare of those under his command, and was never above having a pleasant word for his men.

Speaking of the feeling of the Southern people against Gen. Sherman, which was probably stronger than that felt against any other Northern General, Gen. Slocum said that it had never been Gen. Sherman's wish or intention to cause any unnecessary suffering to the people in the country through which he was marching. For the burning of Columbia he was in no way responsible. Yet he was charged with it, with much bitterness, by the Southern people. As a matter of fact, the inhabitants of the place were themselves to blame for its burning. They had filled the streets with cotton, and when Sherman's army marched in, thinking to propitiate the soldiers, they had waylaid them with whisky, which they gave to them in tin cups, as much as they would take, until every ugly fellow in the ranks was still uglier and half drunk.

"Gen. Sherman," said Gen. Slocum, "always expressed great regret at the suffering caused by the burning of Columbia. He talked with me about it at the time, and frequently spoke of it after the war. Nothing was further from his intentions than that the city should be burned. He strove to burn everything useful to the Confederates; nothing else. When we first crossed into South Carolina we found we were walking on torpedoes planted in the road, and the troops did some burning on their own account, but Gen. Sherman put a stop to it as soon as possible."

One of the most astonishing things about Gen. Sherman, Gen. Slocum declared, was his memory. He never seemed to forget anything which he met with and which he thought might at any future time be of use to him. Having been stationed at Charleston before the war, he seemed to have the whole topography of the State at command. Frequently he was able to give information which was not found on the map which Gen. Slocum had with him. When asked how he came to know some particular thing about the country, he would say that he had noticed it several years before.

The subject of religion, Gen. Slocum said, was seldom mentioned by Gen. Sherman. He was not, however, a bigoted man, and the disappointment he felt at his son's entering the priesthood, he believed, was due not to the fact that he had become a priest, but to the fact that he had deserted the profession which was his father's choice, and in which he was already gaining an enviable reputation.

On politics he was not as reticent, but frequently declared he wanted nothing to do with it and that he would not even become a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. Grant, he also declared, had made a mistake in accepting the Presidency, as his reputation as a soldier was worth more than any civil distinction he could attain.

Gen. Howard's Grief.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, returned from Gen. Sherman's house to Governor's Island last evening. He was much affected by the death of his old comrade and friend. He talked for a few moments regarding the dead commander, and his voice trembled as he spoke.

"Gen. Sherman," he said, "had permitted me during the last two years in which I have been stationed in the vicinity of his home to be particularly intimate with him. He never seemed like a fellow-officer as much as like a father or elderly friend. So tonight my heart bleeds at his loss. When did I first meet him? I think it was shortly before the first battle of Bull Run and after that I was with him at Chattanooga and on the march to the sea. My personal acquaintanceship with him did not really begin until 1863."

Reminiscences by Gen. King.

Said Gen. Horatio C. King: "The announcement of Gen. Sherman's death is a great shock to me, as I have had a strong hope that he would pull through. I regard it as one of the greatest privileges of my life that I have been favored with the close friendship of Gen. Sherman. He was the most interesting conversationalist I have ever met, and his fund of reminiscences was seemingly inexhaustible. I shall never forget the first address he made at one of our army reunions held in Philadelphia June 6 of the centennial year. The meeting was in the Academy of Music. He made quite a long and patriotic off-hand address, in which he counseled tenderness toward the South. 'Let us,' he said, 'forgive and forget—provided they will do the same.'

"Gen. Sherman has felt of late years that his strength was being too strongly taxed by the incessant social demands upon him. He never could refuse his old Western associates, but I had some difficulty to persuade him that he had as many friends in the East. At Saratoga Springs in 1887 he gave me a most laughable scoring for my persistence. He said: 'By the law of our land, which is the only King we worship, I was turned out to grass, and I was told that I could spend the rest of my days in peace and retirement. I sought refuge in the City of St. Louis. I found little peace there. But I read, I think in Dr. Johnson, that peace and quiet could only be had in a great city or in the forest—in nature's wilderness. I therefore sought it in New York City.' Then Gen Sherman told his famous story of Capt. Bonneville. Bonneville, it seemed, wanted peace and quiet. He asked for two years' leave of absence and got it, and he went out to the mountains where Salt Lake now is. He caught beavers and otter and fished, and the Crows came and cleaned him out, and he kept out of the way for two years more. He was reported dead. He went to the Adjutant-General and reported, but the Adjutant says: 'Bonneville is dead.' He says: 'I am not dead.' 'O, yes,' said the Adjutant, 'you are dead; you are as dead as a mackerel. Go away from here and don't disturb the record.'

"Sherman is the last of the great triumvirate of Generals, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, for in that order they will always be named; yet, to my thinking, Sherman possessed the highest military genius, and as a strategist he had not his equal in the War of the Rebellion."

THE ARMY FORTIFICATION BILL.

Conferrees of Both Houses Finally Agree Upon the Amount of the Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—The conferrees of the Fortification Appropriation bill have practically reached an agreement on the points of difference between the Senate and House. The appropriation of $248,743, which was made by the House to complete the army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., by the erection of the south wing, is agreed to, the Senate receding from its amendment which reduced the amount by $10,000, and the House agrees to the reduction from $400,000 to $200,000 made by the Senate in the appropriation for machinery and plant to complete the equipment for this arsenal.

The appropriation for the purchase of steel for 8, 10, and 12 inch high power coast defense guns is placed at $800,000, the amount fixed by the Senate.

The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate, reducing the appropriation for construction of batteries for defense of the harbors of Boston, New York, San Francisco, Hampton Roads, and Washington from $1,000,000 to $750,000; for the purchase of submarine torpedo mines from $100,000 to $50,000, and for casemates and galleries from $100,000 to $50,000, and modifying the Fortification act of Aug. 18, 1890, so that the amount of expenditure authorized thereunder shall be increased from $3,775,000 to $4,250,000, of which $50,000 shall be reserved for tests of powder and projectiles.

The Senate amendment adding two civilians to the Ordnance and Fortification Board is modified so that only one instead of two civilians shall be added, the annual salary being reduced from $6,000 to $5,000. The Senate recedes from its amendments striking out the appropriations of $70,000 for three gun carriages of the disappearing type and $16,000 for the torpedo station at Yerba Buena Island, California.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. Restores exhausted vitality.

NO HOUSE COMMITTEES.

NOT TO BE APPOINTED UNTIL A SENATOR IS ELECTED.

A Resolution Directing Speaker Crafts to Announce Them Fails to Receive Attention—All Parties Willing to Let the Matter Go Over for a Time—A Bill Providing for Official Reporters for County Courts—Proceedings in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—There seems to be considerable difference of opinion in regard to the appointment of the standing committees of the House. Certain Republicans insist that these committees should be at once appointed in order that the business of the session may be facilitated, but they have been unsuccessful in attempting to induce the Republican steering committee to make any party demand for the appointment of their committees.

The Democrats make the counter claim that even if the committees were appointed no measures would be properly considered until after the Senatorial contest and that it is better to defer even any pretense at legislation until the Senator is elected. The three F. M. B. A. members have, after consultation, announced that they concur in the general view in regard to this matter and will make no demand for the appointment of the committees until a Senator is chosen.

For several days past Representative Graham has been attempting to present a resolution to the House. The introduction of resolutions not being usually the order of business when Mr. Graham made these attempts he has always been forced to ask unanimous consent of the House for the introduction of his resolution. Some one having invariably objected he has not been successful. He himself insists that he has latterly been refused recognition by the Speaker. This morning he changed his tactics by writing a petition containing the signature of several members thereto asking that his resolution be presented to the House. When in the routine of business the presentation of petitions was in order Mr. Graham sent his petition with the resolution attached to the clerk's desk, but before the clerk had commenced to read it the Speaker asked him what he was going to read.

"A petition sent up by Mr. Graham," answered the clerk.

"The petition of the gentleman from Warren (Mr. Graham) is out of order," said the Speaker.

Mr. Graham, however, declares that he will in some manner get his resolution presented to the House this week. The petition with the signatures and the resolution attached is as follows:

The Hon. Clayton E. Crafts, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois: We, the undersigned members of the Thirty-seventh General Assembly, do hereby earnestly request you to allow the following resolution to go before the House of Representatives for action, believing as we do that the best interest of the people, without regard to party, will be subserved thereby. Constant appeal from our constituents prompts us to appeal to you for immediate action in the premises. Respectfully your obedient servants,

D. C. GRAHAM, E. H. MORRIS,
E. O'CONNELL, W. F. WILK,
G. D. SLANKER, H. D. L. GRIGSBY,
GEORGE A. NEAL, HENRY N. FRENTRESS,
WILLIAM SCAIFE, H. L. TERPENING,
WILLIAM THIEMANN, WILLIAM MCKITRICK.

WHEREAS, The Thirty-seventh General Assembly of Illinois, having now been in session one month and eight days, has as yet not accomplished any of the business required of us to be done in accordance with the Constitution; therefore, be it

Resolved, The it is the opinion of this House that the Speaker should announce at once the respective committees, that we may begin the important work required of us.

It will be observed that Mr. Graham has thus far succeeded in obtaining the signatures of but eleven of his colleagues to his petition, so that the Republicans are not generally joining in the movement in forcing the appointment of the committees. As Mr. Graham represents the district which is the residence of Chairman Jones of the Republican State Committee the Democrats denounce his petition as a little scheme concocted by Long Jones to annoy the Democratic Speaker of the House.

"The opinion is general," said Speaker Crafts this evening, "that these committees should not be appointed until the Senator is elected—assuming, of course, that the Senator will be elected, as we all hope, within a reasonable time. I have received letters and communications from all over the State indorsing my action in not appointing the committees until this political contest is over. The Republicans themselves do not want them appointed now. They have told me so, and the steering committee does not demand them. I have not seen Mr. Graham's petition, but if he is making any such demand as this he is not representing the majority of his party."

Inquiry reveals that at least a portion of Speaker Crafts' statement is true. The Republican steering committee has held a meeting, at which this matter was fully considered. It was finally resolved that, under the circumstances, it would be unwise for the Republicans to make any party demand for the immediate appointment of the committees. Thus the whole matter by a tacit consent of three political parties will go over until a United States Senator is elected, provided, of course, that the Senator is elected within a reasonable time.

Official Reporters for County Courts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—Representative Callahan does not think that the Circuit Courts should be the only courts of record authorized to appoint court reporters. He will tomorrow introduce a bill for the appointment of official shorthand reporters for County Courts in certain classes of cases. The bill provides that the County Courts of the several counties of the State be authorized to appoint shorthand reporters in all that class of cases were appeal will lie from the County Court directly to the Supreme or Appellate Courts. Such reporters shall have like powers and duties as are prescribed by law for shorthand reporters of Circuit Courts, and shall be allowed the same compensation upon the order of the County Judges, and same fees for making transcripts, to be paid in the same manner as now allowed by law to the reporters in the Circuit Courts.

Proceedings in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 16.—In the House this morning Mr. Merritt introduced a petition asking Congress to protest against the persecution of the Jews in Russia. Mr. Hunter of Winnebago, Lyman of Sangamon, and Meyer of Livingston each presented petitions for the passage of the School Flag bill. Mr. Norsworthy presented two petitions—one asking that the bill for bank inspectors' appointment be not passed; also another praying for the passage of the bill providing that all licensed physicians may have charge of drug stores as well as all registered pharmacists. After the joint session the House adjourned to 11:45 tomorrow. Representative Mitchell reported this morning as still improving and will certainly be present at tomorrow's joint session.

"Loyalty to the Union."

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the sad intelligence flashes over the wires that Sherman, the patriot hero, the incomparable soldier of the Republic, who knew well both how to obey and how to command, and who also knew that his country was entitled to the cheerful obedience of every soldier in its armies when it was in its extremest peril, has surrendered at last to the attack of the grim conqueror of all mankind—when he who had the highest right to command the obedience of all his subordinates in the dark days of August, 1864, has now obeyed the final command of the Great Ruler above, and none now remain among us whose unquestioned right was then to insist on the obedience of the faithless General who now seeks under the thin guise of his past patriotism to be chosen as our commonwealth's highest representative in the Senate Chamber of the Nation—saved from disruption by the patriotic valor of Grant and Sherman and their loyal compeers; is it not specially fitting that we should now forget that *loyalty to the Union*, which we once considered a necessary test of fitness for public office and honors, should continue as a requirement or a factor of any importance in our selections of candidates for high honors?

Why should not the prophets of Baal stand upon an equality with the prophets of Jehovah since Baal is overthrown and Jehovah continues to reign? Why should the soldier (?) who deliberately disobeyed the rightful command of his acknowledged superior—and rode to the rear to the music of the enemies' guns before Atlanta—not, now that his superior has no longer power to command or enforce obedience, be recognized as the true patriot, and be sent to represent the State which has heretofore given the best services and lives of Lincoln, Douglas, Grant, and hosts of other immortal dead whose lives were the necessary sacrifice offered for the preservation of the National life and Union?

The ancients practiced swearing their children to eternal warfare against their enemies. We should take the opposite as the true practice of these modern days, and not only forgive, but cherish, our aforetime enemies—and faithless friends also—by cheerfully making them our rulers in preference to those who were always our loyal friends. This is the moral summit which we should mount in elevating John M. Palmer. S.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 16.—[SPECIAL.]—New corporations were licensed today by the Secretary of State as follows:

The Standard Trotting-Horse company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; for breeding, developing, racing, and dealing in trotting horses; incorporators, Edward Hayes, Morris J. Jones, and Will S. Loomis.

Cleopatra Silver Mining company, at Chicago; capital stock, $2,500,000; for gold and silver mining in the State of Illinois and elsewhere; incorporators, Alfred J. McGinness, Morriss Cassard, and Frank Drake.

The Cook's Chicago City Lancers, at Chicago; without capital stock; to be a mounted cavalry company; incorporators, G. L. Cook, Edward T. Lincoln, Theodore Tillotson, J. H. Corbus, and A. J. Snell.

Pelrsza Polska Kapelana Bridgeporte, known as Dembinskiego, at Chicago; without capital stock; to organize a brass band; incorporators, Antoni Kenesal, Thomas Blaszczek, and Michael Meczefsk.

Myrtle Creamery, at Myrtle, Ogle County; capital stock, $3,000; for the manufacture of butter and cheese; incorporators, Daniel Marshall, Daniel Hogan, and Alfred Malone.

The Hansell-Elcock Foundry company, at Chicago; capital stock, $75,000; for the manufacture of architectural iron work; incorporators, J. R. Hansell, E. G. Elcock, and Peter Marshall.

Carr & Allen, at Chicago; capital stock $2,000; for the manufacture of men's furnishings and general merchandise; incorporators, Vinnie V. Carr, P. V. Carr, and F. L. Allen.

Union Trimming company, at Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; for the manufacture of upholstery and drapery materials and trimmings; incorporators, D. Mayer, S. K. Cohen, and A. Neff.

The American Shire Horse Association, at Winona, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock to $4,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty, for $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Monday, Feb. 16:

Fifty-first st, n w cor of Aberdeen, s f, 50⅓x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (T. P. Phillips to M. Solon)	$ 2,000
Center av, 17⅕ ft n of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 1, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to E. H. Johnson)	1,115
Indiana av, 125 ft s of Fortieth st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 14 (B. D. Grove to J. Kile)	3,600
Buffalo av, 289⅓ ft s of Seventy-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (W. A. Rumsey to D. Cowan)	3,000
Sherman st, 98 ft n of Seventy-first, e f, 75x125 ft, dated July 22, 1890 (C. W. Kean to S. F. Heskett)	2,250
Sixty-fifth st, 225 ft w of Eberhart av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 12 (Master in Chancery to Excelsior Loan Association)	1,481
Sixty-fifth st, 78⅔ ft e of Central Park av, s f, 25x124, dated Feb. 12 (same to same)	1,872
Fifty-second st, 218 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24x125½ ft, dated Feb. 7 (B. Hagerty to Pitts., Ft. W. and Chi. Ry. Co.)	2,000
Hamlin av, 125 ft s of Augusta st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 7 (F. Golz to F. Feigenhauer)	1,850
Kinzie st, 131⅙ ft e of West Forty-third, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 10 (H. H. Porter to J. Kose)	1,350
Tracy av, near Forty-eighth st, e f, 23 4-10x125 ft, dated Aug. 12, 1890 (N. Christensen to G. Garry)	1,300
California av, 25 ft s of Thomas st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 16 (N. Persson to C. Persson)	2,500
Carpenter st, n w cor of Sixty-sixth, e f, 96⅔x124½ ft, dated Aug. 31 (R. S. Cox to C. L. Peyton)	1,300
Hoffman av, 124 ft s of Fullerton, e f, 31½x94⅓ ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. V. Salsman to M. E. Buckley)	1,500
Lawndale av, 25 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x125½ ft, dated Jan. 13 (H. J. Goebel to C. V. Anderson)	1,875
West Forty-fourth st, 25 ft s of Prince av, w f, 50x125 ft with four other lots in same sub., dated Jan. 29 (W. H. Hintze to A. Stock)	1,541
Eighty-fourth st, n e cor of Homan av, s f, 98x125½ ft, dated Nov. 17, 1890 (F. E. Morse, trustee, to F. P. Boehm)	1,324
Warner av, 75 ft e of Springfield av, n f, 75x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1890 (R. Haentze to A. Breit)	1,100
Vincennes av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 70x124¾ ft, dated Feb. 7 (U. A. Steele to J. H. Steele)	8,750
Vincennes av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 98x124⅓ ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. H. Steele to E. Hobbs)	17,000
Cook st, bet Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 13 (F. Karlowsky to F. Roubal)	1,400
Erie av, bet Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts, w f, 50x198 ft, dated Dec. 15, 1890 (A. Hoyos to O. S. Gaither)	2,000
Erie av, bet Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts, w f, 150x198 ft, dated Jan. 23 (Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co. to same)	18,000
Erie av, between Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts, w f, 200x198 ft, dated Jan. 23 (O. S. Gaither to S. L. Allen)	10,000
West Diversey av, 394 ft w of Thomas, s f, 106x125 ft, with 147x125 ft same block, dated Dec. 12, 1890 (C. W. Young to C. Richards)	3,500
South Chicago av, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, n e f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 3 (J. Joyce to E. Biegelman)	2,500
Washtenaw av, 384 ft n of Fulton st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 31 (estate of N. Dixon to G. Dixon)	1,200
McHenry st, 210 ft s of North av, e f, 24x123 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. Lekowks to L. Myndak)	2,750
Sheridan av, 48 ft n of Center av, e f, 399x123 ft, with 100x123 ft on Byrne av, dated Jan. 21 (D. Cattier et al. to R. C. Moore)	9,500
Claremont av, 194 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 33x125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. Flannagan to C. Chapman)	2,400
La Salle av, 99 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 32x172 ft, imp, dated Sept. 17, 1890 (E. Sllounan to B. Kingsbaker)	15,500
Warner av, s w cor of Randolph av, all of blk 1, dated Feb. 13 (J. W. Chisholm to C. W. Loucks)	13,500
Langley av, 209 ft n of Fiftieth st, 100x121.3 ft, dated Jan. 27 (G. Johnson to F. A. Rauchs)	8,500
Harvard st, bet Francisco and California avs, s f, 19x124⅛ ft, imp, dated Feb. 10 (S. J. Chapman to E. P. Brown)	3,000
Harvard st, adj above, 19x124⅛ ft, imp, dated Feb. 10 (same to C. C. Chapman)	3,000
Harvard st, near above, 19x124⅛ ft, imp, dated Feb. 10 (same to L. W. B. Johnson)	3,000
Irving Park blvd, w of Western av, n f, 75x121¼ ft, dated Jan. 31 (P. F. Haynes to M. and M. Kulle)	1,600
Lot 4, Sub of Lots 9 and 10, Blk 72, Russell, Mather & Roberts' Add, dated Feb. 16 (O. Johnson to H. Henk)	6,000
Colorado av, w of California, s f, 71⅓ ft to alley, dated Feb. 9 (F. R. Wagner to W. P. Alward)	8,000
Michigan av, s w cor Eighty-first st, e f, 150x161 ft, dated Jan. 1 (W. S. Carter to J. Stonitsch)	5,200
Michigan st, s w cor La Salle av, n f, 111x100 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1890 (G. Oberne et al. to J. J. Knickerbocker)	101,250
Cornelia st, w of and near Evanston av, s f, 50x[illegible] ft, dated Dec. 22, 1890 (A. Peterson to T. Rheinhart)	3,250
Cornelia st, near above, s f, 50x137 ft, dated Jan. 9 (same to Reinhardt & Lachmann)	3,250
Lot 1, Blk 1, Kensington, dated Feb. 13 (F. T. Croxon to M. Towes)	1,175
Forty-fourth st, 210 ft e of Vincennes av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15, 1890 (J. W. French to J. Walsh)	2,500
Langley av, bet 67th and 68th sts, w f, 25x121⅕ ft, dated Feb. 16 (F. H. Rood to D. Morgan)	1,000
Sixty-ninth place, 314 ft w of Adams av, n f, 50x124½ ft, dated May 28, 1890 (W. W. Augur to T. Clarke)	2,250
Lots 38 and n ½ 31, Blk 3, Stevens' Add to Chicago, dated Feb. 4 (C. E. Trask to H. A. Goodrich)	1,700
North Springfield av, 134 ft n of Frederick st, e f, 100x124⅓ ft, dated Feb. 9 (J. Casne Jr. to M. E. Sulzer)	3,200
Dearborn st, 154 ft s of Forty-fourth, w f, 22x123 ft, dated Feb. 4 (W. McNamara to E. Barnes)	2,600
Dearborn st, 79⅓ ft n of Randolph, w f, 42x160 and 50x80 ft, dated Feb. 10 (C. M. Fay to Lovell, Lyman & Harris)	160,000
Wentworth av, near s w cor of Fortieth st, e f, 100x122½ ft, with 200x123 ft in adj blks, dated Oct. 20, 1890 (Conn. Mut. Ins. Co. to H. E. Weaver)	15,400
Premises 360 and 362 Taylor st, dated Feb. 16 (J. Lamb to J. C. Lamb)	4,000
Calumet av, bet Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, e f, 17x125 ft, imp, dated Feb. 16 (T. W. Cole to P. Abbott)	10,250
Central av, s w cor of Montrose st, 20 acres, dated Oct. 6, 1890 (C. N. Loucks to F. H. Andrus)	15,000
Central av, s w cor of Montrose st, und ½ of 20 acres, dated Feb. 16 (F. H. Andrus to J. Cratty)	10,000
Law av, 250 ft n of West Harrison st, w f, 25x98 ft, dated Feb. 16 (B. Reinhart to C. Kalstner)	5,750
Canalport av, opposite Ruble st, n w f, 24x120 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. Pell to M. and M. Steiz)	2,525
West Twelfth st, 229 ft e of Loomis, n f, 27x124 ft, dated Feb. 14 (W. Hegerhorst to H. C. Wolf)	8,500
Lots 10 to 12, Block 28, and Lot 24, Block 28, Montrose, dated Aug. 2, 1890 (J. M. Cross to L. F. Morrison et al.)	2,000
Center st, 120 ft e of Racine av, n f, 50x100 ft (T. Perrin to R. Webber)	1,400
Commercial st, 100 ft n of Graceland av, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 15 (J. Lill to W. H. Spangler)	3,000
Ellis av, 300 ft s of Sixty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (W. R. Cox to M. J. Boardman)	3,250
Honore st, 280 ft n of Sixty-seventh, e f, 40x150½ ft, dated Feb. 14 (A. G. Warren to M. G. Lomaindyck)	4,400
Wharton av, 150 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, w f, 100x158½ ft, dated Jan. 10 (L. S. Breese to H. Prenzlauer)	8,000
Stewart av, 247 ft n of Seventy-fourth st, w f, 50x121 ft, dated Feb. 14 (F. Kalberg to M. P. Quackenbush)	6,500
Premises No. 302 Bowen av, dated Feb. 1 (G. H. Pierce to A. Wigelworth)	5,500
Milwaukee av, near Humboldt blvd, n e f, 25x110 ft, dated Jan. 27 (C. P. H. Dose to R. Di Bochtler)	1,400
West Lake st, 255½ ft e of Forty-first st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 24 (F. Joyner to G. Scanton)	1,100
North av, 150 ft w of Seymour av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 14 (O. T. Grostenund to J. L. Smith)	2,000
Wentworth av, 191 ft s of Nutt av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 6 (K. Nielson to J. J. Bager)	3,210
Everett st, 305 ft w of Woodlawn av, s f, 107¼x[illegible] ft, dated Dec. 28, 1890 (J. Strand to J. Wadsworth)	10,000
High av, s e cor of One Hundred and Twelfth st, 596x125 ft, dated Jan. 7 (J. E. Poillon to N. Noeninger)	1,900
High av, s e cor of One Hundred and Twelfth st, w f, 596x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (N. Noeninger to F. Hartman)	2,500
Humboldt blvd, 73 ft e of Forest av, s f, 24x166 ft, dated Feb. 14 (T. J. Mills to H. B. Dodge)	2,700
Stewart av, 198 ft s of Seventy-third st, w f, 17x124½ ft, dated Feb. 14 (E. Bloom to M. P. Quackenbush)	6,500
Monroe st, w of Maryland av, s f, 25x121 ft, dated Feb. 2 (W. H. Wootton to T. J. Murray)	1,000
Albany av, 118 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, [illegible] ft, dated Jan. 28 (B. White to J. White)	2,500
Robey st, 134 ft s of Thomas, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (H. R. Crane to A. Courtney)	3,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

N ½ S W ¼ N W ¼ Sec. 28, 41, 12, dated Feb. 9 (E. White to Columbia Steel Car company)	$ 20,000
Willis st, s w cor of Augusta, e f, 287x336½ ft, dated Sept. 17 (M. S. Austin to N. C. King)	79,667
Part of S. W. ¼ Sec. 26, 37, 13, dated Sept. 16, 1890 (W. R. Brayton to D. H. Sheldon)	18,750

NEW SUBDIVISION.

West Division st, s w cor of Park av, 40 acres, by M. W. Borthwick.

LEASE.

A. Lowell et al. lease to C. N. Fay property on Dearborn st, 79⅓ ft n of Randolph st, w f, 42x160x[illegible] ft for [illegible] year at an annual rental of $8,000 in gold.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued yesterday:

C. Henbitse, one and one-half-story frame cottage at Woodlawn av and Eightieth st, to cost $1,200.

Conrad Seppal, two-story frame dwelling at Vincennes av and One Hundredth st, to cost $1,100.

T. G. Otis, two three-story and basement brick dwellings at Nos. 4430 and 4432 Sidney av, to cost $15,000.

John Eraas, two-story and cellar brick front addition at No. 2380 Ashland av, to cost $1,400.

Mrs. Mary Schroeder, two story frame flats at No. [illegible] Newport st, to cost $1,800.

August Eins, one and one-half-story frame cottage at Diversey and Henderson avs, to cost $1,400.

P. Rosenon, one-story frame addition at No. 1519 [illegible] st, to cost $1,500.

Rudolph Layer, two-story brick dwelling at No. 470 [illegible] st, to cost [illegible].

Michael Walter, two-story frame flats at No. 21 Cornelia st, to cost $3,000.

Michael Walter, two-story frame flats at No. [illegible] Point st, to cost $3,000.

August [illegible], two-story brick factory at Nos. [illegible] to [illegible], to cost $10,000.

[illegible], one-story brick cottage at No. [illegible] st, to cost [illegible].

Paul Masiak, two-story and basement brick flats at No. 549 Holt av, to cost $4,800.

Jacob Stettinger, one-story brick cottage at No. 1315 Central Park av, to cost $1,700.

Charles Hirst, two two-story and cellar brick flats at Sixty-fourth and Halsted sts, to cost $5,500.

F. Reistowski, two-story frame flats at No. 5341 Justin st, to cost $1,800.

P. Murphy, two-story frame dwelling at No. 217 Wallace st, to cost $2,200.

John Greenfield, two-story frame flats at Sangamon and Sixty-seventh sts, to cost $1,700.

Thomas Riley, two-story and basement frame front addition at No. 3946 Wentworth av, to cost $1,600.

Frank Pribyt, two-story frame store and dwelling at No. 4928 Wood st, to cost $2,300.

John Stacacke, one-story brick cottage at No. 1010 Troy st, to cost $1,300.

John Seterowski, one-story brick cottage at No. 533 Twenty-fifth st, to cost $1,300.

H. D. Ellefson, two-story frame flats at No. 1008 Washtenaw av, to cost $2,000.

H. C. Niemant & Co., three-story frame warehouse at No. 958 Rockwell st, to cost $3,000.

E. Nilsis, one-story brick store at No. 654 West Division st, to cost $2,200.

Joseph Painter, two-story and cellar brick dwelling at No. 1535 Fulton st, to cost $5,100.

August Schumann, two-story and cellar brick flats at No. 130 Cornell st, to cost $4,000.

Albert Pohn, two-story and cellar brick dwelling at No. 1018 Park av, to cost $4,000.

National Machine Works, two-story brick machine-shop at Weed and Sheffield avs, to cost $5,000.

John Lembeka, two three-story and basement brick flats at Nos. 122 and 124 Center st, to cost $1,200.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

LOST—$25 REWARD—FEB. 16, EMERALD AND ruby ring, at corner of Sangamon and Madison-sts., about 2 o'clock yesterday. Address D 149, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS AT IMPORTERS prices and trade terms. Goods delivered on first payment. Examine my stock before purchasing.
GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Diamond Importer,
110 and 112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ARMS AND CRESTS FOUND; trade-marks and badges designed by MATTHEWS, 780 Jackson-blvd., formerly connected with Herald's College.

PERSONAL—MRS. COBB'S RELIABLE MANIcure parlors; Dr. Webb's wrinkle eraser; complexions beautified; facial development; manicuring taught. 125 State-st., Room 26.

PERSONAL—LADIES' AND GENTS' TURKISH baths, Palace Hotel, Clark and Indiana—Newly furnished and ventilated, with electric motors and fans; price 50c. Gents' open all night; no extra charge.

PERSONAL—WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, invitations, circulars, business cards, etc. Birmingham Engraving Co., 96 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A POOR, COMPEtent young man as office hand where plain writing is to be done; best city references. Address by letter tomorrow, A. H. D., 75 Maple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FROM the East who has 12 years' experience as bookkeeper and business manager with a firm of building contractors; understands taking up quantities and making estimates from architects' drawings; references given. Address D 177, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (24) AS bookkeeper or assistant; good penman and expert calculator. Best city references. Address D 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE MIDDLE-aged man as bookkeeper, cashier, collector, or either; good references from present employer and others; bond if required. Address D 146, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age, an experienced bookkeeper and cashier, having had full charge of office, is open for engagement on account of business changes. References from last employers. Can give security for $5,000. Address D 148, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, with good recommendations, desires position in lumber office. Address D 118, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED GRATUITOUSLY AT A FEW HOURS' NOTICE WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH four years' experience in the wholesale jewelry business desires position; best of references. Address D 115, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 22 as assistant bookkeeper or bill clerk; writes a good hand; quick and accurate in figures; can furnish good references. Address D 117, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and Remington operator; first-class references. Address D 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT STENographer; best city reference. Address D 157, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EASTERN GENTLEman wishes responsible position either in or out of city; best of references. Address D 124, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS clothing salesman; speaks English, German, Bohemian, and Polish. Address D 116, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STATIONARY ENgineer. Address P. LEWIS, Manheim, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTler with best city references. Address D 108, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 as bartender, with 5 years' experience, or any kind of work. Address D 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG YOUNG MAN as waiter or general work; will work for small pay. Address D 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man as bookkeeper, entry clerk, or salesman. Address D 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY AN EXperienced man. First-class New York reference. Address D 162, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN ACQUAINTed with the Spanish, French, Italian, and English languages to teach children or as gentleman's valet. Address D 107, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, EXperienced in general office work. References. Address D 106, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady as typewriter. Address D 128, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD POSITION BY competent lady stenographer and Remington operator; will give notarial services and if necessary furnish machine. Address X 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY FOR ALL OR part of day; law or architectural copying; own Remington. Address X 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE TO DO shorthand work or copying; is fine penman and can operate Remington and Caligraph machines. Address D 112, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. 3709½ Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY, COMpetent German girl; references. 3559 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL FOR housework. Call 68½ 29th-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GIRL for dining-room or second work. 929 North Robey, first flat.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED MODiste, stranger in city, wishes engagement in family; satisfaction guaranteed. Call 3756 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker at home or away. 2218 Indiana-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW; NO INCUMbrances; as housekeeper. Call at 84 Wells-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WORKING WOMAN (widow) as housekeeper for a widower or single gentleman. Address D 161, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman, a furnished house to take charge of. Good reference. Address 1912 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDOW LADY WITH NO incumbrances wishes to take care of flats. Apply at 84 Wells-st., 3d flat.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, 17 to 20 years old, living with parents, to do light city billing; wages $6 to commence. W 186, Tribune.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; must be rapid and correct at figures, write plain hand and understand shorthand and typewriting. Address D 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT DRUG CLERK; UNmarried. 229 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND—CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A BRIGHT YOUNG man who has had some experience as a bookkeeper, writing good, rapid hand, willing to learn and fit himself for assistant to chief clerk by doing general work; also ordinary entry clerk. Address, with full particulars, salary expected, etc., D 144, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE STENOGRApher, typewriter, and accountant of experience and best of reference; a good place for a good man; no other need apply. 1107 Rookery.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A1 OIL SALESMAN FOR CITY trade. Address, with particulars and salary desired, D 113, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

Salesmen.

WANTED—A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man as salesman to handle a line of ladies' stockinette jackets and boys' stockinette suits and other garments for the Chicago and Western market; must be thoroughly acquainted with the retail trade. Address A W 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL LOTS near site of the Grant Locomotive Works; big commissions paid to good men. GEO. G. NEWBURY and J. ALMON AUSTIN, Agents, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY SALESMAN. Address D 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SOAP SALESMEN FOR city, experienced and acquainted with the trade. Address D 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL CHEAP LOTS in quick-selling subdivisions, also shares in a syndicate now forming; both inside old city limits. Room 48, 90 Washington-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY FOR LIGHT WORK AND ERrands in office of wholesale firm. State age, references, and salary wanted for permanent situation. Address D 142, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY TO WORK IN OFFICE AND DO some collecting; prefer one who lives with his parents; must come well recommended; 15 to 18 years of age. Address D 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN BOY TO WORK IN bakery. 61 Washington-st.

WANTED—ELEVATOR BOY, BY A WHOLESALE house; must be industrious and reliable; references required. Address A R 149, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ABOUT TWENTY EXPERIENCED furniture upholsterers. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS AND young men to learn the trade; steady work during the entire year. Apply at Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Works at Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MECHANIC EXPERIenced in building elevators. State age, qualifications, experience, and salary expected. Address D 178, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER FOR READY-made clothing at MORRIS & GOLDSCHMIDT, 260 and 262 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY MORNING Tribune routes; those attending school or doing light day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—3 RELIABLE MEN FOR STEADY and well-paying positions; experienced solicitors preferred. Address A V 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS SOLICITors; good pay. Address D 136, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR HEAD of messenger department in National bank; salary $60 to $75 per month. Address with full particulars as to age, experience, reference, etc., D 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO FOREMEN OR MEN OF LARGE acquaintance who desire to add to their present income: We have something desirable to offer. Address D 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS CONFIdence enough in himself to manage branch business outside the city; $85 per month; $50 required. 41, 134 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—STEADY MAN TO RUN AN ELECtric plant. Send references. Printers. Address D 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES NEAT, plain long hand for general office work by wholesale firm. State references and salary wanted for permanent position. Address D 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG LADIES FOR pleasant office work at ivorytype painting; no experience necessary. Call afternoons. 236 State-st., Room 26.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork that can cook and wait on table in family of three. Call from 1 to 3 at room 815 Chamber of Commerce.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no children. Call Flat C, 2962 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—EFFICIENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in small American family. Call at law office, 97 Clark-st., Room 36.

WANTED—A LADY-LIKE, THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general housework in family of three adults; unexceptionable references required; wages $4. Apply immediately at 764 W. Adams-st., Flat B.

WANTED—251 E. OHIO-ST.—FIRST-CLASS DINing-room girl.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—APPRENTICES, IMPROVERS—GOOD sewers—ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting. 167 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IMMEDIATELY—TO SELL NEW ADvertising device to merchants; splendid employment; steady work; inclose stamp. Arc T. Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS AND GENERAL AGENTS for "Both Sides of the Tariff Question by the World's Leading Men" of each party; Gladstone, Blaine, Mills, McKinley, Sherman, Morrill, Breckinridge, Carnegie, and a dozen others, with portraits, biographies, and autographs; the book is just from the press and selling like wildfire; highest terms to good agents; send 25 cents for outfit. PENISTON & CO., 338 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW subscription books, just from the press. Address Subscription Book Department, RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR NEW FAMily Atlas, giving new census and all recent changes. Address Atlas Department, RAND, McNALLY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE!—WANTED—A PARTY WITH small capital to take the place of a deceased partner in a safe and certain business that will pay over 100 per cent profit. Apply at once to DR. HENKLE, 152 and 154 Lake-st., ground floor.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000, in established manufacturing business; more work than present capital will carry. Will give a practical man an unusual bargain. Address D 171, Tribune office.

PARTY WITH $3,000 AS PARTNER IN ENORmously profitable manufacturing business. COCHRANE, Room 48, 84 Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—STEAM LAUNDRY; A splendid stand. Address R V 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN CONtemplating trip round Cape Horn would like to meet with another as companion; advertiser has already traveled extensively. Address ANDES, D 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—THE BEST VACANT corner on 63d-st., Englewood, between Yale and Wallace; a special bargain and sure investment. Address or call at JACOB J. DESPELDER, 6309 Sherman-st., Englewood.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE CARRIAGE TEAM, bays; fine mane and tails; black points; 16¼ hands high; well broken and splendid style. Call or address WM. REED, Room 404 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—PAIR GOOD DRIVING HORSES, dark color and gentle about the cars. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 620.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

WANTED—TO SELL—FINE KIMBALL BUGgy; cheap. Apply Chicago Storage Warehouse, Van Buren-st., near Clark.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., near Clark—Superior facilities for storing furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing and shipping. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,373.
S. Side—250 and 252 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST.—ADvice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

WANTED—DENTIST—A GOOD OPERATOR; must be a good gold-filler not less than 25 years of age. Address DR. J. H. CHASE, 615 Olive-st., St. Louis, Mo.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of reference. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 522.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIRM of Roehsigs, Singer & Co., manufacturers of tassels, trimmings, cords, etc., 15 and 17 S. Market-st., has this day been dissolved. February 11, 1891.
G. H. ROEHSIGS, JOSEPH SINGER.
DAVID MAYER.

THE NORTHWESTERN TRIMMING MANUfactory, 15 and 17 S. Market-st., will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of Roehsigs, Singer & Boldenweck. February 16, 1891.
G. H. ROEHSIGS, JOSEPH SINGER.
CARL G. BOLDENWECK.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 8 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one life-size crayon, $3; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

GRAVEL AND CEMENT ROOFING—OLD ROOFS repaired; all work guaranteed; now is the time to prepare for winter; estimates free.
JNO. N. COFFIN, 5 Wabash-av., 5th floor.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

COLUMBIA LIGHT ROADSTER BICYCLE, 52-inch, to exchange for gentle pony. D 109, Tribune.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

AMATEUR'S PRINTING PRESS, CHASE, 6x9, complete outfit, cheap, or exchange for watch and bicycle. COSMOPOLITAN, 205 S. Clark.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

FOR SALE—BY GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 LA Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED.

WABASH-AV., n. of 18th-st., 25 ft., frame improvements.
WABASH-AV., opposite Havlin's Theater, 25 feet, with elegant improvements.
WABASH-AV., near 22d-st., 50 ft., frame improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 16th-st., 38¼ ft., with stone-front improvements.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 12th-st., 20 ft., with frame improvements.
INDIANA-AV., near 37th-st., 10-room stone-front, $7,500.
CALUMET-AV., near 33d-st., beautiful modern green stone-front, $16,000.
CALUMET-AV., near 34th-st., good brick house, 27¼ ft. lot, $11,000.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick, 25 ft., $11,000.
VERNON-AV., No. 3600, 10-room brick, in good order, 25 ft., cheap.
VERNON-AV., near 33d-st., strictly modern brick, large lot, $15,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern house, $6,500.
JOHNSON-PL., near 38th-st., 10-room brick with barn, lot 20x125, $4,500.
LANGLEY-AV., near 49th-st., modern detached stone-front, lot 25x150, $8,500.
ROSALIE-CT., near 50th-st., modern frame, stone foundation, lot 30x118, east front.
21ST-ST., Nos. 231 and 233, near Archer-av., 50 ft., with brick and frame improvements.

SOUTH SIDE VACANT.

MICHIGAN-AV., 48 ft., near 24th-st.; cheap.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 40 ft near 32d-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., near 57th-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV., 50 ft., east front, bet. 60th and 61st-sts.
GREENWOOD-AV., corner 44th, 97x155.
EVANS-AV., corner 49th, 50x125 ft.
VINCENNES-AV., corner 46th, 75x110 ft.
DREXEL-BLVD., south of 42d, 25 ft.; cheap.
HARVARD-ST., corner 67th, 40x180 ft.

SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY.

STATE-ST., near 30th, 85 ft.; east front; with frame improvements.
STATE-ST., north of 29th, 50 ft., with modern pressed-brick building.
STATE-ST., east front, near 49th-st.; vacant.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 45th, 50x130 ft.; west front.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 65th, 75x180 ft.
PECK-COURT, near State-st., 48¼ ft., with 4-story improvements; well rented.
ELDRIDGE-COURT, near State-st., 30 ft., with brick improvements; well rented.

WEST SIDE.

WALNUT-ST., Nos. 741 and 745, modern 10-room brick houses, only $4,800, on easy terms.
PARK-AV., near Hoyne, first-class 10-room brick, with frame barn; lot 30x125 ft.; a great bargain at $7,500.
SEELEY-AV., near Madison-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PEORIA-ST., Nos. 217 and 219, stone-front flat building, cheap.
LEAVITT-ST., near Ogden-av., 2-story and cellar brick house, only $4,000.
CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, only $3,600; terms to suit.
ARTESIAN-AV., 48 ft., with cottage, only $3,500.
CARPENTER-ST., near Indiana, 42 feet, partially improved.

WEST SIDE—VACANT.

CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, at $900.
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento, lots 25x150, $1,400.
WASHINGTON-BLVD., cor. Sacramento-av., 40x130 ft.
WARREN-AV., cor. Sacramento, 40x130 ft.
TAYLOR-ST., cor. Winchester-av., and Taylor-st., cor. Robey-st., corner and inside lots, cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNERS AND BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE

BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,

S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

S. E. corner Clark-st. and North-av., vacant; lot 225 feet on Clark, 150 in depth.

S. W. corner Halsted and Fulton-sts.; lot, 100x125; vacant.

Wabash-av., Nos. 1209 and 1211; lot, 50x180.

S. E. corner Pine and Indiana-sts.; lot, 100x150.

992, 994, 996, and 998 West Madison-st.—3-story and basement brick stores; lot, 90x119; price, $50,000.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE HYDE PARK INVESTMENT—NEW APARTMENT BUILDING; OAKENWALD-AV., near 43d-st.; rental $4,000; price $35,000; terms easy.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125, ONLY $750 EACH, NEAR cor. 77th and Stony Island-av.

Modern frame house and lot, 77th and Stony Island-av.; monthly payments; bargain; s. w. cor. 77th and Kimbark-av.; this is only four blocks from main entrance to World's Fair.

Lots, $350 each, Garfield and Central Park-av.

W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE APARTMENT BUILDING; $20,000.
38TH AND LAKE-AV.

Lot on W. 12th-st., near Union, a bargain; only $5,500 $2,000 cash.

W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

ACRES along the line of the new Illinois Central and new Northern Pacific R. R., in sec. 30, Oak Park-av. and 22d-st.
60 lots on Hawthorne-st., near new Ill. Cent. depot and new Driving Park.
15 lots on W. 48th-st., between the Grant Locomotive Works and Hawthorne station.
Lots and acres at Riverside—600 feet fronting the park—at a bargain.
G. S. HUBBARD JR.,
Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 9 AND 10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—
$40,000. WELLS-ST. corner; rental $3,900.
$20,000. HALSTED-ST., near Madison; rental $1,920.
$18,000. MADISON-ST., near Western-av.; rental $1,800.
$18,000. COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 30TH-ST.; rental $1,800.
$12,000. NEAR COR. MARKET AND ERIE-STS.; rental $1,200; will take vacant lots or farm within 100 miles from Chicago in part payment.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FEE OF DOWN-TOWN CENTRAL corner, improved, $175,000; $80,000 cash; 99 years' lease; 5½ per cent. Address C 180, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DUTY BROS. & CO.,
155 Washington and 582 Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—FEE LEASED FOR 99 years, with new improvements, 6 per cent income, $25,000; will pay commission. Address H. B. C., P.-O. Box 558.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,896
AN IDEAL MODERN HOUSE.
Groveland-av., near 32d-st., 11 rooms, pressed brick, brown stone trimming; new, with every modern convenience and perfect plumbing; built by gentleman of wealth and refinement for a home; will sell several thousand dollars less than actual cost; price, $12,500.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument—50x120 ft. fronting south on the park; will lease it for 99 years without revaluation. No finer location in Chicago for a first-class family flat.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV., near 31st-st., elegant modern green stone front house, $16,000.
RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $6,500.
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 32d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
GROVELAND PARK, north of Douglas monument, fine stone-front house, heated by steam; finished in hardwood and handsomely decorated; lot 55 ft. front; belongs to a non-resident who has no use for the property, and it will be sold very cheap; immediate possession; call at my office for the keys.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
PRAIRIE-AV. house near 29th-st. with lot 25x180 ft., east front. Only $10,000. The lot alone is worth the price.

FOR SALE—
$4,900 buys 9-room house Prairie-av. near 32d.
GEO. M. FADNER,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—BY "VAN VLISSINGEN"—VERNON-av., near 37th-st., 2-story and cellar stone front, new, modern 10-room house; lot 18x125 to an alley; $8,500.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1935.
SACRIFICE.
A complete house on LAFAYETTE-AV., NEAR 65TH-ST., 2-story frame, stone and brick foundation, 7 rooms and bath, every convenience, including furnace, gas, etc. Only 2 years old. Lot 28x187½. Price $4,200.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.—3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN—8-ROOM RESIdence on Stewart-av., south of 65th-st.; all modern conveniences.
JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, MODERN, LOW-PRICED houses on 44th, near cable and Oakland schools, only $5,750 and $6,000; south front, paved street, hardwood finish, bath, laundry, butler's pantry, furnace, mantels, bowls, decorations, etc.; good title, easy terms, monthly payments; worth seeing; open today and every day. C. C. LANDT & CO., Owners,
112 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., NEAR 42D-ST., CHEAP. 50 ft. Halsted-st., near 101st, for business. 125 ft., Wallace-st., near 100th, very cheap.
CHAS. MOAK, 116 La Salle-st., R. 50.

FOR SALE—2913 WABASH-AV.—THREE-STORY and basement stone-front, 14 rooms, with two-story brick barn; lot 22X120 to alley; price, $7,500; easy terms.
W. G. CARLISLE,
40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., near 50th, 85 feet, with frame improvements; east front; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN-HUNTERS LOOKING FOR a home examine this $10,000 new modern residence; owner must sell; Garfield-blvd., near Halsted-st., 11-room detached 2-story, brick and stone, 35 x150; price $8,500; terms easy. Tel. 4,827.
REA, MENDEL & CO., 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE—
WE OFFER AT A BARGAIN
100 ft. on Wabash-av., near 77th; $25 per foot.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
INDIANA-AV., corner north of 31st-st., 100x125; light on 3 sides; a fine location for an apartment building; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN RESIDENCES, SOUTH Side, $5,500 to $14,000; choice locations.
WALTER C. NELSON,
Room 50, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—CORNER LOT with house-furniture or unfurnished; cozy, clean, suitable for newly married couple; six rooms, water, sewer, cheap; easy terms. Call 6[illegible] 23d-st., City.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—House near 32d-st., with lot 50x170 ft.; $38,500.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Modern house near 33d-st., with lot 28x174 ft., and barn; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Several magnificent homes, with large lots; $100,000, $145,000, $55,000, $45,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown-stone house, heated by hot water; finished throughout in hardwood; tile bathrooms; has never been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 33d-st. east front; best location on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new houses, recently finished; neither have been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome stone front house, built three years ago, heated by hot water; fine interior; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Magnificent house, with corner lot; $90,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—One of the finest houses on the boulevard, designed by Burnham & Root; very choice location; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, with lot 51x170 feet, and brick barn.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, south of 29th-st., lot 25x170 feet; brick barn; $26,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 25x180 feet and barn; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, near 30th-st., dining-room on parlor floor; cost $18,000; eight bed rooms; to make quick sale will take $12,500.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Very elegant new house; one of the most costly houses of its size in Chicago.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Brown-stone house, finished in hardwood; $18,000; call and see photograph.
OAKWOOD-BLVD.—Brick house; 50 feet; $23,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine modern house on best part of the boulevard, with large grounds; $75,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, bet. 32d and 33d-st., with pretty interior, finished in hardwoods; $13,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, 30 feet; $15,000.
ELLIS-AV.—New first-class houses, southwest corner 44th-st.
CALUMET-AV.—New stone-front house near 33d-st., not quite completed.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone front house near 32d-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $9,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Fine house, with lot 37 ft. front; $25,000; easy payments.
HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, with corner lot 48x174 ft. and barn; a delightful home; in perfect order; every room full of sunshine; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New house, with corner lot 55 ft. front; only $85,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New stone-front house, with valuable corner lot, 200 ft. front, only $47,500. The lot is worth $40,000; the house cost $20,000.
FINE MODERN HOUSE, near 29th-st., with lot 98x170 ft.; only $44,000.
NEW HOUSE in vicinity of 22d-st., just completed; finely finished in hardwood; lot 25x170 ft.; $28,000. Look at it.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new residence north of 22d-st.; very fine interior finish and decorations; $50,000.
KENWOOD—New brick house, with lot 67x297 ft.
KENWOOD—Fine place, with large corner lot 214x297 ft., hot-house, beautiful lawn, flowers, etc.; $100,000.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—100x174 ft. near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—112x176 ft. near 26th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 34th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x250 ft., n. e. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x214 ft. near 48th-st.
I can give a bargain in a choice lot on Drexel-blvd. Call for particulars.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—

KENSINGTON ADDITION.

27 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO,

ON THE C., B. AND Q. R. R.

258 LOTS, 50X133.

EVERY street will have sewers and water.
EVERY street will have cement sidewalks on both sides.
EVERY street will have two rows of elm trees 30 feet high.
EVERY street will have a macadamized roadbed 30 feet wide.
EVERY street will be 66 feet wide. You can't find any property around Chicago with such improvements at the price we are selling these lots.

PRATT & ELY,

132 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—NO. 1398 BONNEY-AV.—A new two-story brick, 7-room residence, detached; has parlor, dining-room, kitchen, china-closets, and pantry on first floor; three large bedrooms and alcove, bath room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor; large bay-window; finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel with dump grate; oak staircase; cathedral glass transoms; sanitary plumbing.

LOT 48X125.
PRICE ONLY $3,200.
Street is macadamized.
We will sell this property to a reliable party on
THE REMARKABLY EASY TERMS
of $250 cash and balance at the rate of
$30 PER MONTH.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own and hereafter save the money you are now paying to landlords.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$6,500 will purchase the large frame building and lot, 25x125, used for stores and flats, 1098 West Madison-st.
$5,500—Large frame house and stable, lot 25x125, 230 Marshfield-av.
$4,300—Two-story brick house containing two flats of 5 rooms each, nearly new, worth $5,000; No. 1142 W. Taylor-st.
$3,500—Three-story brick and frame house and lot, 25x125, No. 1152 Harvard-st.
Inquire of owner, 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (5 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
208 ft. on railroads by 427 ft. deep.
410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years.
Also many other desirable locations. Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
$3,000, the elegant 3-story brick house, 1155 Grenshaw-st.
$2,400, the elegant 2-story brick house, 1167 Grenshaw-st.
$2,400, the elegant brick cottage, 1152 W. Taylor-st.
$2,400, the elegant brick cottage, 1164 Harvard-st.
$2,800, large frame house, 1165 W. Taylor-st.
Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—100 FT., VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides; will divide.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., 6 fine lots, each 25x150 feet, near Sacramento-av.; streets paved and improvements in; only $1,400 each. Also, lots on CARROLL-AV., in same neighborhood, at only $800 each; cheapest lots in the market; easy terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO. 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
$4,250 buys 25-foot lot and store 865 S. Halsted-st., near 22d.
GEO. M. FADNER,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON, LOT 120x150 feet, alley all sides; brick improvements; well rented. GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM FRAME HOUSE, HUMboldt-st., near Humboldt Park, only $2,200; easy terms; or will exchange for vacant.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., 25 FEET NEAR Sacramento-av.; below market price.
DAVIS & BROWN,
109 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—507 SOUTH LINCOLN-ST., 3-story brick in flats, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, lot 25x113; price $6,000; terms easy. BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY —
FLAT BUILDING AT A BARGAIN.
W. MONROE-ST., NEAR ALBANY-AV.,
2-story brick, 11 rooms, lot 24⅓x125, price $5,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$550; LOT ON HURON-ST., near Western-av., water in and street cars, etc.; $200 cash down. Address owner, D 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FLAT BUILDING, Fulton-st., corner near Western-av., 2-story and attic brick, $4,500; will exchange for house and lot.
J. L. BENNETT & CO.,
87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN AN ELEGANT CORner, 89½x125 feet, on the southwest corner of West Adams and Laflin-sts.; price, $220 per foot. This will make the finest-paying flat corner in the city when built up. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE BUSINESS—
61x200 ft. on Ogden-av., 1 block east of Douglas Park; can be improved to pay 20 per cent on price.
40 ft. on Ogden-av., near Van Buren-st.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
Room 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—
Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains; price $3,500; very easy terms.
TURNER & BOND.
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS. 10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—NO. 544 WEST INDIANA-ST., ELEgant 2-story brick store and flat; a special bargain this week. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
217 AND 219 S. PEORIA-ST., double flat building, 2 flats in each; well rented; cheap.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CARPENTER-ST., NEAR INDIANA, 42x116 ft., with brick house; suitable for factory.
GEORGE G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. and all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO.,
171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST., NEAR ELIZABETH, 2-story brick store, with deep lot; $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS 25 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
250 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner,
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FOR SALE—
Comfortable home, PARK-AV., near Hoyne, 10-room brick house, in first-class order, with frame barn; lot 30x125, at $7,500. Investigate.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET on river by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPEY,
209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—$500—LOTS NEAR FORTY-SECOND-st. station of Wisconsin Central railroad; cheapest in the city; easy terms.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-blvd., near Western-av.; 166 feet deep; 13 minutes from Wells-st. Depot; fare 5½ cents; $800 a lot.
T. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 12-room brownstone residence; just completed; contains every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size, this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—27X124 FT., COR. OF AN ALLEY, NR. Orchard-st. and Wrightwood-av.; elegant location for a flat building. Call for particulars.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IF TAKEN QUICK.

120 feet, North Halsted-st., near Clark; must be sold this week; $110 per foot; worth $135. Address D 154, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25X125, BURLING-ST., NEAR FULlerton-av.; will sell this below the price of any lot in neighborhood.
H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 25 AND 25 FEET FRONT by 150 feet deep, on Dearborn-av. to alley, east frontage, between Maple and Elm-sts.; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with all modern improvements, steam heat, etc.; well located near Center-st.; $6,000.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST. AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Two lots, 50 feet frontage, on Herndon-st., just south of Diversey-st., west front, at a great bargain; $36 per lot. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS ON FULLERTON-av., near Racine; well located; investigate.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—342 LA SALLE-AV., GRAY STONE gothic front; one of the best and most convenient residences on the street. Address, on premises,
S. SHACKFORD.

FOR SALE—"GREAT BARGAIN"—DIVERSEY-av., 50 or 100 feet close to Lincoln Park; make an offer for this; rare chance for quick buyer.
REDFATH & POLLOCK,
519 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE, NEW and elegant; fine trees, large grounds; $9,000. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 161 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDing, 2 6-room flats, well rented; is well located near Center-st.; has modern improvements and street improvements; was built 1887; is in first-class condition; price $5,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a large residence in a strictly first-class location on the North Side, suitable for a private school or club house; alterations or extensions made if necessary. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A FIRST-CLASS FLAT building paying over 8 per cent net; $36,000. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO.,
130 La Salle-st., Main Floor:
VINCENNES-AV., near 67th, 50x124; $45.
ELLIS-AV., near 57th, 24x120; e. f.
ELLIS-AV., near 60th, 50x178; e. f.
49TH, near Grand-boulevard, 50x125.
63D, near Stony Island-av., 50x150.
PRAIRIE, near 68th, only $38 foot, 25x178.
EVANS, cor. north 78th, 200x125, $25.
COTTAGE GROVE, cor., 200x125, $75.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 118 ft. north 65th, 25x129.
STATE-ST., 100 feet near 74th-st.
STATE-ST., 50 feet near 69th-st.
WABASH-AV., 100 feet near 74th-st.
CALUMET-AV., 50 and 75 feet near 70th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., corner 50 feet north of 50th-st.
RHODES-AV., cement sidewalks, water, macadamized street, 50x124, near 71st-st.
STONY ISLAND-AV., 100 feet north of 81st-st.
JEFFERSON-AV., corners north of 51st-st., 55x125; $50 foot; 240 feet north of 79th.
MADISON-AV., 48 feet north of 81st.
ADAMS-AV., corner 55 feet north of 80th-st.
ADAMS-AV., 96 feet north of 80th-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW BARGAINS—
$45 per ft.—the only lots for this money within two blocks of the important center, Cottage Grove-av. and 63d-st.
63d-st., corner, nr. Cottage Grove, 30 ft.; $150.
Cottage Grove, near 65th-st., 50 or 100 ft., only $115.
Cottage Grove, near Dauphin Park, a few lots; $40 per ft.
South Chicago-av., triangular corner, 104x147; $5,000.
77th-st., nr. Stony Island, a few lots left for $750.
57th-st., corner, 2 blocks from So. Park station, only $125 per ft.; both streets improved.
Midway Plaisance, only property for sale at $200 per ft.
Vincennes-av., several bargains; call for particulars.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
Tel. 10,067. City office, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—

100x160,	STATE-ST., near 77th-st.	$40.00
100x160,	STATE-ST., cor. of 72d	70.00
200x160,	STATE-ST., cor. of 77th-st.	50.00
300x160,	STATE-ST., cor. of 83d-st.	A bargain
100x160,	WABASH-AV., near 73d-st.	$35.00
600x160,	WABASH-AV., 76th to 77th-st.	30.00
300x160,	MICHIGAN-AV., cor. of 77th-st.	
600x160,	MICHIGAN-AV., 78th-st. to 79th-st.	30.00
100x160,	MICHIGAN-AV., cor. of 81st-st.	27.50
600x160,	MICHIGAN-AV., 82d-st. to 83d-st.	
600x160,	INDIANA-AV., 82d to 83d-st.	
100x160,	INDIANA-AV., cor. of 81st-st.	27.50
600x160,	CALUMET-AV., 77th to 78th-st.	30.00
50x160,	CALUMET-AV., near 76th-st.	35.00
300x160,	SOUTH PARK-AV., cor. of 78th-st.	30.00
100x160,	SOUTH PARK-AV., near 74th-st.	40.00

NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK BARGAINS.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Adams-av., 56.5x125 ft., at $105.
N. W. cor. 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 59x125 ft., at $110.
S. W. cor. 69th-st. and Jefferson-av., 34x125 ft., at $125.
N. E. cor. Avenue A and 70th-st., 81x162 ft., $100.
S. E. cor. 70th-st. and Adams-av., 161x96 ft., at $75.
69th-place, east of Jefferson-av., 25x125 ft., at $75 cash.
Avenue B, near 69th-st., 25x162, at $75.
Stony Island-av., near 69th-st., 50x212 ft., at $190.
N. W. cor. Palmer-av. and 70th-st., 300x199 ft., at $50.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., COR. 83D-ST.
WABASH-AV., COR. 83D-ST.
600X160, $30.
ADJOINING PROPERTY IS HELD AT $35 TO $50 PER FOOT.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

FOR SALE—1,200 FT. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 84TH; AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN AT $19 PER FT.; ¼ CASH, WITH RELEASE CLAUSE; INVESTIGATE. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 TACOMA BLDG.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., 100x125, east front, near 64th-st.; improvements all in; $72.50 per ft.; easy terms.
Drexel-av., 50x132, between 63d and 64th-sts.; improvements all in; $80 per ft.
Spencer-av., 100x125, east front, near 75th-st.; $35 per foot.
Luella-av., 100x125, near 76th-st.; $30 per foot.
Farragut-av., 50x125, near 75th-st., east front; $32.50 per foot.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE— A1 SNAP.
N. W. COR. CENTRAL-AV. AND 77TH-ST.,
75x125 feet, only $30 per foot; one-third cash.

ELIZABETH-AV.,
40x125 feet, east front, near 78th-st.; $23.50.

SOUTH CHICAGO-AV.,
4 lots, 25 ft. each, n. e. front, near 79th-st.; $38.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—

100x160	MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., NEAR 42D-ST.	$250
100x160	MICHIGAN-AV., W. F., BET. 45TH AND 46TH-STS.	250
64x160	MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., NEAR 52D-ST.	190
50x160	MICHIGAN-AV., W. F., NEAR 52D-ST.	185
298x160	MICHIGAN-AV., COR. 56TH-ST.	150
50x160	MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., NEAR 56TH-ST.	150
600x160	MICHIGAN-AV., E. F., 57TH TO 58TH-ST.	150
50x160	MICHIGAN-AV., W. F., NEAR 58TH-ST.	135

NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—47TH-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-AV., 50 x120 ft., at $140.
63d-st., cor. Madison-av., 150x90 ft. to alley, at $250.
Stony Island-av., near 64th-st., 50x190 ft., at $275.
N. E. cor. Oglesby-av. and 63d-st., 200x135 ft., at $110.
Oglesby-av., near 60th-st., 100x173 ft., at $115.
Ellis-av., near 60th-st., 50x170 ft., at $100.
Ellis-av., near 62d-st., 100x170 ft., at $80.
Drexel-av., near 62d-st., 100x170 ft., at $75.
2,480 ft. cor. Palmer-av. and 67th-st., adj. Jackson Park, $44 per ft.; will retail for $75 per ft.; this is the greatest bargain in the World's Fair district.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN.
MICHIGAN-AV., 78TH TO 79TH-ST.
600X160. $30 A FOOT.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—Modern 8-room house rented to good tenant to May 1, '92, at $60 per month; will exchange for good vacant. JOHN W. SWEET,
313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x137, east front, between 43d and 44th-sts., with frame improvements; $15,000.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO.,
304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS BETWEEN I. C. R. R. AND Cottage Grove-av., 82d and 83d-sts.; east fronts $560, west fronts $510; easy terms. 167 Dearborn-st. DUFFY & CO.

FOR SALE—
Coles-av., cor. 78th, 50 ft., at $30.
Palmer-av., corner 74th, 96 ft., at $32.50.
Farragut-av., near 75th, 50 ft., at $33.
79th-st., near Jeffery, 40 ft., at $55.
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—STONY ISLAND-av., opposite Jackson Park, 50x190, for $275. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—115 FEET NEAR JACKSON PARK, $18 per foot; property all around this piece selling now for $25; must be sold.
BYRNE & SHEERIN,
32 No. 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., east front, midway between Washington Park and the race track, 50x180 feet.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 50 feet north of 46th-st.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 46TH.
150X160. $250 PER FOOT.
CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET. WILL SELL 50 OR 100 FEET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

FOR SALE—98.9X150 FT., WEST FRONT, ON LEXington-av., between 56th and 56th-sts., at a great bargain; must be sold this week.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,
Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCES ON LOTS 45X12? near Jackson Park, one block from Plaisance; all modern improvements; $12,000 to $14,000. For particulars address WALTER C. NELSON,
Room 40, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR—50 FT. ON ST. LAWrence-av., 200 ft. south of 71st; $30; this is a bargain. CLARK & SEATON, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—
CALUMET-AV.
50X160, EAST FRONT, NORTH OF 60TH-ST. $80
75X160 WEST FRONT, BET. 60TH AND 61ST-ST. 75
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, FINE HOUSE 12 rooms, all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; well located at Hyde Park; must be sold. See W. H. WELLS, 303 Tacoma Building.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—

SOUTH SIDE BARGAINS.

	Per foot.
State-st., near 71st, 75x160, only	$ 35
Cottage Grove-av., north of 66th, 100x118, only	115
Cottage Grove-av., cor. of 84th, 50x125, only	65
Michigan-av., near 73d, 300x160, e. f.	35
South Park-av., cor. of 86th, 300x160	18
St. Lawrence-av., cor. of 42d, 100x120	125
Drexel-av., next lot to 66th, 25x125	1,350
Ellis-av., cor. of 65th, 50x125	75
Lincoln-av., near 65th, e. f., 50x125	75
Seventy-ninth, near Jeffery, 80x125	2,500
Seventy-ninth, cor. of Central	48
Seventy-ninth, near Stony Island-blvd., 125 feet, cor. of alley; will sell today	4,200

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
Tel. 5331. 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS.
INDIANA-AV., corner south of 47th-st., $105 a foot.
CALUMET-AV., corner, near 47th-st., $100 a foot.
PRAIRIE-AV., east front, near 35th-st., $95 a ft.
GRAND BOULEVARD, east front, north of 42d-st., 50x150 ft. with party wall; $250 a ft.
A cash offer is solicited.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
STONY ISLAND-AV.

97X 90 COR. 64TH-ST.	$225
125X110 COR. 65TH-ST.	200
50X190 BET. 63D AND 64TH-STS.	200
75X100 BET. 64TH AND 65TH-STS.	A BARGAIN
128X140 COR. 66TH-ST.	125
75X100 NEAR 65TH-ST.	175
44X125 NEAR 66TH-ST.	CHEAP
119X165 COR. 72D-ST.	150
200X111 BET. 72D AND 73D-STS.	125
82X125 COR. 74TH-PL.	100
50X125 NEAR 76TH-ST.	75
48X120 NEAR 81ST-ST.	50

NESSLER & LEACH.
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL LOT ON S. W. corner Kimbark-av. and 57th-st.; this is only four blocks west of main entrance to Jackson Park; alley inside and rear; is splendid location for apartment or hotel building; low price for a quick sale.

W. A. PRIDMORE.

115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRA BARGAINS FOR QUICK sale:
40 ft., Woodlawn-terrace, close to Stony Island-blvd., $25 ft. under value.
50 ft., 63d-place, near 63d-st. and Stony Island-blvd., $75 ft.
100 ft. corner 64th and Hope, $75 ft.
80 ft., 66th-st., s. f., near Stony Island, $125.
21 lots, 52d-st., $350 lot.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
50X190
feet frontage on Hope and Grace-avs.
$100 PER FT.,
for this week only. Also 200 ft. on South Park-court, near Jackson Park; very cheap.
W. S. DAY & CO.,
514 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,672.
COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE CHEAP.
Lake-av., near 43d-st., an east front, new modern 3-story cellar and attic 8-room brick house, with furnace, laundry, mantels, gas fixtures, complete; price $6,500; easy terms. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—COR. CHAMPLAIN AND 46TH. $125.00

50 ft. Cottage Grove, near 51st	190.00
50 ft. Stony Island, near 64th	275.00
75 ft. McChesney-av., near 65th	60.00
50 ft. St. Lawrence-av., near 65th	60.00
50 ft. Central-av., near 81st	22.00
100 ft. Elizabeth-av., near 82d	22.00
25 ft. St. Lawrence-av., e. f., near 45th	90.00
25 ft. Av. A, near 69th	60.00
25 ft. Cottage Grove-av., near 78th	65.00
50 ft. Jefferson-av., cor 72d	70.00
27 ft. 83d-st., near Jeffery-av.	28.00

A. HOFFMANN & CO., 4245 Cottage Grove-av.
Open Monday and THURSDAY evenings.

FOR SALE— GREAT BARGAIN
1,200X125. $18 PER FOOT.
300X125—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., COR. 84TH-ST.
600X125—STORMS-AV., COR. 84TH.
300X125—DREXEL-AV., COR. 84TH-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—AT WOODLAWN PARK—
HOUSES AND LOTS FROM $7,500 TO $11,000.
ALL MODERN AND COMPLETE.
100x161 ft. cor. 56th and State-sts.
125x125 ft. cor 74th and Cottage Grove-av.
100 ft. on Cottage Grove-av. and 61st-st.
74½x115 ft. cor. 75th-st. and Langley-av.
200 ft. on 71st-st., near Parkside Station.
50 ft. on Commercial-av. and 81st-st.
GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st., R. 602.

FOR SALE—
30 lots on Yates-av., near 83d-st.; price $25 per foot; will divide to suit purchasers.
N. E. and N. W. corners 83d-st. and Phillips-av., each 51x125 feet, $42 per foot.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch office, 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE city, neighborhood of Jackson Park; just a few left. Come in at once if you want bargains.
BYRNE & SHEERIN,
32 No. 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THESE WILL MAKE YOU MONEY—
115x125, s. e. and s. w. cor. Jefferson-av. and 67th, $100.
48x125, north of 69th-pl., e. s. Madison-av., $70.
50x125, 69th-pl., e. of Madison-av., $75.
50x125, 69th-pl., e. of Madison-av., $80.
48x125, Drexel-av., cor. 66th, $4,000.
35x164, Greenwood-av., near 54th; hear offer.
46x104, State-st., near 45th, $8,500.
J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,[illegible]
MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE PROPERTY,
DREXEL-BLVD.,
near 43d-st., 30x180; price $300 per foot.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.—3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
ROSALIE-COURT, 1 block from Jackson Park and I. C. R. R. Station, modern frame house, with stone basement; lot 30x118; bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN.
ADAMS-AV., COR. 81ST-ST.
LOT 54X124. $1,[illegible]
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN; STREET MACADAMIZED.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

FOR SALE—

BARGAINS.

Calumet-av., near 41st-st., e. f., 30x130 ft.	[illegible]
Calumet-av., near 54th-st., e. f., 49x179 ft.	[illegible]
Cottage Grove-av., near 82d-st., 50x125 ft.	[illegible]
79th-st., cor. Quincy-av., 50x125 ft., very cheap	[illegible]

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch Office 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST your money; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $125 secures one share in this enterprise. STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agents,
133 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—HALF BLOCK FROM station, several elegant ten-room new residences; all conveniences; best location and surroundings; prices low. GEO. M. HORD,
80 Dearborn, Room 4.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE BUSINESS CORNERS.

Halsted-st., n. e. cor. 50th-st., 50x125 ft.; very cheap; easy terms.
Halsted-st., near 57th-st., e. f., 50x125 ft.; $100.
Halsted-st., n. e. cor. 60th-st., 58x130 ft.; $125.
Halsted-st., near 67th-st., 25x115 ft., e. f.; $85.
Halsted-st., n. e. cor. 76th-st., 50x100 ft.; $100.
Halsted-st., n. w. cor. 84th-st., 119x125 ft.; $42.
Halsted-st., s. w. cor. 91st-st., 200x125 ft.; $20.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch Office 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—69TH-ST. CORNER, BET. CENTER st. and Ashland-av., at a bargain. GEORGE M. SCHMIDT, 419 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—5 THREE-STORY FRAME FLAT houses, new, on Emerald-av., near 52d-st.; $3,800; $1,000 cash, balance in small monthly payments.
UNITED STATES LOAN SYNDICATE,
310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—TO ENGLEWOOD BUILDERS—TWO fine corners on Wright-st., south of 65th; all improvements in this spring; MUST BE SOLD; want offer at once. J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME, 6 ROOMS AND bath, new, on Laflin-st., Englewood; cost $3,000; will sell at $2,800; $500 down, balance of $1,800 at $30 per month, or will carry $1,200 as straight loan.
BARNES, 310 Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—YALE-ST., NEAR 71ST, 40x132 ft., at $63; s. e. cor. Stewart-av. and [illegible], 100x160 ft. at $65. E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LOTS $450.
CRAWFORD.
Five miles from the Court-House.
One of Chicago's prettiest suburbs.
BUY A LOT.
Frame houses can be built.
You will be only two minutes' walk from the station.
Close to one of the finest public schools in the city.
Call at the office and we will take you out and show them.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 100 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLYDE, ILL.—TWO NEW BUILT modern frame houses, each 7 rooms, splendid location, at Clyde, 6 miles from Court-House; will sell it very low. Call on or address S. W. FISH.

FOR SALE—
$400 each for three lots near Grant Locomotive Works. GEO. M. FADNER,
159 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—2 BLOCKS AT DEPOT on Wisconsin Central railroad, 146x294 deep, at $10 per foot. A. HADDOW SMITH, 79 Dearborn-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 DEARborn-st.
New one and one-half story brick houses, Norwood-av., one block west of Humboldt Park, $1,800.
New two-story brick houses and flats, Dickey-av., two blocks west of Humboldt Park, $2,300.
Lots between North-av. and Division-st., just west of Humboldt Park, $650.
All these on easy monthly payments, with cash payment of about 10 per cent on value.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—WE HAVE LOTS AT Irving Park, 2½ blocks from station, 50 ft. by 144 6-100 ft., and 40 ft by 173 6-100 ft.; best located in the park; price $650 to $850; also we have Montrose lots in bunches of 5 to 10 or singly, ranging in price from $75 to $200. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE LOTS IN JEFFERSON AT the small figure of $150 to $200, on easy terms; good transportation. Now is your time while they are cheap. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—12-ROOM HOUSE, E. side; central, e. f., lot 50x165; $4,000. Some SPECIAL BARGAINS in houses, flats, and lots. E. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH Evanston.

JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, lot 100x175 ft.	$5,500
FOREST-AV., 6-room cottage, lot 50x175 ft.	3,250
LEE-ST., 9-room house, lot 40x160 ft.	[illegible]
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, lot 100x175 ft.	3,500
HINMAN, 7-room house, lot 40x182 ft.	5,000
RIDGE-PL., 7-room house, lot 50x175 ft.	2,300
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, lot 50x175 ft.	5,500
JUDSON-AV., 12-room house, lot 50x160 ft.	8,000
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 55x182 ft.	7,500
HINMAN-AV., 10-room house, lot 40x182 ft.	5,000
RIDGE-AV., 4 acres with fine 11-room house, ripe for subdivision; a bargain at the price; price.	25,000

Also several new houses with all modern conveniences, ranging from $6,000 to $7,500, on favorable terms, and VACANT LOTS in the FINEST portions of SOUTH EVANSTON. O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st. BRANCH OFFICE, DUCAT BLOCK, SOUTH EVANSTON.

FOR SALE—

GLEN ELLYN SYNDICATE.

$500 per share; $100 cash.

Each share represents a beautiful HALF-ACRE LOT.

Here is your chance to secure a fine building site and a profitable investment. This fine residence suburb is 200 feet above Lake Michigan. Particulars furnished on application. W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 111.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $25; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 23 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TOLLESTON LOTS NEAR Stock Yards and M. C. depot, cheap; easy terms; commission to brokers. Address D 158, Tribune.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

We make a specialty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property. Can offer some bargains in homes and choice building sites along shore from Evanston to Fort Sheridan. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,600—MODERN RESIDENCE AND lot 50x150, Morgan Park; a bargain. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $200 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN SOUTH EVANSTON, east of Northwestern tracks. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNWOOD, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT BRAINERD, ON ROCK ISLAND R. R., 5-cent fare, 7-room frame, modern, screens, storm windows, etc.; excellent order; lot 50x126; only $2,100; easy payments. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK—
SHERIDAN-DRIVE lots at $60 per ft.
PRATT-AV. lots at $35 to $50 per ft.
COLUMBIA-AV. lots at $30 to $50 per ft.
SHERWIN-AV. lots at $25 to $40 per ft.
CORNER BRYAN AND MAPLE-AVS., at $55 per ft.
JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—LACTOU—LOTS $75; SIDEWALKS graded streets, shade trees, frontage on Quincy-road, near depot. A. HADDOW SMITH, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF LOTS AT ROGERS PARK. JOHN W. SWEET, 313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE SEVERAL HOUSES WITH large grounds on Sheridan Road running back to the lake at Winnetka; also vacant lots. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN WORTH, NEAR PROPOSED electric railway on 95th-st., $900; 15 acres in Cicero, near Stickney Tract, at $2,200. ALEX. H. GUNN, 79 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 60 ACRES AT HAMMOND at $1,000 per acre; best located acres down there. Also lots cheap and under the market price. East Chicago lots cheap for cash. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 20 ACRES AT EDGEWATER, cheapest property out there; a bargain if taken at once. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, N. E. COR. 83D-ST. AND Johnson-av., at $1,500. 5 acres, n. w. cor. 69th and Blanchard-av., at $2,400. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES NEAR ELMHURST; RIPE for subdivision; frontage on Lake and Madison-sts.; two railroads run through this tract; a fortune in this at $250 per acre. Room 206, 112 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE— 80 acres at Harvey for $550 per acre; frontage on Ashland-av. The greatest bargain on the market to-day. Be quick. JULIUS WAHL, Exclusive Agent, R. 45, 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. 1378.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON I. C. RY., $325 ACRE. 5 acres, 89th-st., south of Jackson Park, for $11,000; easy terms; suitable for syndicate. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE— Cor. Chicago and Western-avs., 5-acre block, 50 lots; 4 street frontages. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN the State of Indiana, 2¼ miles from La Porte, near boat landing of the most popular summer resort in the State; house and barn almost equal to any on the avenues of Chicago; 1½ hours' ride from Chicago; a bargain and good terms. Also a 720-acre stock-farm, well improved, 56 miles east of Chicago on Ft. Wayne R. R. GEO. W. SPENCER, 85 Dearborn-st. Room 620.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 700 ACRES in Cook County, Illinois, on the line of the Wabash railway; all cultivated land, high and dry; two dwellings, barns, sheds, and outbuildings; in first rate condition; can be bought at a great bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FARM— 94 acres excellent land, with good house, barns, and outbuildings, in nice order, in Lake County, near Lake Forest, at a bargain. Apply to C. H. MULLIKEN, 99 and 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AN IMPROVED DAIRY farm of 217 acres, one mile east of Griffith, Lake County, Indiana. Address W. S. GALLAGHER, Ross, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sale call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy equities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 582 W. Madison.

WANTED—LOTS FROM OWNERS IN ALL parts of the city; we are having quite a demand; answer at once, giving price per foot or lot. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property, from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE IMPROVED PROPERTY to satisfy our clients; only owners need answer; write full description. We have a good demand for income improved property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEES OF GROUND ON SOUTH SIDE, West Side, and North Side; also have customer for 99 years' lease on centrally located property. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A GOOD DEMAND FOR South Side improved income property; owners send in full description of yours; no expense unless deal is made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN $8,000 TO $10,000 will buy east of State, north of Midway-plaisance; customer waiting who is a buyer; no agents need answer this. ELBERT C. SMITH, 302 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—THE BEST BARGAIN BETWEEN 59th and 79th and east of State; vacant or improved; money ready. T. C. RIVERA, 908 Tacoma.

WANTED—A HOUSE OR VACANT LOT AT once on Park-av., Fulton or Walnut-st., from Robey-st. to Western-av., from owners. Address D 118, Tribune office.

WANTED—$1,500 TO $2,500 HOUSE, BETWEEN 35th and 40th-st., south, Michigan and Wabash, [illegible] down, balance monthly; answer quick. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A STRONG DEMAND FOR equities in income property; list yours with us and find purchaser. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A RESIDENCE CONTAINING 12 or 14 rooms situated in any of the choice locations of the city or suburbs. Address D 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS in all parts of the city to submit to customers; answer, stating price, terms, location, etc.; no expense without sale is made. FOSTER & GAMBRILL, R. 613, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST $10,000 TO $25,000 IN BUSINESS PROPERTY (improved or vacant) on any good RETAIL BUSINESS STREET, South or West. Address D 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION; must have good railroad accommodations. Address D 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 ACRES ON C. & N. W. R. R. OR ON C., M. & St. P. R. R., south of Evanston. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER—20 OR MORE LOTS south of 75th-st., east of Stony Island; must be bargains; owners only. CLARK & POTTINGER, 25, 116 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR A SPECIAL CLIENT, SMALL modern flat in good residence location; North or South Side; price about $12,000. RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

WANTED—TWENTY TO FORTY ACRES SOUTH ripe for subdivision. A W 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—50-FOOT LOT ONE BLOCK EITHER side of 63d-st., east of Woodlawn-av. Address D 122, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—BOARD AND ROOM FOR HORSE and buggy or other valuables. 54 S. Carpenter-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—WELL RENTED STORE AND flat building, Canalport-av., $7,000, for smaller property, South Side, residence or flat building or vacant; will mortgage back. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$11,000 EQUITY IN ONE OF the best paying hotels in Michigan for Chicago vacant or improved or good farm. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE STORE AND FLAT building, $8,000, in Harlem, Cook County, for farm, Middle or Southern Illinois. J. L. BENNETT & CO.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE NEW JERSEY HOMESTEAD with 12 acres choice fruit land for residence, business, or vacant in Cook County. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS FOR OTHER PROPERTY or land. Address D 121, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—one of the most prominent groceries on South Side; doing a big business; inventory $7,000; will stand investigation. Address B B 6, Tribune office.

THREE GOOD CITY BUILDING LOTS AND 160 AC. Nebraska improved farm for Illinois farm, worth $5,000. 50 foot lot on Drexel-av. and 66th-st. for sale cheap. BEDDOE, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENTRAL business property at 5 and 6 per cent. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAGO real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LIBERAL LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE can be obtained by applying to E. RUBOVITS, Secretary of the Republic Loan and Building Association, 120 Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 307 and 308.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 5½ per cent, 6 per cent, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 582 Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMPROVED real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS WANTED—LOAN OF $14,000 to $16,000, on first-class business property. Address D 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; most always have a few good loans on hand. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 638. 171 La Salle-st.

$2,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security at market rates. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, etc. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call at Heyman's Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 90 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT; LOANS made. HODGE & KNOX, 70 Adams Exp. Bldg.

LOANS ON LIFE-INSURANCE POLICIES; SAME bought. Address P.-O. Box 646.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."

THE NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF DETROIT, MICH. Authorized cash capital $20,000,000. Issues installment stock payable in monthly installments. Makes loans upon real estate; payable, principal and interest, in monthly installments. For particular information inquire of M. R. BARNARD, Manager, 20½ Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 FOR 90 DAYS ON stock security; will pay big commission. Address A 17, Tribune office.

YOU CAN BORROW MONEY FROM GEO. WRIGHT IN ANY AMOUNT FROM $50 TO $500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, OR ANY GOOD SECURITY, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES AND ON THE MOST LIBERAL TERMS. ALL BUSINESS IS STRICTLY PRIVATE. GEO. WRIGHT, 69 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION—47x153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city, for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100, 75x100, 100x100, 272x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x126, 150x126, 250x126, 2,000x126 } Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. systems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms wanted.
Address owner. (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x160 ft. at 2007.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 96 ft. near 30th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 50x176 ft. near 31st-st.
ELLIS-AV., 100x190 ft. s. e. cor. 46th-st.
WOODLAWN PARK (north of Douglas monument), 50x120 ft. fronting south on the park; $900 per year and taxes; fine location for first-class family flat.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, Superior instruction in shorthand and typewriting; full course, $40; dictation for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ANY STUDY ANY TIME, DAY AND EVENING. Institute Technology, 125 Dearborn-st.

GENTLEMAN WISHES INSTRUCTION ON piano; must be given evenings on South Side; state terms, references; will also take good care of piano for storage. Address D 172, Tribune office.

LEARN FRENCH OR GERMAN IN FIVE WEEKS. Free trial lesson. Ten dollars for 30 lessons. Address D 113, Tribune office.

STUTTERING CURED BY SIMPLE METHOD OF vocal training. Highest reference. Call or write. PROF. MINSHALL, 377 Washington-boulevard.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES— Auditorium. All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1029 CHICAGO Opera-House. E. F. WALLACE, Principal.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278 AND 280 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

MUSICAL.

BASS OR BARITONE SINGER WISHES A POSITION in a church choir. Address S. D. B., 48 East Twenty-fourth-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODERATE charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS ADMINISTERED as auxiliary aids to materia medica and surgery. 108 State-st., cor. Washington. Moderate charges. References of the highest order.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNSTONE dwelling, 9 rooms, elegantly furnished; near 35th-st., convenient to I. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 139 Tribune office.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 65, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1808 WABASH-AV.—THE HOUSE has 12 rooms, all in good order, with modern improvements. Apply to SAML. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3123 Rhodes-av. Also 9-room house, 139 37th-st. Inquire at 3155 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME MODERN HOUSE, 3612 Indiana-av., with lot 30x160 ft. and brick barn, for 1 or 3 years; possession March 1. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 181 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 86x125; possession can be given at once.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—5719 ROSALIE-COURT—MODERN 8-room residence, with laundry and attic, convenient to I. C. railroad and cable cars. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 30 rooms near Jackson Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; convenient to cable and steam-cars; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m.; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FURNISHED, $25, 6340 Star-av., near Woodlawn, Ill. Central Depot, and Jackson Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 232 MICHIGAN-av.

TO RENT—WE HAVE 3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED flats; first-class location; South Side; including heat, light, etc.; very cheap until May 1. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— 1241 Wabash-av., 2d flat of 7 rooms. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—

4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.	$14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st.	18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st.	27.50

Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 274 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVERY modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—SEVEN BEAUTIFUL NEW FLATS, all modern improvements, heated by hot water, desirable location, and only 20 minutes' walk from down-town; all flats 7 rooms each. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen. 3704 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, CLOSET, GAS, BATH; $10 month; Prairie-av., near 22d-st.; private house. Address D 140, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM CONVENIENT to I. C. and cable; gentlemen preferred; private family. 3835 Ellis-av.

TO RENT—359 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE LARGE, well-appointed room; also single room.

TO RENT—37 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., OPPOSITE Groveland-av., upper flat, a suite of 3 rooms, nicely furnished; pleasant view.

TO RENT—409 WABASH-AV., DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences.

TO RENT—FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM, 2D floor; $10 monthly; gentleman. 32 24th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—288 E. OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED large square room; all conveniences; references.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-st., newly furnished, steam heat, hot water baths free; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Compagnon, late of Chicago Club; table board $1 per day; table d'hote, 50c; turkish baths, 50c.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with private family, suitable for two gentlemen, with or without board, near Hyde Park station Ill. Central Ry. Address X 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT— STATE-ST. bet. Washington and Madison-sts., store, basement, and 2d floor. 40 feet front. Lease 3 or 5 years from May 1, 1892. Address A V 139, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SOUTHWEST CORNER Lake and Dearborn-sts., stores and basements now occupied by the Gas company, Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Dearborn-st., together or separate. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES ON QUINCY-ST., BET. La Salle and Fifth-av., in new Rand-McNally Bldg. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams.

TO RENT—STORES NOS. 5559 TO 5563 WENTWORTH-av.; fine opening for drugs, boots and shoes, hardware, etc.; agent on premises from 3 to 5 p. m. daily; or apply to REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT— Randolph, near State, store or building corner alley, for sample room. Apply ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 158 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 185 S. CLARK-ST., FROM May 1, or can be had at once. A. A. BROCK, R. 34 Reaper Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPERTY. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORES IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL districts. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, FLOORS, AND BUILDINGS. ROUNDS & CLOUGH, 158 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING (new) for restaurant and boarding house on Lake-av., near World's Fair Grounds. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 53d-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 25 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—3 SPLENDID MAIN-floor offices at 167 Washington-st.; also others at 121 La Salle-st. See rent cards at both places.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES IN STAATS ZEITUNG Building. Apply to H. C. COOKE, Staats Zeitung office, cor. Washington-st. and 5th-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN 20 OFFICE BUILDINGS. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED OFFICE, modern building; furniture for sale. D 156, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN 20 OFFICE BUILDINGS. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH TELEPHONE; $12 per mo.; in good central location. Address D 120, Tribune office.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN, CARRIAGE-ROOM AND stalls for two horses. Apply at 520 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—BY VAN VLISSINGEN, 44 AND 46 W. Adams-st.: Part or all of two-story building, with or without steam power and heating apparatus. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, 4 STORIES and basement, with engine and boiler. Inquire at No. 10 South Desplaines-st.; up-stairs.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOSITE County Buildings; all modern improvements; also buildings 221 to 227 Kinzie-st., 80x100; whole or in part; concrete floors in basement; also basements and flats. Apply to owner. THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING SUITABLE FOR manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPACE WITH POWER FOR PRINTERS and light manufacturers; 148-154 Monroe-st. JOHN H. BOGUE, Agent, 166 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUFACTURING. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—507 LINCOLN-AV.—LARGE ROOM, 30X60; light on 3 sides; good vault; suitable for manufacturer or printer. G. H. BAUER, 81 Clark-st., R. 12.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $10 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FLOORS for light manufacturing purposes on the North Side—near North-av. preferred—with or without power. Address D 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT and property to manage in any part of the city. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. 582 W. Madison-st., Main Floor. Open evenings.

WANTED—TO RENT— Houses and flats in all parts of Chicago. I have twice the inquiry that I can supply. Owners or exclusive agents please send in lists. A. GRAY, 77 Clark-st., main floor, Opposite Court-House.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, north or east windows; West Side preferred; state price. Address D 108, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERN 6 OR 7 ROOM house between Taylor and Lake-sts., west of Ashland-av. Address D 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE, EAST OF Robey-st., small flat or part of house arranged for housekeeping. Address A S 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FIVE YEARS OR longer, from January or May, 1892, large single or double store and basement, with back entrance, for wholesale and family wines (no bar), in district bounded by Wabash-av., Washington, Fifth-av., and Madison-st. CALIFORNIA CO., 128 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A PERIOD OF three years from May 1, 1891, a first-class residence on the North Side, location east of Dearborn-av. and north of Division-st.; 10 or 12 rooms; no children. Address X 100, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than inventory prices; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

AT GOLSEN'S, 812 TACOMA BUILDING—

Fine sample room, near Court-House	$2,500
Splendid lunch counter, business district	1,800
Furnished elegantly, 11-room house	600

BUSINESS CHANCES OF ALL KINDS AND ALL locations, prices and terms satisfactory. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN WITH $1,000 TO associate himself with an established, paying specialty practice in this city. Address C 25, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OF DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes; confidential. D 116, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED HARDWARE AND stove business; Madison-st.; 50c on the dollar if taken at once; no agents or traders answer. Address A. D. GATES & CO., 165 Market-st.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL STORE, CONFECTIONERY, toys, and notions on North Side; doing good business; only $100. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE-PAYING RESTAURANT, WITH bar, centrally located, square from Court-House; average daily receipts $150. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., 806 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS BUSINESS; 8 HORSES, wagons, etc.; 21 stations; established 9 years; splendid location; $2,500. Address W 135, Tribune.

FOR SALE—$650—A GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET; 2 horses and wagons; good trade; investigate this. MOONEY & CO., 182 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY 5 MORE 20-ACRE LOTS IN Turnbull Colony, California; raisin land; cultivation money only required; price of land from crops; stamp for pamphlet. 509 Rialto, Chicago.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET AND SMALL MILK route. Address D 152, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN SALOON, NEAR Court-House; 5 years' lease; $2,200 if taken at once. The Wheeler-Fletcher Co., 314 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—TO LADY OR GENTLEMAN, INTEREST in theatrical company. Room 61, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; wholesale and retail; large trade; $4,500 required. The Wheeler-Fletcher Co., 314 Stock Exchange.

FOR SALE—THE BEST GROCERY IN THE CITY. McDONOUGH, 139 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—$400—FACTORY—$100 CASH, BALANCE time. C. E. BARTLETT & CO., 94 Dearborn.

LEATHER AND BUCKSKIN BUSINESS; ESTABLISHED 11 years. C. A. WINSHIP, 78 State-st.

TO INVESTORS AND PATENT OWNERS. English patent rights, provisional or otherwise, for useful and working American inventions negotiated and placed, when found satisfactory, with English capitalists and investors. For full particulars apply to ANGLO-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, 15 Cockspur-st., Pall Mall, London, S. W.

WANTED—TO SELL PART INTEREST IN A good patented article just placed on the market; large profits and a commanding article; a good investment to the right party; something worthy of investigation. Apply at Room 404 Saratoga Hotel, Wednesday, Feb. 18, from 10 to 6 o'clock.

WHAT DO YOU WANT BETTER THAN CIGAR and confectionery doing paying business? Elegant location, sold at your own price. PALMER & MILLER, Room 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SALOON ON SOUTH SIDE, CENTRALLY located, for a cash customer. PALMER & MILLER, R. 85, 185 Dearborn-st.

WNTEAD—MAN WITH $1,000 TO HELP CLOSE splendid real-estate deal. Address D 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS-MAN; $4,000 REQUIRED; position of secretary and treasurership of stock company; financial management of concern bound to make big money; half interest; no agents. References exchanged. Room 20, 170 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 82 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE— Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. 21 Park-av.

I HAVE PURCHASED ALL THE FURNITURE OF Mr. A. S. Work's house, 452 West Monroe-st., and will sell the same at private sale, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 18 and 19. Each article is marked in plain figures, and undoubtedly bargains are to be had in parlor and dining-room furniture, pictures, carpets, bed-room sets, mattresses, etc. This furniture must be sold on days named. W. P. BRABAZON.

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN LATIN, GERMAN, and general literature. Address FRANZ SOMMERFELD, 628 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

THE EMPIRE BEDSTEAD CO. WILL FURNISH your house from cellar to garret for cash or partial payments; suburban delivery every day; free delivery within 250 miles. 381 to 385 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER TO INSTRUCT a young man in shorthand writing. Address D 145, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 6 rooms and bath; first floor; price $350 cash. 180 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 E. WASHINGTON-ST., DEARBORN BUILDING, two blocks from Palmer House—Gentlemen will find pleasant, richly furnished rooms and first-class table for $9 a week; elevator and steam heat.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S boarding-house; terms reasonable; excellent service; reference.

1804 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED MEDIUM-sized rooms, with board, for gentlemen only; references.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with first-class board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, double and single; superior board; reasonable.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFUL ALCOVE and other rooms; also table board.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class table board.

440 N. STATE—CHOICE ROOM TO COUPLE, with board; private family.

Hotels.

ROLLS HOTEL, 365 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT rooms; first-class board if desired.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR BOARD WILL FIND list of best boarding-houses in the city free. PENTECOST & CRAINE, 187 Dearborn-st., R. 719.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1200 Tacoma.

PROPOSALS.

COUPON SALE—2D NOTICE— Notice of sale of school bonds. Whereas, At an election held in School District number eighteen (18), Skagit County, Washington, held the 22d day of October, A. D. 1890, the Board of Directors of said school district were authorized by the electors thereof to borrow forty thousand dollars ($40,000) and issue negotiable coupon bonds thereof, one-half (½) of said bonds to run for the period of ten years and the other half (½) for a period of fifteen years for the purpose of building a school house, furnishing and equipping the same and for maintaining schools in said district. Therefore notice is hereby given that sealed bids for the sale of said bonds in amounts ranging from five thousand dollars ($5,000) to thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) or for the whole amount will be received by me up to the hour of 2 p. m., on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1891, at which hour said bids will be opened at my office in Mount Vernon, Skagit County, Wash. Bidders are requested to state the price and rate of interest at which they will purchase said bonds. Said bonds will be made payable to the County Treasurer at his office in said county and State as follows: 20 per cent of said bonds to be paid on date of sale; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on May 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment; 40 per cent of said bonds to be paid on Aug. 1st, 1891, int. to begin on date of payment. Said bonds will run for the period above named, int. payable annually, and will be issued in denominations of one thousand dollars each and will be numbered from one to forty consecutively. Dated Jan. 17, 1891.

B. N. L. DAVIS,
County Treasurer.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

WANTED—40-HORSE POWER CHANDLER & Taylor engine in good condition. D 136, Tribune.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT fortune-teller and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF PIANOS. OVER ONE HUNDRED NEW AND SECOND HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS BY STANDARD MAKERS TO BE CLOSED OUT EITHER FOR CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS. INTENDING BUYERS WILL FIND THIS A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS PIANO FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY. ANY PIANO WILL BE SOLD ON TERMS TO SUIT THE BUYER. NO ADDITIONAL COST TO PERSONS PURCHASING ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN EXCEPT INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM. NO MISREPRESENTATIONS. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED. OUR GUARANTEE IS GOOD, AND WE REFER TO ANY BANK OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF,

276 WEST MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

We have within the past few days received the first consignment of specially selected pianos, referred to in our announcement of last week, and feel confident that we can show to all comers an unequaled stock of instruments from the celebrated factories of

KNABE
KNABE
KNABE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
FISCHER PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

We did not depend solely on the judgment of those houses, but in order to be able to show instruments BETTER than any other of their patrons our expert buyer made a visit to those factories and warerooms and culled their choicest pianos.

In addition to these special selections we have the following bargains to offer in slightly used and re-made pianos:

Uprights.	Grands.
3 Kroeger & Sons	1 Steinway
1 Fischer	1 Horace Waters
1 Hallet & Davis	2 Chickerings
2 New England	1 Garland
3 Lyon & Healy	1 Knabe
3 Steinways	1 Chase

Grands.
1 Knabe
1 Steinway
1 Guild

The unusually cold weather of last week seems to have thrown nearly every piano in Chicago out of tune judging from the number of orders received at our tuning department, but as we employ so many tuners we are still willing to accept of orders, "a few more," and guarantee satisfaction. LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

BUY OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.

This being the Western house of Chickering & Sons and Chase Bros., purchasers will have the advantage of dealing direct with the manufacturers. We also represent several other well-known piano manufacturers—Mathushek & Son, S. T. Gordon & Son, and Wisner, all of whom are legitimate manufacturers.

We have a large number of high-class pianos taken in exchange to be sold at low figures. We handle no stenciled instruments.

Especial attention of professional musicians and connoisseurs is called to Chickering & Sons' patent combination of the AGRAFFE and SUSPENSION BRIDGE, one of the most valuable improvements ever introduced in the pianoforte, found only in the Chickering. UNLIMITED GUARANTEE WITH EVERY CHICKERING AND CHASE BROS.' PIANO.

New pianos to rent. Rent allowed to apply if purchased. Every piano guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Old pianos taken in exchange. Pianos sold on monthly payments.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.

F. H. KING, Manager.

ABOUT MARCH 1, 1891, we expect to move into our new building on Wabash-av., two doors south of Jackson-st. We will offer until then our stock of second-hand pianos at prices lower than ever given in this city, and will allow full price paid for any of them within two years toward any new piano sold by us. This stock consists of the following makes:
HALLET & DAVIS. WEBER. STEINWAY.
KRANICH & BACH. KNABE. CHICKERING.
LINDERMAN. STECK. SOHMER, ETC.
We will sell for cash or on easy payments.
We are sole agents for
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS.
Manufacturers of
KIMBALL PIANOS.
LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Cor. State and Jackson-sts.

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CORRECT PRICES.

FAVORABLE TERMS.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS.

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LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

OUR PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES—square pianos, $40 to $60; 1 Hallet & Davis, $75. 1 Light, $60; 1 New York Piano Co., $90. 1 Emerson, $75; 2 Bauer, $115, $125. Also Chickering, Kranich & Bach, etc., very low. All in fine condition and warranted. New and second-hand pianos for rent. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156-158 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A LARGE HALLET & DAVIS piano; easy terms. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200 BUYS AN EMERSON PIANO IN PERFECT condition; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS EITHER ONE OF THESE THREE PIANOS—
1 Hazleton,
1 Hallet & Davis,
1 Emerson.
Payments, $7 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS A GOOD WHEELOCK UPRIGHT; been used very carefully; in excellent condition; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A NEARLY NEW EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

NEW KROEGER PIANOS, NEW DECKER pianos, all styles, at reduced prices; terms to suit; salesrooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WE MANUFACTURE PIANOS— GOOD ONES. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER PIANOS; LOW PRICES; EASY terms; salerooms open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A SQUARE PIANO, CARVED legs. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

VOSE & SONS— UPRIGHT PIANO. Nearly new; $160. Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$3, $4, $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 PIANOS; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

NO FANCY PRICES FOR PIANOS AT 223 Wabash-av. J. O. TWICHELL.

$125 BUYS A KIMBALL UPRIGHT PIANO IN good order; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

ALBRECHT PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT Note Indicator. The greatest invention of the age for the benefit of teacher, player, and pupil. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st., Sole Chicago Agent.

$125, $135, AND $150 EACH — THREE UPRIGHT pianos; easy terms. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; SECOND-hand; $100; $5 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A STUYVESANT UPRIGHT, SECOND-hand, practically as good as new; very easy terms. The Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

$10 CASH, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS UPRIGHT piano, fully warranted; low price. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HAINES BROS.' PIANO, $100. NEARLY NEW. $100. EASY PAYMENTS. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$300 BUYS FINE UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADS. WEEKDAYS, 15 CENTS A LINE.

ARE YOU AN EXPERT

Judge of pianofortes? Probably not; very few people are; fewer even than may generally be supposed. Messrs. Estey & Camp are the heaviest dealers in pianos and organs in the West, and carry a specimen of every grade on the market. Patrons of our house may rely on a frank, open statement in regard to any instrument offered for sale, together with the most reasonable terms and prices.

DECKER BROTHERS.

A full assortment of their matchless pianos in handsome mahogany, oak, walnut, ash, and hazlewood cases just received. Likewise a large variety in the Estey, Camp & Co., Mathushek, and Arion

PIANOS.

Second-hand pianos in abundance. All pianos sold for cash or on easy payments. Tuning and repairing done by skillful workmen. Call, before purchasing elsewhere, at the mammoth warerooms of

ESTEY & CAMP,

233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.
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PIANOS,
WITH THEIR PATENT SOFT STOP
and a
MUSIC DESK
As generous as our prices and terms, which will be the same as the manufacturers'. Do not fail to see them before purchasing.
AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

1 CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO	$[illegible]
1 Bauer	1[illegible]
3 Hallet & Davis	$125, $135, and 200
2 Emerson	$125, $135, and 200
2 Fischer	$130 and 190
3 Vose & Sons	$135, $150, and 225
1 Kimball	100
10 squares	$15 to 100

Some of these pianos good as new; easy payments. Pianos to rent, $4 and $5. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS, AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS. PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 235 STATE-ST.

WANTED—AN UPRIGHT PIANO. Address, stating price, maker, how long in use, etc., D 174, Tribune office.

$85 BUYS A GOOD HIGGINS PIANO IN first-class shape; very easy terms. Manufacturers' Piano Co., 248 Wabash-av.

WEARING APPAREL.

CHEVIOTS IN BLUE AND BLACK; CHEVIOTS in new shade of green; Scotch goods in lots of new designs; all our own importations. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st., near Sherman House.

DRESS SUITS ARE A GREAT SPECIALTY WITH us. DAVIS BROS., 48 Clark-st.

FULL DRESS SUITS, BOX SACK SUITS, AND Prince Albert suits require a skillful and tasty cutter of experience; we pay one who understands the above, and spare no pains to please; our assortment to select from is enormous and very choice. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

IF YOUR TAILOR CANNOT FIT AND PLEASE you try us. We will appreciate your patronage and do all within reason to hold it. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

MIXED DARK SUITINGS IN ALL THE LATEST styles; pantaloon stripes in all the newest designs; Kersey overcoatings in the new shades, beautiful melton overcoatings, to please everyone. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

OUR FULL SPRING LINE COMPLETE SUITINGS and overcoatings; prices as low as we can combine first-class workmanship and fine-fitting stylish garments. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

OUR BEAUTIFUL SOFT-ROLL GARMENTS ARE perfect; we know how to fit them so that they will hang with elegance and taste. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

OUR TRADE HAS BEEN BUILT UP ON OUR reputation for turning out first-class fitting, stylish garments. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

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TRY US; OUR REPUTATION FOR TURNING out first-class garments is established. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

WE CATER TO THE WANTS OF STYLISH dressers; we are lower in price than other first-class houses; try us. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

WE ASK MODERATE PRICES; OUR FITS ARE stylish; our garments are made by skillful tailors only. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

25 NEW PATTERNS OF SCOTCH SUITINGS just received. DAVIS BROS., 48 South Clark-st.

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HOME FOR LADIES, BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1809 Wabash-av.

LADIES PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 169 State-st., Palmer House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR A FEMALE TRAVELING COMPANION TO Mexico, speaking English, German, French, and Spanish, address MME. DE MENDON, D 139, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO CALL ON THEATRICAL manager in regard to going on stage. Address D 155, Tribune office.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

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Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
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Early application necessary to secure choice of location. F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st.

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Apply early for good accommodations.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	† 7:45 am	† 7:20 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:05 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:00 pm	* 9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:50 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 7:50 pm	* 7:50 am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 2:20 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 24 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	‡ 4:15 p m	‡10:45 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 2:30 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 12:00 n'n	† 1:15 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	* 11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	* 11:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:00 am

*Daily †Daily except Sunday

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *[illegible] p. m.; *11 p. m.; 10 a. m. For Milwaukee: [illegible] a. m.; †11:30 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *7:20 p. m.; *[illegible] p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City: *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFFICES, 208 and 209 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points.	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:30 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡11:30 pm	* 6:25 pm ‡ 8:21 am ‡ 6:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm ‡11:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am ‡ 9:20 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:15 pm † 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am † 3:00 pm † 7:00 pm	X1:30 pm † 4:00 pm † 9:45 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	‡10:30 pm † 8:00 am *11:30 am	‡ 6:25 am †10:30 am * 7:30 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	† 5:00 pm *11:30 am	* 7:00 pm * 1:30 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	† 3:30 pm	† 7:30 pm
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	‡10:00 pm	‡ 6:45 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	*11:20 am † 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm † 1:30 pm
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	‡10:00 pm * 9:20 am	‡ 6:30 am * 4:30 pm
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	* 4:45 pm *10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:20 pm	*10:15 am * 2:40 pm *10:30 am *10:30 am
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:00 pm
Rockford via Harvard	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	‡ 4:00 pm	*10:25 am
Dixon and Sterling	* 8:20 am	*10:15 pm

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:30 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:30 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park and Essex Accom.	† 4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	† 6:40 am	† 9:20 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:20 am	† 1:20 pm
Worth Accomodation	† 6:25 pm	† 7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	9:05 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	9:05 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:30 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Burlington and Local Points	†11:45 am	† 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 6:10 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 4:45 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 8:15 am	‡12:30 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:15 pm	* 4:25 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 pm	* 9:25 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 pm	b 7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:40 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex.	‡11:35 pm	‡ 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:55 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; ‡Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. bDaily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENGER Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1:20 pm	¶ 1:15 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	* 1:30 pm	* 1:25 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 5:30 pm	* 9:20 am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	* 7:00 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:30 pm	*10:05 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:40 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	* 6:25 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, *4:25 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av. * Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:[illegible] p. m. daily; 8:30 a. m., ex. Sun.; arrive 9:00 am. and 10:45 pm.

EASTERN.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:10 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:25 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:10 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:30 p m	* 7:30 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKE Front, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:20 a m	6:30 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:50 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:20 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:30 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 8:35 a m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 6:40 am	‡ 9:30 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	‡ 9:20 am	* 6:55 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	‡ 2:10 pm	‡ 8:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	‡ 5:20 pm	‡ 9:45 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 6:20 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:20 am	o 8:20 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:20 pm	x 6:25 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:35 pm	x10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 7:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg at F †8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:30 p. m., P *8:20 p. m., F *11:30 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:45 a. m., *8:30 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:00 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *6:30 p. m., F †6:30 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., P *9:20 p. m. F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Office will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:20 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:25 pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:[illegible] a. m., Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 6:[illegible] p. m., Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 199 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. M. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND M. B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †7:05 a. m., †9:00 a. m., *3:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:30 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:40 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †4:10 p. m., *11:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

TEN PER CENT NET.

INVESTMENT IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, within a half block of Washington Boulevard. An elegant new flat building, complete and modern in every detail, for a few days only at $25,000. Party wall on the north worth $1,000. Will take South or West Side lot in part payment, not further south than 43d-st. nor further west than Western-av.

Chicago Real Estate and Investment Co.,
108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington, Main Floor.

An Equity of $15,000 for $11,000.

In four new and elegant stone-front, hardwood finish houses on Lake-av. Owner will take the above price for his equity for a few days only. THIS IS A GENUINE SNAP

Chicago Real Estate and Investment Co.,
108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington, Main Floor.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate.

The Jennings Trust Co.
185 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

Large Special Fund, in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000.

Lowest Rates of Interest and Commission.

KNOTT & LEWIS,
92 WASHINGTON-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

State and Township Treasurers

Throughout the United States are invited to negotiate for the sale of any authorized issues of securities of States, Municipalities, and Water Companies with

P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
Bankers and Members N.Y. Stock Exchange
24 BROAD-ST., NEW YORK.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

Secured on Choice Chicago Property netting 5%, 5½%, 6%, 6½%, 7%, at par and accrued interest.

PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
Lowest Rates. No Delay.

LOEB & GATZERT,
Rooms 307 and 308. 85 Dearborn-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other Investment Securities. Room 32, 115 Dearborn-st. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

50 feet, west front, on Calumet-av., between 34th and 35th-sts.

E. R. PIKE,
No. 804 First National Bank Building.

WANTED.

Credit man and accountant by a large and well-known manufacturing plant in this city; salary $1,500 first year. This is bona fide, and replies from respectable and competent gentlemen between 25 and 40 years of age will be treated confidentially. Address D 184, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON IMPROVED CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

O. F. GIBBS, 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE [illegible] SCOTT & SAGE, 45 Clark-St.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 16.	Feb. 9.
New York	$73,755,376	$73,715,237
Boston	15,962,043	14,399,749
Chicago	14,132,000	13,133,000
Philadelphia	10,167,522	9,160,939
St. Louis	3,536,231	4,056,819
Baltimore	2,580,330	2,681,803
New Orleans	2,080,298	2,011,149

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@60c discount; Boston, 20c discount; St. Louis, par to 25c premium.

There is February quietness in financial affairs, but it is not dullness. The volume of business in Chicago is undoubtedly larger than it was a year ago. Bankers are close to the pulse of the commercial situation, and they report no serious complaint regarding business from any line of trade. Clothing dealers and other lines of trade that have been directly affected by the open winter report some slowness in country collections, but the situation is not at all discouraging. Such little change as there is in the money market is in the direction of greater ease. That means the proportion of 6 per cent money grows larger steadily. The banks are still getting 7 per cent for a good many loans, but good security and proper effort will get plenty of 6 per cent money.

About all the quietness of the speculative markets are generally attributed to a tendency on the part of traders to wait till Congress adjourns. Cordley & Co.'s Boston letter says that until operators can see a period of nine months clear of Congress it is not reasonable to expect in stocks any other than the "traders' market." Whether that [illegible] prevailed ever since the New Year. Whether the [illegible] will be an upward or a downward one, when the stagnation arising from the legislative uncertainties ceases, is the question on which depends the fortune of impending speculations. Among the elements on the one side, which are visible, are the accumulating confessions of the poverty-stricken condition of most Western railroad earnings; the depressing views of their prospects for several months to come, which are taken to Chicago, which ought to be the most trustworthy source of information about the matter; the general outburst of mistrust in that city of the efficacy of the Gould-Morgan railroad reconciliation machine; the evidence that the fanaticism of the Farmers' Alliance propositions has not yet reached its climax, either in the West or in the North; and the fact that almost all stock quotations are already maintained by the professional traders on a pretty high level, in spite of the popular impression to the contrary. On the other side may be mentioned the great accumulations of money awaiting speculative use; the public impatience to see it; the probability of easy rates for loans; the evidence that powerful cliques are interested to mark stocks up to higher prices, rather than to mark them down in order to load up with more; and the gigantic schemes of railroad combination which are foreshadowed, and which, if undertaken practical, are likely to infect the public with a superficial belief that they will enhance the values of the properties involved, regardless of all drawbacks.

Henry Clews' letter says there are no obvious reasons for expecting that the export of gold will run to any serious extent. The loan of £3,000,000 sterling by the Bank of France to the Bank of England is now about maturing. One-third of the amount was paid within the last week, leaving £2,000,000 sterling still to be provided for. The Bank of England had, a week ago, nearly £5,000,000 more gold than at the same date for the average of the last five years; and the fact of its reducing its rate of discount to 3 per cent on the 5th inst. showed that the managers could have apprehended no difficulty in providing for these payments to the Bank of France. Moreover, the rate for money in the London market is only 1½ @1¾ per cent, indicating that the present state of exchange here is less likely to have arisen from any pressure at London than from causes on this side. It is not unusual for the rates of exchange to rule high at New York in February and March. In these two months of 1889 we exported $5,700,000 gold, and for the last six years the shipments for these months have averaged close upon $3,000,000. It is quite likely that the obligations incurred against the extra importations of goods, made in anticipation of the new tariff, may now be maturing and causing a special demand for sterling bills. It is probably in causes of this nature, together with an indisposition on the part of London to take our securities until the failure of free coinage has become an accomplished fact, that the main explanation of this unexpected outflow of gold is to be found. Provided the Bank of England should be able to keep up its present ample cash reserve—which is probable in view of the above facts—and that the free silver bill should be defeated, it is quite possible that London orders for our securities may send gold hither more freely than it is now being sent out.

Sterling rates were weaker yesterday. Quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	488½
Actual	485½	487½
Documentary	484	486½

Wilson & Sturges reported New York exchange as selling at 70 cents before clearings and 60 cents after clearings.

There was little in the stock market that was interesting. There seemed to be few orders either to buy or sell. There was some movement in Calumet Dock, and there appeared to be some strong buying orders at about 83½. There were offers on the floor of $1 a share for calls on Calumet Dock at 87½ good for 30 days. One broker bid that for any part of 1,000 shares and bought some at that rate. West Side street railroad stock was dull but fairly firm. It weakened some at the close of the morning session. In the afternoon there were no transactions, but the bidding was below the morning close. There is not an item of news effecting values of any stocks and such scanty fluctuations as were recorded were of little significance. Sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

50 C.&C.C.&D.Co.b 30	84½	25 D. Match Co., Ill.	130
50 do cash	83¾	50 N.C.St.Ry.Co. b 30	170½
50 do	83½	10 do	170
50 do b 3	83¾	10 do	169½
100 C. Brew. & M. Co.	52½	60 do	169½
50 do b 30	52½	25 Nat. Linsd. Oil Co.	40
100 do b 20	52¾	125 Street's S. C. L.	36½
100 do	52¾	50 do	36¾
100 do b 5	52¾	50 do b 30	37½
100 do pfd	51½	100 do b 30	37½
100 do pfd. b 30	51½	165 W. C. St. R. R. Co.	133½
26 C.Pack.& Prov. Co.	48	350 do	133
10 do pfd	44½	100 do	132½
3 do pfd	45	50 Western Stone Co.	107
40 Chi. City Ry. Co.	319		

BONDS.

5000 C.G.L.& C.Co.'s 5s	87½	5000 W.C.S.R.R.1M.5s.	100¼
10000 do	87½		

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

25 C. Brew & M. Co.	52¾	100 C. & C. C. & D. Co.	83¾
100 do b 30	52¾	100 do b 15	83½
100 do	52¾	100 do b 30	84
75 do	52	100 do b 15	83¾
50 S. S. C. Line	37	100 do b 30	84
10 Chi. P. & P. Co. pfd	48	100 do	83¾
25 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	319	200 do	83¾
10 do	318	100 do b 30	84

BONDS.

10,000 Con. Gas 5s	78	3,500 W. Div. Coup 5s	101

The directors of the Diamond Match company have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable March 12, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 4. Transfer books were ordered closed from March 5 to 12, inclusive.

The Distillers' Trust declared its usual quarterly dividend yesterday. There was heavy buying by insiders who were attending the directors' meeting here yesterday.

A Stock Exchange membership sold at $1,035.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—There was a firmness about the opening of the stock market that indicated that the leaders were not averse to an upward movement and which in some quarters was even believed to be the beginning of the long looked-for advance. It seemed as though the great bull stories that have been afloat for some time were gaining some credence, that the opinion was growing that if the Gould-Inman schemes and some of the others are carried out they must result in a large improvement in the railroad share market. London was reported to have evinced quite an interest today and to have bought quite a little stock.

The Grangers, Villards, and Southern stocks were the favorites this morning and made handsome gains before noon. The opening was generally at half above Saturday's closing prices. Subsequent advances carried most of the list up ¼ and 1 point before noon. Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, North American, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, and St. Paul each gained ¾, and Atchison, Missouri Pacific, Richmond Terminal, and Union Pacific made advances of ⅝ each. During the first hour of the afternoon the market remained firm and steady, maintaining itself at or near the best prices of the morning. Distillery and Cattle Feeders' Trust had a wild little market to itself. It opened at 42, went off to 41¼, and jumped up to 44. It was influenced entirely by special causes.

The market grew stronger as the day continued and as a rule the active stocks made fractional increases on their earlier gains. The Grangers were particularly strong, but on limited transactions. Burlington was advanced 1⅛, St. Paul 1¼, Rock Island 1¼. Gould stocks were close followers, with Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific each a full point better than Saturday's closing. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis gained ⅞ and Northern Pacific pfd ⅞. Chicago Gas was a point to the good, but Silver was quoted at 99½, or a full point below Saturday's prices.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 3½ per cent. Last loan 2½, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet and weak at 485½ for 60-day bills and 487⅞ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 133,867 shares, including Atchison 4,115, Louisville and Nashville 5,435, Missouri Pacific 7,000, North American 8,640, Northern Pacific preferred 3,665, Pacific Mail 3,535, Richmond and West Point 4,405, St. Paul 16,975, Union Pacific 8,150, Wheeling and Lake Erie 3,800.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Feb 16	Closing Feb 14
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	816	22¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	21½
Atchison	3,575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28
Am. Sugar	6,304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74¾
Do pfd	875	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	87
C. B. & Q.	6,090	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	86
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50¼
Central Pacific	50	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51½
Do 2d pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32¼
Colo. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & E. Ill. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	62¼
Chicago Gas	4,045	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40½
D., L. & W.	1,900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	138¾
Del. & Hud.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	137½
Den. & Rio G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. & C. F. Co.	4,190	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42¼
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	53
East Tenn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. B. W. & St. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97
Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	116¾
Lake Shore	1,435	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	112
Louis. & Nash.	5,895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74½
L. E. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	58
L. N. A. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Lead Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	19½
Missouri Pacific	7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66¾
Manhattan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33¾
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	106¾
New England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37¾
Nor. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27¾
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72½
Nor. & W. pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. S. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor. Am. Co.	8,140	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¼
Ogn. Imprvt.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ont. & W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17
Pacific Mail	3,455	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	37¾
Peo., D. & E.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¾
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rich. Terminal	4,405	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¼
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	74½
Rio G. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	16,975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	54½
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111¾
St. P. & Dul.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
So. Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver B.	48,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100¼
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14¼
Tenn. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Union Pacific	8,150	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	44¼
W. & L. E.	3,800	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32½
Do pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash pfd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18¾
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79½
Wis. Central	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	67

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	121¼	U. S. 4½s, reg	101¼
U. S. 4s, coup	[illegible]	U. S. 4½s, coup	103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

[illegible]

12 M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

2000 RioG W 1st	76½@76½	1000 RWPT 6s	97½
1000 RW&O 1st	102½	1000 RW&O en	107
1000 SPM&M 1st cons	116½	1000 SPM&M 1st-DE	118
1000 SL&SFgm 5s	95	1000 SL&IM-C&F 1st	100½
1000 SJ&GI 1st	86½	1000 Sav&W 1st	117
1000 SP & NP 6s	22½@23	1000 SoCar inc	73½@73½
21000 SV&NE 1s	43	1000 TC 1st-1891	88
15000 TP 1st 5s	32½@33	15000 TP2d inc	95
1000 TAAANMist	100½	6000 UnPa 1st of 1896	101½
1000 Wabist	94	1000 W&LEim	106
4000 W&LE 1st	102½	3000 W S gtd 4s	118
15 Ams Ex	[illegible]		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Am. Sugar	1,350	75	73¾	73	73¾
Bell Tel.	81	192	192	192½	192½
Do rights	296	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
C. B. & Q.	1,809	86¾	87½	86¾	87½
Fort Wayne	872	13½	13½	13½	13¾
Mexican Cent.	150	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Thomson & Hous.	1,170	46	47½	46	46¾
Union Pacific	2,000	45¼	45½	45	45¼
Wis. Cent.	300	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
Westinghouse	6,625	15	15½	13¾	14¾

Bond sales and quotations:

6000 Mex. Ct. 1st, inc.	37½	4000 Atchison 4s	77¾
2000 C. & W. M. 5s	96	4000 do	77½
300 Rutland 5s	99½	112000 Atch., inc.	44¾@45¼
2000 Mex. Cent. 4s	73½	1000 Bost. Gas 2d	75

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—Money at the clearing-house, 4@5 per cent. Call loans are 5@6 per cent and time paper 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16.—The market closed dull and unsettled; Pennsylvania, 51¼@51¾; Reading, 16 7-16@16½; Lehigh Valley, 49¾@50; Reading general 4s, 81@81½; do first pfd, 59¾ bid; do second pfd, 35½@35¾; do third pfd, 27½@28.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Closing—Consols, money, 97 1-16; do account, 97 3-16; United States 4s, 122¾; do 4½s, 104½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 33¾; Canadian Pacific, 76¾; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99; Mexican ordinary, 44; St. Paul common, 56¼; New York Central, 105¾; Pennsylvania, 1 6¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 75¾. Bar silver, 45½d per ounce. Money, 2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2¾@2⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances today is £19,000.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Three per cent rentes, 95f 70c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Mining quotations: Alice, $1.45; Adams Consolidated, $1.65; Aspen, $5.50; Bodie, $1.10; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $3.00; Mexican, $2.40; Ontario, $39.00; Ophir, $3.00; Sierra Nevada, $2.20.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 16.—Mining stocks—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $2.50; Atlantic, $15.00; Boston and Mont., $41.00; Calumet and Hecla, $255.00; Franklin, $17.00; Huron $3.00; Kearsarge, $12.00; Quincy, $91.50; Santa Fe Copper, 60c; Tamarack, $140.00; Cen. Mining, $15.50; Butte and Boston, $10.75.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

After the smoke of battle between the bulls and bears had cleared away yesterday it was seen that prices in the speculative grain markets stood about where they did when the engagement began. Provisions, rather hard hit, however, were weak and lower. The weather throughout the country was ranged from cloudy to stormy, rain and snow falling in many Western districts. There was more talk of a cold wave, which seems to possess more snap than the last one that was predicted and promised to get down into the winter wheat country with an ample supply of frost and nipping winds.

The visible supply showed a decrease in the stocks of wheat of 215,000 bu wheat, 228,000 bu corn, and 225,000 bu oats.

The California dispatches noted heavy rains all along the coast and with conditions favorable to further precipitation.

It was unofficially announced that the farmers' deliveries and imports into the United Kingdom last week were 2,000,000 bu less than the estimated requirements.

Late in the afternoon puts on May wheat were quoted at 97¼@97⅜c and calls at 98¼@98⅜c; puts on May corn were 52⅜c and calls 52¾c.

The fact that there was some trouble with the wires running east may have cut off some of the telegraphic business, but whatever the cause there certainly was a dearth of outside orders.

A letter to a Chicago commission house from Cawnpore stated that there had been an increase of about 6 per cent in the acreage of wheat in the Northwest provinces and Oude, and that the crop prospects at the date of the letter, early in December, were excellent.

A proposed amendment to the rules of the board was posted yesterday whose object is to change the time of opening the session the first day of the month from 10:30 a. m., as at present, to 9:30 a. m., and making the hours of delivery that day from 8:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Nobles Jones received a dispatch stating that the stock of No. 2 mixed oats in New York last week decreased 107,000 bu, to barely 26,000 bu, and that the stock of No. 2 white was 779,000 bu. The regular report indicated a total decrease at that point of about 185,000 bu for the week.

The stocks of wheat in the private elevators in Minneapolis decreased 25,000 bu during the week; the country houses showed a decrease of 148,000 and the stocks of Minnesota and the Dakotas aggregated 22,302,000 bu, a decrease for the week of 95,000 bu in the three States.

Private cables generally noted an upward tendency of prices and reported that the French crop prospects were poor. At the same time the late cable to the board noted that flour was lower at Paris. Germany's crop prospects are also said to have suffered from the unusual cold while the fields were bare.

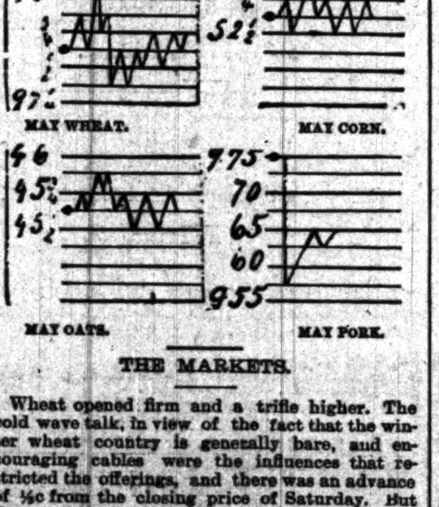
The exports of wheat from India last week fell off from 420,000 to 240,000 bu, of which 160,000 bu were to the United Kingdom. The Indian exports to the United Kingdom since the close of March aggregate 17,420,000 bu, against 16,628,000 bu during the corresponding period of 1890.

The story printed in the newspapers some time ago noting the failure or partial failure of the rice crop of Siam was wired from New York to a house on the floor yesterday and was used as a bull point on the claim that there would be a largely increased demand for American flour to supply the needs of the country.

The large receipts at Kansas City were generally discussed and considerable curiosity was manifested as to the source of wheat that came in. A good many were inclined to think that much of it was Oregon and Washington grain, but the dispatches from Kansas City relating to the subject differed, stating that 25, 40, and 75 cars were Oregon wheat, the remainder being from Kansas points. It was also stated that about all of it had been placed with millers before arrival, and that none of it would come as far as Chicago, as they were bidding 98c for it at Mississippi points. One message stated that all of the Oregon wheat was billed through to New Orleans.

G. K. Clark of New York, who was on the floor yesterday, in talking about the New York stocks of wheat, furnished the following figures: Total stocks of wheat, 1,140,000 bu; of this there are 150,000 bu No. 1 hard worth $1.20@1.25 per bu; 350,000 No. 1 Northern worth $1.17 per bu; and 100,000 bu No. 2 red worth $1.10½ per bu, a total of contract grades of 600,000 bu. Then there are 200,000 of No. 2 Northern worth $1.12 per bu, which is not deliverable on contracts, and the remaining 340,000 bu are odds and ends of undesirable wheat. Of the contract wheat the 150,000 bu No. 1 hard belongs to millers and is not for sale; the 350,000 No. 1 Northern commands such a premium that it would not be delivered on contracts, so that there is really but the 100,000 bu No. 2 red available for that purpose.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Feb. 16. The stars indicate the closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

Wheat opened firm and a trifle higher. The cold wave talk, in view of the fact that the winter wheat country is generally bare, and encouraging cables were the influences that restricted the offerings, and there was an advance of ⅛c from the closing price of Saturday. But the reports of the liberal receipts in the Northwest started some selling, which was trebled in volume when Kansas City came to the front with receipts of 173 cars—almost the largest ever received in a single day there. St. Louis, too, nearly doubled its receipts, and the bears worked this feature for all there was in it. With a fair decrease in the visible, strong late cables, and a good general demand for cash wheat the buying improved as the price declined, and late in the session enough of the decline was recovered to close the market at 97¼@97⅜c bid—just about what it was at the close Saturday. Hutchinson led the selling from the start, the other prominent traders on that side of the market including Gifford, Cudahy, White, and Farnum. On the buying side were, among others, "English" George Smith, Linn, Logan, Poole, and Parker. There was practically nothing doing in the instore market. Samples were in fair demand with prices a little lower than Saturday, spring wheat showing more of a decline than winter. No. 2 spring at the close was quotable at about 94¼c, No. 2 red 97@97¼c. A few cars of No. 2 red sold in store and to go to store at 96½@96⅞c. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 91½@94½c, No. 4 do at 81@89c, and No. 3 spring at 87@94¼c.

Corn was quiet and ruled steady within a narrow range. Cables were firm, and, though the receipts for the day were liberal, there was no rush torrent of selling orders. Most of the trading that was done was on local account, Hutchinson selling freely, with Bryant, Bartlett-Frazier, and Irwin-Green among the best buyers. Samples were still in good demand and prices were fairly well maintained. Domestic markets generally were easy. The stocks in store are still very small as compared with other years at this season and this fact has a restraining influence on the traders who are inclined to short the market. No. 2 was quotable at about 50⅝c in store. Receipts for today are estimated at 525 cars, but the crowd did not scare. There were sales in store at 50½@51c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow. Sample sales were at 48½@49c for No. 4 mixed, 49@50½c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 48@49c for ears.

Oats were rather heavy in tone without being materially lower. The large sample offerings met with less than the recent active demand, ruling weaker, the estimate for today was increased to 360 cars, Hutchinson was a steady seller and the regular market sympathized in a mild degree with a period of easiness in corn. May closed nearly steady, however, at 45⅝@45¾c, after selling ¼c above and below that. June sold down ⅛c to 45⅝c and July was lifeless after an early sale at 42⅜c. There was no important change in stocks here or elsewhere, aside from a reduction at New York last week. No. 2 in store was inactive at 44⅝c. Free on board lots of No. 3 mixed sold at 44@44¼c, do white at 43½@46½c, and No. 2 white at 46@48¼c.

Rye was dull, and the recent activity was conspicuous by its absence, with next to no inquiry for future delivery. The actual offerings on the cash market were smaller than indicated by the inspection sheet and there was a fair demand at prices slightly below Saturday's nominal close. No. 2 to go to store sold at 78c and by sample at 79@79½c, with No. 3 at 75@76c. May sold in settlement at 80c, a recent quotation, and that was bid for a small quantity in a regular way.

Barley was unsettled, and the opinions of traders were at variance, some claiming that prices averaged firmer, while the burden of evidence exhibited easiness, especially in inferior grades. There was little outside demand, and local dealers picked up samples when the price was attractive, and there was some call for choice malting grades at the old prices. Free on board sales were at 68@73c for No. 3 and 62@64c for No. 4.

Receipts of hogs were fairly large and prices at the yards showed a declining tendency. The speculative provision market opened easy and soon became weak under heavy offerings from the manufacturers. Foreign markets showed little change and domestic advices were generally easier in tone. The shipping demand was light. Baldwin, Cudahy, Hutchinson, Swift, and the Cudahy Packing company were among the leading sellers, nearly all the buying being by the scalping shorts. Cash pork was quotable at about $9.25@9.30. May lard opened at $5.82½, sold up to $5.85, down to $5.80, and closed at $5.82½, with cash lots $5.55@5.57½. May ribs opened at $4.87½, sold as low as $4.80, and closed at $4.82½, with cash lots $4.45@4.55, according to weight and age. Spot sales included 500 tcs lard at $5.75, 25,000 lbs green shoulders, New York cut, at 3⅞c, and 75,000 lbs short ribs at $4.55.

Flour was again dull and practically unchanged. A few small lots were sold to local dealers, but shippers and exporters found nothing to do.

Millstuffs were quiet and unchanged. Bran sold at $17.75@18.00, middlings at $17.25@17.50, and wheat screenings at $13.50@17.00.

Flaxseed showed an unchanged condition of lifelessness, with no business possible in futures owing to an entire absence of inquiry. May was nominally $1.24 to a shade above, and a few cars No. 1 on track went at $1.22, indicating steadiness. Timothy seed for March delivery sold at unchanged figure of $1.28, and there was a fair though not urgent demand for the liberal cash offerings at easy prices. About 10 cars sold by sample at $1.19@1.25 for common to nearly prime. Clover-seed was quiet and steady, with March quotable at $4.50, and $4.25@4.42 paid for medium in small lots.

The street produce markets were not particularly active, though a fair aggregate business was finally accomplished in a quiet way, with prices much as at the close of last week, with a few exceptions. Eggs were probably the weakest article on the list, and prices were irregular; receipts of fresh eggs have materially increased, and with only a fair demand, chiefly local account, marked weakness was developed. Until retailers come down from their old asked prices no particular increase in the consumptive demand is expected. Dairy products were in good request and steady, poultry and game quiet and fruits rather dull. Little interest is shown in apples, which sell slowly at the outside prices asked.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Saturday.	Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.				
February	$ 94½			$ 94½
May	97¼	97¾@	96¾	97¾
July	92½	92½@	92	92½
CORN.				
February	$ 50¾	50½@	50½	50¾
May	52½	52½@	52½	52½
July	52½	52½@	52¼	52½
OATS.				
May	45¾	45⅞@	45½	45¾
June	45½	45½@	45⅜	45⅜
July	42¾	42⅜@	42⅜	42⅜
MESS PORK.				
February	$ 9.40	$ 9.20	@ 9.25	$ 9.25
March	9.45	9.25	@ 9.35	9.35
May	9.75	9.62½	@ 9.75	9.62½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
February	$ 5.55	$ 5.55	@ 5.57½	$ 5.55
March	5.62½	5.60	@ 5.62½	5.60
May	5.85	5.80	@ 5.85	5.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
March	$ 4.57½			$ 4.55
May	4.87½	4.80	@ 4.87½	4.82½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$	$ 77½	$ 76
No. 2 corn		29¾	30¼
No. 2 oats		21	20½
Mess pork	9.75	9.97½	
Lard	5.77½	5.90	
Short ribs	4.70	4.80	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by car-loads:

	Cont'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l.
Winter wheat	10	6	3	19
Spring wheat	14	10	6	30
Corn	15	252	27	294
Oats	115	102	2	220
Rye	17	2		19
Barley		40	23	63
Total	171	513	61	745

Inspected out: 50,200 bu wheat, 6,200 bu oats, and 682 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 100 cars wheat, 525 cars corn, 360 cars oats, and 38,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	14,399	11,910	13,665	7,922
Wheat, bu	45,000	15,598	35,346	12,995
Corn, bu	145,185	170,591	33,061	166,440
Oats, bu	172,047	200,089	115,121	162,507
Rye, bu	2,155	5,406	9,268	6,642
Barley, bu	61,652	39,951	14,481	42,830
Timothy seed, lbs	174,884		14,582	
Clover seed, lbs	12,979	455,635	88,773	190,017
Other seed, lbs	2,650		48,514	
Flaxseed, bu	6,165	3,753	12,852	2,718
Broom-corn, lbs	51,000		41,201	20,600
Cheese, lbs	152,580	414,075	105,356	106,525
Butter, lbs	230,587	391,426	196,923	325,960
Hides, lbs	387,745	485,209	209,276	480,460
Wool, lbs	11,520	67,492	51,688	69,000

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 16.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 14.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 16.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 14.
Western.				
Chicago	23,250	28,072	35,346	42,894
Milwaukee	19,950	9,900		6,100
St. Louis	36,000	28,000	9,000	8,000
Toledo	6,000	4,001	40,950	2,000
Detroit	20,631	8,005	30,208	17,307
Peoria	10,500	7,000	3,000	3,000
Minneapolis	201,190	119,770	41,180	35,280
Duluth	22,123	19,619	2,336	
Total	337,264	225,027	155,010	115,473
Eastern.				
New York	87,600	24,800	31,236	16,694
Philadelphia	2,384	2,000	2,411	2,068
Baltimore	5,380	7,300		
Total	95,364	34,802	34,647	18,727
Grand total	432,628	259,829	189,657	134,200
Same days 1890	298,602	182,220	78,832	99,559

The following were the stocks of grain in store and afloat in this city at the close of last week:

	Feb. 14, 1891.	Feb. 7, 1891.	Jan. 31, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1890.
Wheat, bu	6,742,925	6,677,628	6,684,120	5,398,611
Corn, bu	234,197	272,405	281,152	2,701,880
Oats, bu	430,527	484,550	475,471	1,658,183
Rye, bu	138,475	139,136	136,991	721,230
Barley, bu	254,053	237,656	255,195	244,882
Total	7,800,178	7,811,395	7,833,929	10,724,791

These figures show an increase during the week of 75,279 bu wheat and a decrease of 38,208 bu corn, 34,023 bu oats, 660 bu rye, and 3,622 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

	Feb. 14, 1891.	Feb. 7, 1891.	Jan. 31, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1890.
Wheat, bu	22,910,591	23,125,680	22,592,194	30,073,230
Corn, bu	2,355,268	2,583,656	2,610,475	12,583,686
Oats, bu	2,897,905	3,122,853	3,422,533	5,313,181
Rye, bu	360,414	370,900	401,014	1,476,668
Barley, bu	2,993,930	3,049,985	3,147,362	1,880,604

These figures show a decrease during the week of 215,089 bu wheat, 228,388 bu corn, 224,948 bu oats, 4,086 bu rye, and 55,300 bu barley. For the corresponding week one year ago wheat decreased 679,656 bu.

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Feb. 14, 1891.	Feb. 7, 1891.	Feb. 15, 1890.
Flour, brls	143,200	117,600	192,500
Wheat, bu	225,400	176,000	395,600
Corn, bu	241,200	216,000	2,153,300
Oats, bu	2,600	5,600	153,000
Pork, brls	4,500	3,500	5,000
Lard, lbs	12,289,200	11,053,800	12,806,200
Bacon, lbs	14,792,600	10,619,300	10,486,400

S. G. Brock, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, furnishes the following report of exports of breadstuffs:

	July 1, 1890, to January, 1891.	July 1, 1890, to Jan. 31, 1891.	July 1, 1889, to January, 1890.	July 1, 1889, to Jan. 31, 1890.
Flour, brls	1,061,764	6,673,083	988,330	6,657,103
Wheat, bu	4,278,103	29,721,995	3,906,902	32,270,995
Corn, bu	1,326,811	19,521,998	8,454,466	42,020,867
Oats, bu	52,901	528,460	1,186,555	3,271,177
Rye, bu	2,371	221,650	212,920	771,597
Barley, bu	45,451	519,460	151,653	973,886
C. meal, brls	21,623	206,845	24,790	215,824
Oat meal, lbs	338,959	6,120,271	1,174,425	12,476,721

Also the following exports of provisions:

	Jan., 1891.	Nov. 1, 1890, to Jan. 31, 1891.	Jan., 1890.	Nov. 1, 1889, to Jan. 31, 1890.
Pork, lbs	7,034,978	21,297,849	6,910,077	21,306,217
Lard, lbs	43,265,366	123,900,884	43,451,820	127,646,435
Hams, lbs	4,646,608	16,100,576	4,620,733	13,821,975
Bacon, lbs	55,618,308	159,254,705	51,488,163	151,258,854
F. beef, lbs	12,438,583	38,605,853	13,628,823	35,512,601
S. beef, lbs	5,530,218	25,476,906	5,257,671	27,454,931
Tallow, lbs	5,493,855	15,468,850	9,093,080	24,307,096

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Receipts were only moderate, and the demand was sufficient to prevent any accumulation, with a former steadiness continued. Fine to fancy dairy butter was scarce. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 26@26½c; fine, 23@25c; fair to good, 20@22c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; medium to good, 17@20c; roll butter, 15@17c; packing stock, fresh, 10@11c; old, 6@8c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 11c; extra dairy, 13½c; fancy creamery, 16c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Dealers were favored with a fair number of orders for local and shipping account, and this staple was held steady at recent outside prices, especially for fine goods. Strictly choice full cream twins, 10½@11c per lb; do cheddars, 10½@10¾c; do Young Americas, 11@11¼c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9½@10c; hard skims, 4@6c; brick cheese, 11½@12½c.

COOPERAGE—Was dull on the basis of 90c for pork barrels and $1.15 for lard tierces. Reported sales included 2,500 pork barrels at 90c.

EGGS—The market was demoralized and uncertain, with weakness the feature. Fresh laid were plentiful, with prices lower at 17c per doz in a retail way, and lines were quoted as low as 16c.

GAME—Was in fair request, with prices steady: Good to choice mallard ducks, $3.50@4.25 per doz; blue wing teals, $2.00@2.50; green wing teal, $1.50@2.00; small ducks, $1.25@1.50; canvas backs, $8.00@15.00; jack snipe, $1.50@1.75; rabbits, $1.00@1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Were without essential change, apples ruling dull at outside asked prices, while oranges and tropical fruits were plentiful. Quotations: Good to choice apples, $4.00@5.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.00@4.00; bananas, $1.00@2.00 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.25 per case; Florida bright oranges, $2.75@3.75 per case; California Riversides, $3.00@3.25; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $11.50@12.00; Cape Cod, $12.50@13.50; pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz.

HAY—There was no real activity in the market, with aggregate offerings excessive. Sales were: On track—4 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.50; 15 cars upland prairie at $8.50@9.00. Receipts, 402 tons; shipments, 31 tons.

HIDES—Trade was quiet, and prices unchanged, on the basis of the following figures: No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 4c; No. 1 calf-skins, 8c; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; deacons, each, 25@30c.

POTATOES—Under liberal arrivals the market was easy, though little or no lower, with a fair inquiry for choice stock around 95c. Fair to choice Burbanks, 95@97c per bu on track; Rose and Beauty of Hebron, 92@96c; common and mixed lots, 85@91c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois stock, $2.75@3.25 per brl.

POULTRY—The receipts and demand were both rather light, with only a small inquiry for shipping account. Prices were about steady as follows: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 12½@13½c per lb; mixed lots, 10@12c; gobblers, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 7½@9c; roosters, 4½@5c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 8@10½c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Receipts included liberal quantities of green stuff from the South which was rather common in quality. Prices showed no marked change, trade averaging quiet. Old vegetables—Beets, $2.00@2.25 per brl; cabbages, $6.00@8.00 per 100; onions, $1.50@1.60 per bu and $3.75@4.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 20@23c per bu. New vegetables—Celery, 15@25c per doz; cucumbers, $1.50@2.50 per doz; green lettuce, $5.00@6.50 per brl; new cabbages, $3.00@3.25 per crate; pie-plant, 40@60c per doz bunches; radishes, 35@40c per doz; spinach, $1.00@1.50 per brl; tomatoes, $2.50@3.50 per crate of 4 boxes, California grown.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.14.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Feb. 16	18,000	200	37,000	7,000
Monday, Feb. 9	15,652	221	61,429	7,310
Total last week	53,364	1,427	239,480	47,221
Previous week	51,718	1,012	245,644	48,100
Same week 1890	60,403	1,304	160,584	38,364
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 16	3,500	100	12,500	3,000
Monday, Feb. 9	1,899	93	14,430	1,324
Total last week	20,467	639	80,513	19,506
Previous week	20,592	273	79,524	20,041
Same week 1890	29,736	447	71,043	14,800

Today's receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 36,255 hogs, 6,512 cattle, and 10,337 sheep one week ago, and 22,159 hogs, 4,387 cattle, and 5,036 sheep one year ago.

Chicago received 6,795 car-loads of live stock last week, against 5,931 cars a year ago. Receipts of horses for the week, 2,743, against 2,525 a year ago.

CATTLE—Receipts exceeded all expectations, being nearly 3,000 larger than a week ago and 3,500 larger than a year ago, but the quality of the offerings was rather poor, there being an oversupply of cows and common to fair steers, while good to fancy steers were comparatively scarce and in good demand at former quotations. Cows declined 10@20c and undesirable native steers sold 10@15c lower than last week's quotations. Exporters were in full attendance, but some of them were unable to fill their orders. Two loads averaging 1,413@1,602 lbs sold at $5.50; three loads averaging 1,620 lbs sold at $5.37½, and 1,460-lb steers at $5.25. Exporters bought 1,474@1,601-lb stags at $4.85@5.25, and 1,203@1,588-lb steers at $4.25@5.25. Some 1,137-lb Herefords sold at $4.75, and three loads of spayed heifers at $4.80. Fancy cows and heifers sold as high as $3.50@4.15. Native cows sold largely at $2.25@2.75. Stock cattle sold at $2.30@3.00. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,350@1,600 lbs	$5.35@5.75
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,500 lbs	4.85@5.35
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.30@4.70
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs	3.20@4.05
Best native cows and heifers	3.10@3.45
Good native cows and heifers	2.40@2.90
Inferior to fair cows	1.00@2.50
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.40@2.90
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@3.80
Veal calves, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.50

HOGS—Arrivals, although larger than any day of February, 1890, were 5,000 to 15,000 below expectations, being 24,000 smaller than a week ago and 9,000 larger than a year ago. The quality of the offerings was poorer than last week's average, there being a larger number of 80@120-lb pigs among the arrivals. The market opened firm, with extra heavy as high as $3.75, fancy mixed up to $3.70, and extra light at $3.60. Toward noon the feeling was weaker, and prices ruled 2½@5c lower. About 1,500 remained in the pens, and dealers are counting upon large receipts for today. Heavy sold principally at $3.50@3.65, mixed largely at $3.50@3.67½, and light mainly at $3.45@3.60. Pigs sold at $2.60@3.40.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep continues active, and values ruled firm at last week's advance. Westerns averaging 84@140 lbs sold at $4.45@5.15, natives averaging 71@120 lbs sold at $3.35@5.50. Lambs averaging 50@96 lbs sold at $5.00@6.15.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 6,051 head, including 35 cars for sale. Market 15c per 100 lbs higher. Native steers, $4.50@6.00; bulls and cows, $2.25@4.00; dressed beef firm, 7@9½c.

CALVES—Receipts, 334 head. Market steady. Veals, $5@8c; Westerns, $2.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,737 head. Sheep a shade firmer, Lambs steady. Sheep, 4@6c; lambs, 6@7½c; dressed mutton firm, 7½@9c; dressed lambs steady, 9½@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,428 head; consigned direct; nominally firm, $3.40@4.00.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400 head; market slow and uneven; best heavy and light steers about steady; less desirable grades 5 to 10c lower; butcher stock scarce, active, and steady to strong; feeders unchanged; fancy 1,400@1,600-lb steers, of which there are liberal receipts, are quoted at $5.00@5.25; prime 1,200@1,475-lb steers are $4.00@4.65; fair to good 1,050@1,450-lb steers, $2.75@4.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,100. Best heavy hogs slow and steady to a shade lower. Light and butcher weight hogs and mixed steady to a shade higher. Range, $3.00@3.45; bulk, $3.25@3.35; pigs, $1.00@2.50; light lights, $2.80@3.20; light, $3.00@3.40; heavy, $3.30@3.45; mixed, $3.25@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 425; market active and firm; natives, $2.50@4.75; Westerns, $2.50@4.75.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 700; market easy; good to fancy natives, $4.80@5.80; fair to good natives, $3.40@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.40@3.40; Texas and Indians, $2.30@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 5,500; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.50@3.60; mixed grades, $3.30@3.50; light, fair to best, $3.35@3.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 250; shipments, 200; market steady; good to choice, $4.00@5.20.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 16.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; easy, 5c lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 300; steady to strong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—Close—Pork, lard, wheat, and flour in poor demand, prices unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn—Is in poor demand; spot and February, 5s 5d; March, 5s 3¼d, steady; April, 5s 2½d, steady. Receipts—Wheat last week from Atlantic ports, 12,700 qrs; Pacific ports, none; other sources, 71,000 qrs. Receipts of American corn, 21,300 qrs.

COTTON—Spot, dull; middling, 4 15-16d; sales, 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and included 4,600 American; future closed firm. American mid, L. M. C. February, 4 56-64d sellers; February and March, 4 56-64d sellers; March and April, 4 57-64d buyers; April and May, 4 59-64d@4 60-64d; May and June, 5 1-64@5 2-64d; June and July, 5 4-64@5 5-64d; July and August, 5 6-64@5 7-64d; August and September, 5 6-64d buyers; September and October, 5 4-64d buyers.

London, Feb. 16.—*The Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: English wheats are firm. The average value is 33s. Finest whites sell at 38s. The prices for the finest foreign whites have hardened. California is strong. The prices of flour are in favor of holders. Corn is well held. Finest old American sells at 27s 3d. New crop brings 26s. Oats are firm. Barley is irregular. At today's market English wheats were in request. Good whites advanced 6d. Foreign wheats were in fair demand. California and Australian were up 6d. There was a fractional rise in American flours. Barley was weak. Corn, oats, and beans were firm. Peas rose 6d.

New York, Feb. 16.—[Special.]—COTTON—There was a fair speculation at the regular prices, though the fluctuations were within narrow limits. At one time prices were 1 to 3 points higher, but the advance was lost later on and a decline followed of 1 to 2 points. Liverpool declined 1 to 1½ points, but recovered the loss and closed steady after sales of 6,000 bales. Here on the spot the market was quiet and unchanged, middling uplands 9c, with sales of 401 bales for home consumption. The Southern spot markets, as a rule, were unchanged. The exports from the ports comprised 9,963 bales to the Continent and 19,744 bales to Great Britain. The receipts at the ports for the day were 20,877 bales, against 29,422 this day last week and 13,864 this day last year. Options closed steady after sales of 82,900 bales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
February	2,900	$8.81	$8.82
March	11,800	8.83	8.79
April	11,500	8.91	8.88
May	13,500	9.01	8.97
June	12,300	9.09	9.05
July	9,400	9.16	9.13
August	5,800	9.21	9.17
September	4,000	9.11	9.08
October	2,600	9.09	9.07
November	1,600	9.08	9.06
December	2,200	9.10	9.08
January	600	9.12	9.11

COFFEE—Prices advanced 5 to 15 points for Rio, with sales of 21,250 bags. Rio on the spot was firm but quiet at 17½c for No. 7, with sales of 500 bags of No 7 at 18.44, also 140 bags of Savanilla and 40 bags of Central America on private terms.

WHEAT—Was not at all active, but it showed some strength, and in fact advanced ⅛c. Cash sales for export, two loads of No. 2 red f. o. b. at 5⅛c over May; 3 loads in Philadelphia for export. Option sales, 1,400,000 bu.

CORN—Was rather weak on the spot and for the next crop, but near-by options advanced ⅛@¼c. Cash sales 200,000 bu, of which 24,000 bu for export. No. 2 mixed, 62½c, in elevator; No. 2 white, 64½c, in car-lots; steamer mixed, 61c in car-lots, 62c to load delivered this week, 63⅛c; steamer white, in car-lots, 63c. Option sales, 688,000 bu.

OATS—Were irregular; white were ⅜@½c lower, while mixed were ¼c higher. Cash sales, 150,000 bu. No. 2, 52½@52⅝c; No. 2 white, 56c; No. 3, 51½c; No. 2 white for Chicago, 53¼@53½c. Option sales, 150,000.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@29c; cheese, fancy State, 10½@10¾c.

EGGS—16@16½c.

SUGAR—Raw firm, but quiet; fair refining 5⅛c; refined quiet and easy; cut loaf and crushed, 6⅝c; powdered, 6 9-16c; granulated, 6⅛c; mould "A," 6⅛c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 16,758 pkgs; exports, 1,380 brls, 11,531 sacks; market 5 to 10c lower than Saturday on all kinds.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, but became dull and remained so until the last hour, when selling from the west broke the market. On a slight rise the market closed steady. Pennsylvania oil spot opened at 79; highest, 79; lowest, 78¾; closing, 79½. March option opened at 80; highest, 80; lowest, 78½; closing, 79½. Lima oil, no sales, 25@30c bid.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 29c; favorite, well-known marks higher; firsts and extra firsts, 25@27c; extra imitation creamery, 22@23c; factory choice, 18@19c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; New York and Vermont dairy choice, 26@27c; New Eastern creamery, good to choice, 24@28c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 10½@11c; Western choice, 10@10½c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 23c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 16c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 17c; Western firsts, 16c; Michigan choice, 16c; Southern choice, 16c.

CORN—Quiet; shipping prices 62¼@62⅝c for Chicago No. 2 yellow; country yellow, 61¼@62c; high mixed spot, 61½c; steamer yellow, 60¾c; steamer mixed, 60@60½c; steamer yellow to arrive, 60@60¾c; rejected, 55c; good no grade, 55c; to arrive, 54@54½c.

OATS—Selling prices by car-load lots: Chicago No. 2 white to ship, 58½@59c; Minneapolis No. 3 white to ship, 56½@56¾c; Clipped oats to arrive are selling at 57@58½c; fancy clipped spot, 58½@59½c; No. 2 white, 56½c for track lots; No. 3 white, 55½c for track lots.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 16.—WHEAT—The market opened with figures unchanged from Saturday; May No. 1 Northern wheat sold in large lots, and the May futures advanced ⅛c on the early trading, followed by a decline of ⅛c. The receipts of wheat here for last week were nearly double the amount for the same period a year ago. The demand for milling wheat was small, while that for May was not large. Closing prices were: No. 1 hard cash, 94c; February, 94½c; May, 99½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 91c; February, 91½c; May, 96½c; No. 2 Northern cash, 87c. Cars on track—Wheat, 85; last year, wheat, 21. Receipts—Wheat, 22,123 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 2,336 bu. Wheat in store, 3,772,767 bu, an increase of 92,118 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spot steady; options nominal. No. 2 red in grain depot, $1.05; No. 2 red, February, $1.03@1.03½; March, $1.04@1.04¼; April, $1.05½@1.06; May, $1.05¾@1.06. Corn—No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 60½c; No. 2 mixed in do, 62c; No. 2 mixed, February, March, and April, 61@61½c; May, 59@59½c. Oats steady but quiet. No. 2 white, 53¼@53½c; No. 2 white, February and March, 52¾@53c; April and May, 53¼@53½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,400 bu; corn, 24,100 bu; oats, 19,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,400 bu; corn, 31,900 bu; oats, 26,500 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat 1-16c lower to ⅛c higher at the opening, closing at the bottom prices of the day. No. 2 red, cash, 96¼@97c; May, 97⅞@98⅛c, closing at 97⅞c; July, 87⅞@88⅛c, closing at 87⅞c. Corn opened ⅛c lower and closed ⅛@¼c lower than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 50@50½c; May, 50¼@50½c, closing at 50⅛@50¼c; July, 50¼@50½c, closing at 50⅛c. Oats quiet. No. 2 cash, 45½c; May, 45¾@45⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $9.65@9.70. Lard, $5.40. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, $3.75; longs and ribs, $4.65; short clear, $4.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders, $4.50; longs and ribs, $5.15@5.20; short clear, $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu; oats, 50,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 77,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 16.—WHEAT—Local millers bought wheat freely at the outset, but were soon filled up, and, with a weakness in futures, held off for a break. While they bought early in the session they paid mostly about 93½c for No. 1 Northern. After that, and while futures were weak, it was hard to get much above 93c for ordinary country wheat. The poor wheat was dull and slow for shippers' figures to hold off and buy at the last and get some advantage from the necessity of sellers. Receipts of wheat, 341 cars; shipments, 71 cars. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard February, 94c; on track, 94@94½c; No. 1 Northern, February and March, 92½c; May, 94½c; on track, 93c; No. 2 Northern, February, 91c; on track, 91@91½c; July closed at 96½c.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is 2@2½c higher on the Board of Trade and active. Twenty-one thousand pounds sold on call at 29@29½c.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western, quiet; No. 2 winter spot and February, $1.02⅞@1.03; May, $1.04⅞@1.05. Corn—Western, steady; mixed spot and February, 61⅛c; March, 60⅞@61c; May, 58⅞@58⅞c; steamer, 60@60⅛c. Oats—Quiet; Western white, 51@52c; do do mixed, 50@51c; graded No. 2 white, 51½c; do do mixed, 50c.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16.—GRAIN—Corn active; No. 2, 49½c; No. 3, 48@49c; No. 4, 47c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 45@46c; No. 3, 44¼@44½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,500 bu; corn, 88,400 bu; oats, 84,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 16.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 37c.

BRITISH AND IRISH POLITICS.

Liberals Exult Over the Details of Parnell's Perfidy.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[New York Times Cable.]—London papers print today the details of Parnell's perfidy, which were published in these dispatches a week ago. It was not until Wednesday that even the rank and file of the English members of Parliament learned what New York knew last Sunday, that the so-called negotiations were completely broken down. It is difficult to describe the relief which this long-delayed consummation has brought to the Liberal party. Every Gladstonian is as delighted as if the victory had been already won.

The issues are clearly defined now and the men are ranged in the camps where they belong. The Liberal party has dealt successfully with secession and mutiny in its own fold, and it will know how to combat treason in the ranks of its honest Irish allies. Parnell's position is now in principle like that of Chamberlain. Unless all signs fail he will soon be as powerless for big mischief as Chamberlain himself. Both are engaged in opposing tricky and shifting negatives to the splendid and sweeping affirmatives of the Grand Old Man.

Negation as a policy pure and simple has never won yet, even when it was fair and candid. Negation of this Parnell-Chamberlain type, tortuous, false, and born of the malignity of defeated ambition, needs only to be studied to be detested.

Parnell convened a meeting of his followers for Monday, and it was supposed that he would make public then his twisted version of what occurred since O'Brien landed on Christmas. He has really nothing to tell which will help him if true, or which cannot be conclusively nailed if false. To him now works are more important than words. He will devote himself chiefly to Ireland, where he will do as much as he can to stir up civil war. The present Government, for purposes of its own, would gladly see him go a long way in that direction, but Irish patriots are growing firmer in their faith that decent Irish people will refuse to be misled by him, and happily a point has now been reached where every act of violence to which he incites more foolish Irishmen must tell heavily in England against the Tory Ministry, who are backing him up.

The truth of this is strikingly exemplified by the election at Northampton, which voted for Bradlaugh's successor. On the day the public learned that the Boulogne negotiations were definitely at an end fatuous Unionists had been deluding themselves with the hope that Irish dissensions would give them the seat, but, on the contrary, there was such a burst of joy at the fact that Parnell had been finally unmasked that a veritable tidal wave swept through the town, heaping up the Liberal majority larger by two-thirds than any Northampton ever gave before. The blow has, in sporting parlance, simply knocked the Tory-Unionist coalition silly.

It is a candid fact that the British Liberal party is stronger today than it has been before since it left office in 1886. The clearing up of the Irish situation and the alliance of Parnell with the Tories against Gladstone has made new Gladstonians in every parish of England. Every force in this great social unrest which we have been chronicling these last few years, but which few comprehend and none can measure, works steadily to strengthen the Liberal party. All these multitudinous strikes, lockouts, and conflicts, between organized labor and capital, foolish and deplorable as many are, none the less mean that a day of bitter wrath awaits the smug representatives of the classes who are now lolling about on the Treasury bench. This day will dawn not alone for Ireland. There are long angry scores to be also settled nearer home.

WANTS UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

Address of the Commercial Union Club of Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 14.—The Commercial Union Club of Toronto has issued an address to the people of Canada. The address is signed by Prof. Goldwin Smith and Mr. G. Mercer Adam. It deals with the platforms adopted by both political parties and says that unrestricted reciprocity is its first choice. It points out that two bugbears are employed in support of trade restriction. One is "direct taxation" and the other "discrimination against England." The address goes on to expose the hollowness of both, and concludes as follows:

Commercial unity of the empire and all restrictions imposed by it were at an end when the colonies were called upon to resign all their privileges and advantages in the British market. Each of them was then, like Great Britain herself, left to do the best it could commercially for its own interests, and Canada among the rest, must take that course which her commercial circumstances as a country on this continent dictate. It has been shown that Great Britain would probably gain by the enhanced value of her Canadian investments fully as much as she could lose by the reduction of exports, while not a cent would be taken from the revenues of the British Crown. It is generally believed that the British Government favors improvement of trade relations with our neighbors, and it is surmised that the changed attitude of our own Government since the time, not very remote, when a member of it declared against reciprocity, even in natural products, is partly due to British inspiration.

There is no reason, at all events, for assuming that England, herself enriched by free trade, will, after conceding to the colonies the liberty of laying protective duties on her goods, require Canada to sacrifice her hope of commercial prosperity to such a point of imperial etiquette as non-discrimination; nor is our national honor threatened any more than our loyalty to Great Britain. Every nation, in making a commercial treaty or agreement of any kind, must resign, to that extent and for so long a time as the treaty lasts, its control over its own tariff. Great Britain herself does this when she makes a commercial treaty with France. Prussia did it when she entered into the Zollverein with neighboring States. Canada did it when she made with the United States the reciprocity treaty of 1854. But this implies no loss of commercial, much less of political, independence. Of political independence nothing can rob Canada but the vote of her own people.

The Bank of England.

WINNETKA, Ill., Feb. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has been stated that the Bank of England's note issues are strictly limited to an amount not exceeding its gold coin and bullion. This is not correct. On the contrary, the Bank of England issues £15,000,000 in bank notes against securities, Government debt, etc., and it is only over that sum may issue any amount of notes against gold coin and bullion. Bagehot's "Lombard Street," p. 24, gives bank statement, Dec. 29, 1869, which comprises my statement, as does "The Elements of Banking" (Macleod), p. 210, and as would no doubt a reference to any encyclopedia. In discussing currency stick to facts and leave fiction to the free coinage advocates.

JAMES A. HUNT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

"North Dakota's New Senator."

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A recent article under the above caption gives an erroneous impression of the Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, the Senator referred to. He does not belong to the "picturesque" element that has lately risen to the political surface in rural districts. While perhaps always a man of moderate means and somewhat experienced in the vicissitudes of pioneer life, yet from his entrance into the Territory he exerted a marked influence, principally through the paper of which he was both editor and proprietor, in promoting the development of the country and in fostering healthy Republican principles, antagonizing from the beginning one of the most unscrupulous rings ever organized in a new Territory. It is largely due to the courage of his convictions and his uncompromising opposition to that ring, often to the detriment of his personal interest and at the sacrifice of personal friendships, that he not only won the esteem and confidence of his party, but so shaped its organization upon the creation of the new State as to disenthrall it from subjection to the corrupt ring referred to.

Mr. Hansbrough is a man of great strength of character, of firm convictions, of good education, is a forcible writer and well versed in the political questions of both the present and the past, and nothing will swerve him from his sense of duty or his fealty to Republican principles. He is without a trace of "mugwumpery" or the "*isms*" of ephemeral politics, and the party has been strengthened by the election of a man so far from the "picturesque" that he will fill his new seat with as much ease as he did the editor's chair.

A. C. BARNES.

Irrigation for Dakota.

COLUMBIA, S. D., Feb. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read with much interest the two late editorials in the TRIBUNE on the subject of irrigation by artesian wells in the two Dakotas, and thank you for the interest shown in this subject.

The question of irrigation by artesian wells has become the all-important topic among the farmers of this part (Jim River Valley) of South Dakota. After two successive draught years we realize that to depend upon rainfall alone is, to say the least, a precarious dependence, and as has been demonstrated wherever a well has been sunk in this valley an unlimited supply of water can be secured, and as this supply of water is inexhaustible, having for its supply the Missouri River and the range of hills and mountains beginning at the Black Hills and extending west to the Rocky Mountains, this important question of a continuous supply of water having been satisfactorily settled by eminent geologists, the only obstacle, therefore, for the farmers to overcome to have a flowing well, or "gusher," as it is more frequently called, on their land, capable of irrigating from 1,000 to 1,500 acres, is the capital necessary to buy the piping and pay the expense of sinking the same.

Owing to the fact that a large percentage of the farms of this part of the Dakotas are already mortgaged it has been found a difficult matter for two or more farmers who would wish to club together to raise additional loans on their lands sufficient to cover the expense of a well.

A company has lately been formed in Pennsylvania to put down wells in the northeast part of this (Brown) county that promises to overcome this obstacle to a large extent. The plan is briefly as follows:

They will furnish a 4½ inch flowing well for $2,000, payable in five annual payments, drawing 8 per cent interest, the company requiring deed of one acre on which well is located; so that in event of the farmer failing to make his annual payments the company owns the well without any resort to litigation. The mortgage company having first mortgage on the land will gladly relinquish all claim to the one acre on which the well is located. The farmer also guarantees the company the right of way over his land so that in the event of failure on part of the farmer to pay for the well the company can sell the well to an adjoining farmer or rent the water as it chooses. But there is not much fear that any of those wells will ever go back to the company. The farmer can rent enough of his surplus water to pay his interest, which will only leave him $400 yearly principal for five years to meet.

This plan promises to open up an important and profitable field for Eastern capital, and it is thought that before many months several companies will be organized on this basis. There will be room and business for all who may embark in this new business. I am credibly informed that already this company has contracts to put down twenty wells.

The depth of the wells in this county varies from 95 to 1,000 feet, with pressure from 145 to 170 pounds. As the formation underlying this valley is about the same wherever wells have been sunk, a brief description of the different stratas found in sinking the Columbia well will give an idea of what is to be gone through before the main flow is reached:

Strata.	Depth Strata.	Total Depth.	Remarks.
Yellow clay	20	20	
Quicksand	3	23	
Blue clay	10	33	
Quicksand	3	36	
Gravel	14	50	
Blue clay	40	90	
Quicksand	15	105	
Hard pan	9	114	
Gray shale	355	469	
Limestone	2	471	Quite hard.
Blue shale	43	514	Tough.
Limestone	5	519	Hard.
Blue shale	200	719	
Sandstone	2	721	Very hard.
Sandy shale	30	751	Small flow.
Gray shale	50	801	
Sandy shale	55	856	Small flow.
Limestone	6	862	Broken.
Sandstone	5	867	Flow.
Blue shale	20	887	Very tough.
Limestone and Pyrites of iron	5	892	
Sandstone	10	902	Flow.
Lime, sand, and shale	21	923	
Sandstone	31	954	Main flow, water soft.

Stopped on hard sandstone, pressure 160 pounds, flow 1,400 gallons per minute, as tested by the State Engineer of Irrigation.

J. D. LAVIN.

READY WITH KOCH'S LYMPH

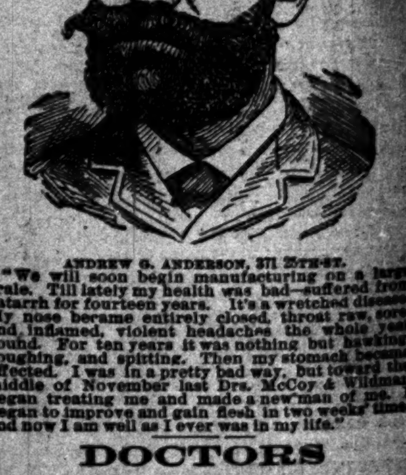
DRS. M'COY & WILDMAN IN RECEIPT OF THE LARGEST SUPPLY EVER BROUGHT TO AMERICA—THEY WILL AT ONCE BEGIN TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION BY THE APPROVED BERLIN CLINIC SYSTEM.

Drs. McCoy & Wildman, always abreast with modern medical progress and notedly prompt to avail themselves of all the new aids of science in the treatment of those chronic diseases of which they make a specialty, are now in receipt of Prof. Koch's genuine consumptive lymph in such quantity as, for the first time in this country, to meet the requirements of an extended private practice, and are now ready to treat consumption by that method. This great undertaking—in some of its features the most important medical enterprise ever undertaken in Chicago—involved two trips to Europe and a cash expenditure of between $4,000 and $5,000. Drs. McCoy & Wildman have become fully satisfied, after patient and thorough personal investigation, that the Koch treatment will do all that is claimed for it by its illustrious discoverer, and are the first physicians in Chicago and the West to use the lymph in private practice. All arrangements are now complete, and patients will be received and treated from this date, the public being reminded that the lymph not only cures consumption, but that hip-joint disease, spinal disease, white swelling, scrofula, and certain skin diseases are successfully treated or greatly benefited by the same means, the application of which is in all cases absolutely painless.

THE CABINET-MAKERS.

ANDREW G. ANDERSON OF CHICAGO—HIS GREAT PRACTICAL INVENTION.

The cabinet-makers, of whom there are about 10,000 in Chicago, comprise a very thoughtful class of artisans. The calling implies constant exercise of taste and mental faculty, and many great inventors have been cabinet-makers. One of the number here, Mr. A. G. Anderson of 371 25th st. eet, has invented a folding bed now pronounced the best known. Said Mr. Anderson:



ANDREW G. ANDERSON, 371 25TH-ST.

"We will soon begin manufacturing on a large scale. Till lately my health was bad—suffered from catarrh for fourteen years. It's a wretched disease. My nose became entirely closed, throat raw, sore, and inflamed, violent headaches the whole year round. For ten years it was nothing but hawking, coughing, and spitting. Then my stomach became affected. I was in a pretty bad way. But toward the middle of November last Drs. McCoy & Wildman began treating me and made a new man of me. I began to improve and gain flesh in two weeks' time, and now I am well as I ever was in my life."

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SPECIALTIES—All Chronic Diseases, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

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